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Chaitra 8, 1896 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Tenth Session)

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LOK SABHA

Monday, April 8, 1974/Chaitra 18, 1896 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

FORMULA FOR ASSESSING AND DISTRIBUTION OF FERTILISER TO STATES FOR 1974-75.

*587. SHRI A. K. KOTRASHETTI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the formula adopted for assessing fertiliser requirement of each State; and

(b) the quantity of pooled fertilisers alotted, on the basis of this formula to each State in 1972-73 and 1974-75 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b). A Statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6643/74]

SHRI A. K. KOTRASHETTI : The Annexure II shows the allotment of Pool fertilisers to various State Governments. The allotment to Karnataka for the year 1972-73 is 50,370 tonnes and 7,159 tonnes and for the period February, 1974 to April, 1974, it is 16,477 tonnes and 5,884 tonnes. I want to know whether the quantities allotted were supplied and, if not, what are the reasons. Secondly, I want to know whether it is a fact that for want of railway wagons, the imported fertiliser could not be moved to various States in the south and, if so, whether it is under the consideration of the Government that the ban on the movement of fertiliser by road is likely to be removed.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : There can be some difference in the figures of allotments and supplies. While the Government of India makes all efforts to see that allotted quantities are supplied, there have been many constraints in the way of the Government of India. For instance, in the case of imports, there are many uncertainties at the international level. Even the domestic production is not coming up to the expectation. That is why there are shortfalls. As far as Karnataka is concerned, there have been short supplies mainly because of the congestion at the ports. Recently, the Karnataka Minister was here and we assured him that we will allow, as a special case, the movement of fertiliser even upto 500 Kilometres by road if such proposals are presented by the Karnataka Government to us.

SHRI A. K. KOTRASHETTI : So far as domestic fertilisers are concerned, supplies are made to Karnataka Government by three different factories—Zuari Fertiliser Factory, Goa, FACT, Cochin, and Madras Fertilisers. But the major portion is allotted from the Goa factory. But that has not reached its full capacity of production and the State Government is not getting the expected quota. May I know whether the Government is thinking of allotting this quota from some other factory—FACT or Madras Fertilisers?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : It is not possible to change the allotment orders in respect of domestic manufacturers because that would disturb the supplies to other States. There is actually no difficulty as far as production is con

cerned, but the rail movement is presenting some difficulties. We propose to attend to these. But changing from one unit to another will not help solve the difficulties of Karnataka.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I would like to know from the hon. Minister, who has just now made a reference in his reply to the difficulties regarding import of fertilisers, whether it is true that, due to the difficulties in the berthing facilities provided in the Bombay Port, a lot of raw materials, not fertilisers but raw materials required for fertilisers, are remaining uncleared in the Bombay Port right from 10th March. If that is so, in consultation with the Minister for Shipping and Transport, will he be able to tell us, whether more berthing facilities will be made available so that the accumulated stock of fertiliser raw materials are cleared without delay?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : The Ministry of Transport and Shipping has been very sympathetic to these problems. Whenever we presented them with our problems, they have always been helpful to us. But, despite that, due to factors like labour problems, rail movement problem, unloading problems, etc., some difficulties are coming up. But they are not due to lack of coordination between our Ministry and the Ministry of Transport and Shipping.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : A policy decision has to be taken that berthing facilities are to be offered not only for import of fertilisers but even for import of raw materials required for fertilisers. That policy decision has to be taken.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : I would request the hon. Member to put a separate question on this to the Ministry of Transport and Shipping.

SHRI S. B. PATIL : Just now the hon. Minister told us that road transport might also be utilised. But I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether transporting fertiliser by road would not give rise to malpractices and other things.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : We are aware that there is likelihood of some malpractices, but to the extent possible, the State Government is supposed to ensure that these are kept to the minimum level. The main reason for moving them by road is this. This time the supplies to Karnataka have been only 20 per cent of the allotment; the position is very difficult and kharif season is coming; therefore, all means of transport have to be used to deliver fertilisers to Karnataka Government. We will take care to see that the malpractices are not indulged in; we shall seek the necessary cooperation from the State Government.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : From the answer given by the hon. Minister we find that assessment of fertiliser requirements of each State has not been completed—since the answer given is inadequate. Even the requirement of fertilisers on the basis of high-yielding varieties of crop and various patterns of crops has not been supplied to various States, including Karnataka. As a consequence of that, they have not been able to grow any high-yielding variety of crops; it has failed in various States, including Karnataka. My second question is this. Even movement of fertiliser, by adopting this method, does not take place properly and it does not reach the State in time, due to wagon supplies and other reasons. As a result of that what happens is this, we do not get the required crops in the various States including Karnataka. I would like to know to what extent the Government is going to streamline these things, so that these difficulties are avoided.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : Sir, it is not correct to say that no assessment was made. For Khariff, assessment is made. For Rabi, assessment will be made subsequently. Certain well-laid down principles are adopted for allotment to various States. With regard to streamlining the procedure, it is a good suggestion. It is also our endeavour to see that the movements are well-coordinated and streamlined to the extent possible.

SHRI R. BALAKRISHNA PILLAI : It is a fact that there is acute shortage of fertiliser all over the country. Considering the necessity, especially in Kerala, I want to know about this. The FACT is to help the agriculturists but the agriculturists are very much in difficulty in regard to their requirement of fertilisers. I want to know from the Minister whether the allocations which are now given from FACT to agriculturists will be increased at least ten per cent from the present quantity.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : As the hon. Member himself has rightly referred to, there is some difficulty in regard to this. It is because the demand is more and the supply is less. The position is well known to the honourable House. As far as our Minister is concerned, we can deliver to individual States only those quantities which are produced from domestic plants and which are imported. But if there are constraints regarding imports and domestic manufacture, naturally the shortfalls have got to be distributed over the various States. As far as Kerala is concerned, orders are there under the Essential Commodities Act for delivering fertiliser as against individual domestic manufacturers. It would be difficult to increase the allotment but we have to see that whatever is allotted at least is given to Kerala.

श्री नरसिंह नारायण पांडे : क्या माननीय मंत्री जी इस बात पर विचार करेंगे कि फर्टिलाइजर की कमी को देखते हुए जो आज इण्डीविजुयल लोगों को डीलरशिप दी गई हैं, उस से इस कमी में भी ब्लैक-मार्केट बढ़ रहा है और फर्टिलाइजर ऊंचे दामों पर बिक रहा है । क्या इस कमी को दूर करने के लिये खाद्य मंत्रालय ने कोई कदम उठाये हैं जिस से फर्टिलाइजर ब्लैक मार्केट में न मिले ।

MR. SPEAKER : The question related to the formula adopted for distribution requirement of each State. It is not about shortfall. That is a separate issue.

SHRI NARSINGH NARAIN PANDEY : The Minister said about this. So, I am asking.

MR. SPEAKER : Whatever he said, you keep yourself within the scope of the question. Shri Goswami.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI : He has said in the statement particulars in respect of fertiliser assessment relating to the crops delivered to the Food Corporation. But my particular question relates to crops like tea and coffee. May I know whether Government has fixed any criteria for allotment of fertiliser for the tea-growing States and if so what is the same?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : For tea and coffee separate allotment is made directly by the Government of India to those States which have tea and coffee as for example the hon. Member's State. Adequate care is taken about that.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : You know that there is acute shortage of rice in West Bengal. For that reason, the cultivators—the peasants—of West Bengal tried to cultivate *boro* crops to the maximum extent. There is an acute shortage of fertilisers. For that reason too, the *boro* crops productions are going to fall. I want to know from the hon. Minister what concrete steps is he going to take to supply adequate quantity of fertilisers to West Bengal ? What is the formula worked out?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : As far as the formula is concerned, we have orked that out keeping in view the requirements of various State Governments. Also they have been given an option to select any year after 1969-70. If they select any area, they will be allowed 12% more over that year's consumption of fertilizers.

MR. SPEAKER : So many questions have been allowed already on this question. I shall pass on to the text question.

WHEAT OUTPUT THROUGH SUDDEN SPURTS.

*589. SHRI N.† SHIVAPPA :

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of his Ministry to raise the country's wheat output by 'sudden spurts' so far as its growth rate is concerned; and

(b) if so, main features of measures proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b). Wheat output is proposed to be increased by increase in area under high yielding varieties specially resistant to rust; increase in area specially in North Eastern States and Extension education for timely sowing and improved management practices.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : I would like to know from the hon. Minister one thing. In view of the decrease in the yield of wheat in this country, may I know what steps is the Government going to take to meet this situation in this country?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : Taking into consideration our population we would welcome increase in wheat production. As far as possible, there is no limit in the matter of wheat production. It is only a question of working out the formula to meet the requirements of wheat. Wheat is one of the crops whose production is going up as compared to other crops in the last five or six years. I should say that the wheat output has been doubled as compared to what it was five or six years ago. In the Fifth Five Year Plan we have fixed a target of 38 million tonnes in wheat production.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Now that the Government have agreed to the proposal of stepping up the wheat yield in the country, I would like to know the policy of the Government in this regard in the matter of even utilising the lands available in the country for forming government farms to produce more wheat therein so as to meet the situation.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : Increase in wheat production is not just by organising government farms in the lands available. In fact, State farms are being organised by the State Farms Corporation. Our general assessment in the country is this. In Eastern India, particularly, Eastern U.P., Bihar, West Bengal, Assam and some parts of M.P. there are potential wheat areas where production of wheat can be more. We propose to concentrate on production of wheat in those areas.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : May I know from the hon. Minister whether he is aware of the fact that the world famous and Nobel Prize winner, Dr. Borlough had recently stated, in his visit to India, that new strains of Mexican variety have to be developed. Unless an effort is made to develop new strains, the net results that we would have in wheat production would be less. These strains do not last for a very long time. And so, we have to make efforts to develop new strains periodically. Is the Government aware of what he has said? What steps are being taken by them in this regard so that there is no setback in wheat production for want of proper wheat strains?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : We are aware of the statement made by Dr. Borlough. We ourselves, that is, in the Indian Council of Agricultural Research are aware of some of the problems of wheat development in this country. Our effort, therefore, is to put new strains as much as possible. At the moment rust 4-5 strains are popular in this country. And more 29 rust resistant are in the process of testing. They are likely to be released in the coming years. And adequate research

support is being provided for the effort to which the hon. Member has drawn our attention.

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA : Apart from the improvement in the texture of the strain has it come to the notice of the Government that high use of fertiliser changes the texture of the land which results in deterioration of production of crops.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : I can only say we give maximum yield if adequate doses of fertiliser are available. It has not come to our notice that there is adverse effect of fertiliser on soil fertility but, of course, if organic and in-organic fertiliser is used naturally the soil fertility level is maintained in the best way.

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FROM NATIONAL ROAD FUND TO KERALA

*591. SHRI VAYALAR† RAVI .

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN :

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of money sanctioned to different States from the National Roads Fund during the Fourth Five Year Plan and its State-wise break up and the total amount of money available under this head during the Fifth Plan for this purpose;

(b) a brief outline of the schemes undertaken in the State of Kerala with the assistance from this Fund and the total amount so far in that State; and

(c) what are the schemes proposed to be undertaken in that State during the Fifth Plan and the total amount proposed to be sanctioned?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). The required information is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT 6644/74]

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : May I know the total amount collected from Kerala only on account of the Central extra duty levied on the motor-spirit during the Fourth Plan? Whether it is a fact—even according to the statement you say Rs. 126.8 lakhs were available to the Kerala Government during Fouth Plan—you have not informed the Kerala Government regarding the allocation for 1971-72; 1972-73 and 1973-74? what is the reason therefor ?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE : Sir, in fact this amount of Rs. 126.8 lakhs has already been allocated to the State Government during the Fourth Plan. They have spent Rs. 47.48 lakhs out of this amount. So far as the rest of the money is concerned it will remain in the account of Kerala Government and will not lapse. The general principle is the total levy realised from the State on motor-spirit at the rate of 3.5 paise per litre is accrued to the Central Road Fund

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : There is not maximum utilisation of Central Road Fund by the Kerala Government due to other difficulties. Will the Government consider the proposals already made by the State Government to help road development in Kerala?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE . So far as the Fourth Plan is concerned the Kerala Government had forward 21 schemes. All these were sanctioned, and on the basis of that this amount of money was allocated. So far as the Fifth Plan is concerned, we have already called for suggestions from various State Governments including Kerala which are awaited. During the Fifth Plan also, money will be released to State Governments as per availability.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : In part (c) of the answer, it is stated that a sum of Rs. 146.65 lakhs is likely to be available to Kerala. Is this not based on the earlier prices? After the price rise of 25 per cent, will there be a revised estimate and will the money be made available to the State Govern-

ment on the basis of the revised estimate, because this is likely to change again what is this figure based on?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE : Usually, there are two procedures for allocating money out of this fund. The total is divided into two parts · First 80 per cent is allocated and the basis for it is the consumption of motor spirit in the State; 20 per cent is kept in the reserve fund and out of that, we also allocate to the State Government considering the merits of the proposals. For that, certain criteria have already been devised, regarding economic importance, inter-state connection etc. This amount is allocated on the basis of that.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : They have already sent a revised estimate.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Every project has been revised...

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Goswami.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI : From the statement, it appears that the entire eastern region comprising Assam, Manipur and Tripura has been given less than Rs. 50 lakhs with nothing for Meghalia. Considering the fact that the entire eastern region has acute communication difficulties, may I know the grounds on which such a low amount has been given? Also, is this amount sonctioned with certain objective criteria or is it on an ad hoc basis?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE : I have already mentioned how the money is allocated out of this fund. The central Roads Fund has been created out of a levy of excise duty on motor spirit. There are general criteria for it.

So far as Meghalaya is concerned—I am talking about the Fourth Plan allocation—it is known to the hon. member that at that time it was not created but was part of Assam. Bearing in mind the principle on which money is allocated, it is not possible to increase the money from out of this. But this is not the only amount which is being sanctioned for road development and communication development in the States. This relates to only one particular section, the Central Roads Fund.

SHRI R. BALAKRISHNA PILLAI : According to part (c) of the answer, Rs. 146.65 lakhs is sanctioned to Kerala from the Central Road Fund in the Fourth Plan. Naturally, this is based on the previous estimates formulated by the Government based on their requirements. This figure is based on the older estimates. May I know whether a revised estimate based on the new situation will be sanctioned by the Kerala Government because of the price rise and other things?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE : Everything will depend on the availability of funds from the Planning Commission....

SHRI R. BALAKRISHNA PILLAI : This is different. This is concerning petrol and motor spirit This is non-Plan expenditure.

MR. SPEAKER: He has replied. The question was about the Planning Commission allocation.

श्री शिव नाथ सिंह अध्यक्ष जी, स्टेटमेंट को देखने से जाहिर होता है कि कुछ स्टेट्स को बहुत कम दिया गया है और कुछ स्टेट्स को ज्यादा दिया गया है जैसे महाराष्ट्र को 449 लाख और राजस्थान को 113 लाख ही दिया गया है । तो क्या राजस्थान के विस्तार को देखते हुए और पाकिस्तान के साथ उसकी लगी हुई लम्बी सीमा को देखते हुए आने वाले साल में, आने वाले प्लान में राजस्थान को अधिक धन देने की व्यवस्था की जायेगी ?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE : I have already given the principle of allocation of money for this fund. It is on the basis of the consumption of motor spirit. This Fund is created by the levy on motor spirit; part of the excise duty on motor spirit constitutes this fund. On that principle, we allocate the money. It is not a question of giving

the money on *pro rata* basis. There is a definite formula on the consumption of motor spirit in each State; that is the basis of allocation of money.

SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : There is poor maintenance of the national highways particularly in Nagaland and Manipur; there is a very poor performance on the part of the engineers because of the lack of co-ordination between the State Government and the Central Government. May I know if the Government of India is aware of this and, if so, what are the steps that the Central Government is going to take to improve the situation, because the national highways are not properly maintained there and the conditions are miserable.

MR. SPEAKER : The second part of the question relates to a "brief outline of the schemes undertaken in the State of Kerala."

SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : Yes, Sir. But in part (a) of the question, mention has been made about the allotment to the different States. So, may I draw the attention of the Government of India and the hon. Minister to the fact that the allotment made to Nagaland and Manipur is not being made use of because of the lack of co-ordination between the Central Government and the State Governments in this respect? What is the Government going to do to improve the situation?

MR. SPEAKER: That seems to be a particularly specific question, but if the Minister is in a position to answer it, I do not come in.

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: So far as the lack of co-ordination is concerned, we are not aware of it. But in view of the fact that there is something which is in the knowledge of the hon. Member, if he can pass it on to me, we can look into it.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : May I know actually what is the percentage of the taxes earned from motor spirit that is paid to this Road Fund and whether a separate fund is set a part from the Centre for the national highways, either for their construction or for their maintenance ?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: I have already mentioned that a levy at the rate of 3.15/-paise per litre constitutes this particular fund. So far as the allocation for the national highway is concerned, it is being done separately. That has nothing to do with the Central Road Fund.

CONVERSION OF ALL TYPE I SINGLE ROOMED QUARTERS INTO TWO ROOMS

*592. DR. H. P.† SHARMA :

SHRIMATI MUKUL BANERJI :

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) what action Government have taken in regard to conversion of all type I single roomed quarters in various colonies at New Delhi into two roomed units about which an assurance was given by the then Minister of Works and Housing late Shri Mehr Chand Khanna to the Government Colonies class IV Association; and

(b) by what time the proposed construction of these quarters is likely to be taken in hand?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHOLA PASWAN SHASTRI) :

(a) and (b) · It has not been possible to lay our hands on any such assurance given by late Minister Mehr Chand Khanna. However, of late the Government has constructed 1461 two-roomed type I quarters. As for conversion of old ones, this will be examined in the light of (i) structural and architectural feasibility; (ii) availability of funds; and (iii) competing needs of construction of new houses to provide coverage to a large number of people *vis-a-vis* conversion which will give satisfaction only to employees who have already been provided with accommodation.

DR. H. P. SHARMA : Sir, my question relates to the problems of Class IV employees who have to live within the compass of a tenement consisting of only one single room, with families which may consist of adults children, ageing parents etc.,' My first supplementary is, whether the Government are aware of the social tensions and psychological disturbances that are caused to families who have to live within one single room, and, if so, what is the solution proposed by the Government beyond denying that no assurance was given by the former Minister. I have to seek your guidance when a Cabinet Minister gives assurances at public meetings and here, on the floor of the House, they come out with a blank answer that no such assurance was given. My information is that the late Mr. Khanna gave repeated assurances to this effect, that single-room tenements will be converted into two-room tenements. But we have this kind of answer.

MR. SPEAKER : He says that it has not been possible for them to lay their hands on it. If you can bring it into his hands. that will strengthen my hands also.

SHRI BHOLA PASWAN SHASTRI: From the social point of view, the Government agrees that one should not have one room only but two rooms. But there is the other involvement also; in view of the financial position, it is not at present possible to have one room added to the existing one.

DR. H. P. SHARMA : My second supplementary. Is the Government doing anything in regard to giving residential flats to Class IV employees; specially with the Government's repeated projections that they are going to help the weaker sections of the society? Even in regard to the one-room tenements that you do give, basic amenities are not there, where you cannot get water on the first floor.

Are you doing anything about it?

SHRI BHOLA PASWAN SHASTRI : We will look into it.

श्रीमती मुकुल बनर्जी : मंत्री जी ने बताया है कि as for conversion of old ones, this will be examined in the light of (i) structural and architectural feasibility (ii) availability of funds etc.

—तो मैं जानना चाहती हूं कि फंड्स के बारे में तथा स्ट्रक्चरल फंड्स के बारे में आप ने बताया, मगर 85 ब्लाक पंचकुयां रोड पर और राउज ऐवेन्यु में ब्लाक चार में क्लास चार के कर्मचारी रह रहे हैं जहां लैट्रीन और पीने के पानी का बुरा हाल है, खास कर, लैट्रीन्स जो आदमियों की और लेडीज की एक जगह बनी हुई हैं उन के बीच में दीवाल टूट जाती है तो बड़ी तकलीफ होती है। उन के लिए पैसा मन्जूर हुआ है काफी साल पहले उस को इस्तेमाल कर के क्यों नही लैट्रीन और पानी की व्यवस्था की गई है ?

सेवा नगर में भी ऊपर के ब्लाक में काफी तकलीफ होती है पानी न आने की वजह से। भेड बकरी की तरह लोग कमरे में रह रहे हैं, उन के आराम के लिये आप क्या व्यवस्था कर रहे हैं ?

श्री भोला पस्वान शास्त्री : जो माननीय सदस्या ने सूचना मिली है उस को सरकार देखेगी।

श्रीमती मुकुल बनर्जी : जो फंड्स आल-रेडी सैंक्शन्ड है उस को क्यों नही इस्तेमाल करते है ?

श्री भोला पस्वान शास्त्री : इस को भी देखेंगे।

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Sir, will the Government consider giving these tenements on ownership basis to these Class IV employees, so that what the Government cannot do, they will try to do, by adding one room or so at their own cost, because, as long as it is with you, I do not think there is any possibility of your adding another room to the existing one ?

SHRI BHOLA PASWAN SHASTRI: This is a request for action.

श्री बसंत साठे : आप विचार करेंगे ?

श्री भोला पस्वान शास्त्री : विचार कर रहे हैं, सरकार सुन रही है सब बातों को ।

श्री बसंत साठे : असर क्या हो रहा है यह तो बताये ?

श्री भोला पस्वान शास्त्री : असर तो ऐक्शन बतायेगा ।

श्री बसंत साठे : आखिर आप समस्या को जानते हैं, तो विचार करेंगे आप मेरे सुझाव पर ?

श्री भोला पस्वान शास्त्री : जो माननीय सदस्य कह रहे हैं सरकार उस को सीरियसली सुन रही है ।

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO : While I appreciate the difficulty in converting one room tenements into two room tenements, may I know from the hon. Minister, how many two room tenements of Type I have been constructed so far?

SHRI BHOLA PASWAN SHASTRI: All measures are under consideration of the Government.

SELECTION GRADE IN GOVERNMENT AIDED SCHOOLS IN DELHI

*594. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of Government aided Schools in Delhi have not implemented the Selection Grades to their employees;

(b) if so, the names of the schools which have failed to provide Selection Grade to their teachers; and

(c) whether this delay may result in debarring the claims of those eligible for such Selection Grades if they are not implemented immediately?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) : (a) According to the information received from the Delhi Administration 35 such Schools have not implemented the orders.

(b) A statement is attached.

(c) No, Sir.

Statement

1. Geeta Higher Secondary School, Nangloi.
2. Haryana Shakti Higher Secondary School, Kanjhwala.
3. Sukho Khalsa Higher Secondary School, Fateh Nagar.
4. Delhi Tamil Education Association Higher Secondary School, Pusa Road.
5. Ramjas Higher Secondary School, No. V.
6. Khalsa Higher Secondary School, Dev Nagar.
7. Sri Guru Tegh Bahadur, Pul Bangash.
8. Kalgidhar Khalsa Middle School.
9. Salwan Girls Higher Secondary School, Rajindar Nagar.
10. Sri Guru Teg Bahadur Khalsa Higher Secondary School, Dev Nagar.
11. Arya Girls Higher Secondary School, Rehgar Pura.
12. Ramjas Higher Secondary School, No. 1,3,6 & 7.
13. Guru Nanak Girls Higher Secondary School, Gandhi Nagar.
14. Sanatan Dharma School, Shahdara.

15. Chandra Arya Vidya Mandir Girls Higher Secondary School, Lajpat Nagar.

16. Hope Hall Middle School, Wazir Nagar, New Delhi.

17. Delhi Tamil Education Association Higher Secondary School, Mandir Marg, New Delhi.

18. Ramjas Higher Secondary School, No. 4 Chitra Gupta Road, New Delhi.

19. Blind Relief Middle School, Kitchlew Marg, New Delhi.

20. Garhwal Primary Co-Education School, Punchkuin Road, New Delhi.

21. S.E.S. Baba Nebhraj Higher Secondary School, Lajpat Nagar, New Delhi

22. Daya Nand Model Girls Higher Secondary School, Reading Road.

23. Sri Guru Har Kishan Higher Secondary School, Bangla Sahib.

24. Lions Vidya Mandir Higher Secondary School, Kashmir House.

25. Delhi Kannada Higher Secondary School, Lodi Estate.

26. Vidya Bhawan Higher Secondary School, Lodi Road.

27. Nav Shakti Vidya Mandir Higher Secondary School, Arakashan Road.

28. Raghumal Arya Girls Primary School, Ist Shift, Doctor's Lane.

29. Delhi Tamil Education Association Higher Secondary School, Laxmi Bai Nagar.

30. Delhi Tamil Education Association Higher Secondary School R. K. Puram.

31. Delhi Tamil Education Association Higher Secondary School, Moti Bagh-II,

32. Shri Guru Nanak Khalsa Girls Higher Secondary School, Delhi Cantt.

33. Jain Girls Higher Secondary School, Green Park Extension.

34. Khalsa Middle School, Sarojini Nagar.

35. Anglo Sanskrit V. J. Higher Secondary School.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, it is surprising that 35 Government-aided schools have violated the provisions. I would like to know from the hon. Minister, whether it is true that the Chief Executive Councillor of Delhi Administration is connected with a number of Government-aided schools in Delhi, whether it is true that the managements of these Government-aided schools are subservient to the Chief Executive Councillor of the Delhi Administration and as a result of that, a number of decisions are sabotaged, whether it is true that in spite of the fact that both Houses of Parliament passed the Delhi School Education Bill, 1973 and most expeditiously it was given assent to by the President, many provisions of this Bill are not being implemented by the Government-aided schools and whether it is also true that as a result of this policy, there was a threat in most of the schools that there will be a boycott of invigilation duty of the school examinations beginning from April 10, 1974?

SHRI D. P. YADAV : Out of 852 (aided and Govt.) schools run by the Delhi Administration, the number of schools who have not implement the selection grades, is only 35, which I feel, is not much. Of course, there has been some progress. As to the association of the Chief Executive Councillor with the management of these schools, I do not have any information. Part (c) of his question, I am not aware of it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I would like to give a particular example. There is a school which is already listed here, Vidya Bhawan School, New Delhi. This school has on its pay roll a number of staff members and I would

like to know whether it is true that without obtaining the necessary permission from the Education Department, some of the members have been dismissed and in particular, a lady member of the staff was thrown out and whether it is true that as a result of that, there was continuous strike for 43 days in that school? If so, what action is being taken by the Government to see that such instances which cause dislocation in educational activities are avoided in the future?

SHRI D. P. YADAV : I shall look into it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : It is a bureaucratic type of answer. No question can be asked if such answers are given.

MR. SPEAKER : After all, you expect them to look into it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Already, this school is listed in the statement given by the Minister. The hon. Minister should have come prepared with facts and figures so that answers can be given.

MR. SPEAKER : This is general question.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : This is a general answer which can be given to any question. Sir, will you ask the hon. Minister that at least in future, he should come prepared with the answers so that appropriate answers can be given.

The answer that he has given can be given to any question.

MR. SPEAKER : I do not think he has not come prepared.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : If this is the preparation, then, it is very poor.

MR. SPEAKER : You wanted certain specific information. You have brought it to his notice and he will convey the information to you later on.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR : Sir, while it is true that the number of schools which have not given this selection grade, is very small—35 out of 852—may I know from the hon. Minister, whether these schools which have not implemented these scales have given any reasons for their inability to do so, and have Government taken any action in regard to their failure to do so, in terms of implementation of the pay scales?

SHRI D. P. YADAV : I can assure the hon. Member and the House that within two months all cases will be settled.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR : May I know whether any of these 35 schools which have been unable to give these scales have given any specific reasons as to why they are not giving them?

SHRI D. P. YADAV : They have given reasons, but the Government are not satisfied with them. Hence, we have constituted a committee. I have assured the hon. House that the implementation will be done within two months.

SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOSWAMI : A circular was issued by the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare, New Delhi, in November 1971 regarding the selection grade for removal of certain anomalies. The Director of Education, Delhi Administration, has in its circular No. 832/184/Gen.71-72 arbitrarily sub-divided these categories into 14 from the original 8, thereby causing gross anomalies and injustice to the different categories of teachers. So, may I know what action Government propose to take to see that the selection grade is properly and speedily implemented, as per the circular of the Central Education Ministry?

SHRI D. P. YADAV : The number of categories entitled for selection grade, as mentioned in the circular, is 15 and not 14. If the hon. Member brings to my notice any categories which have been left out, I shall look into it and take proper action.

TARGET FOR PROVIDING DRINKING WATER IN KERALA

*595. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the target fixed by the Government of Kerala for providing drinking water to the scarcity hit villages in the State has been achieved under the Fourth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if not, the necessary steps to overcome the difficulties?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHOLA PASWAN SHASTRI):: (a) and (b). In the 4th Five Year Plan the State Government aimed to cover 301 villages. The programme included schemes in scarcity areas, coastal areas with high salinity, cholera endemic area and localities inhabited by scheduled caste and scheduled tribes. During the 4th plan 155 schemes covering 208 villages were completed. 145 of these villages fall in scarcity area and 63 in area suffering from salinity.

SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN : The target mentioned in the Fourth Plan was 301 villages out of which 208 villages have been completed. May I know the number of villages in the State of Kerala which are not having drinking water facilities ?

Secondly, may I know whether the actual expenditure incurred for the provision of drinking water in the rural areas was more than the target fixed in the Five Year Plan ? Have the Central Government received schemes from the State Government to provide additional funds for carrying out these schemes ? If so, what is the reaction of the Central Government ?

SHRI BHOLA PASWAN SHASTRI : So many questions have been asked and it is very difficult to answer all of them. So far as Kerala is concerned, according to the report received from the State Government while some schemes have been completed, some others remain to be completed.

MR. SPEAKER : I am very happy you follow each other.

SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN : The Minister has not answered my first question.

Now, I put my second supplementary. What is the allocataion made in the Fifth Plan for providing drinking water facilities to the rural areas & how many villages in the State of Kerala are expected to the benefited during the Fifth Plan ?

SHRI BHOLA PASWAN SHASTRI : The main Question relates only to scarcity areas. That answer has been given.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Her question is : How much has been alloted in the Fifth Plan and how many villages in the scarcity areas are likely to be benefited during the Fifth Plan ?

SHRI BHOLA PASWAN SHASTRI : In the Fifth Plan, so far as the accelerated Water Supply Scheme is concerned....

MR. SPEAKER : How do you split it up for the rural areas and the villages ? That is her question.

SHRI BHOLA PASWAN SHASTRI : The break-up of the amount between the State Governments and the Central Government is still under consideration.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : The salinity being a major problem in the coastal areas, particularly, in Kerala, have the Government formulated any de-salination scheme and, if so, whether it has been forwarded to the Planning Commission and what is the progress of it ?

SHRI BHOLA PASWAN SHASTRI : The detailed information is not available. So far as salinity is concerned, the Kerala Government has provided some money and the matter is under discussion between the State Government and the Planning Commission.

SETTING UP OF UNIVERSITY IN FAIZABAD DIVISION OF U.P.

*596. SHRI R. K. SINHA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE & CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) when a general University in Faizabad Division in Uttar Pradesh is likely to be set up;

(b) the exact location thereof; and

(c) whether the land for the purpose has since been acquired ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S NURUL HASAN) : (a) According to the information furnished by the Government of Uttar Pradesh, the proposed general University is likely to be established from the academic section 1974-75.

(b) The University is proposed to be located at Faizabad.

(c) No, Sir.

SHRI R. K. SINHA : According to the announcement of the U.P. Government in the third week of February, the word 'likely' did not occur. There is a contradiction between the formal statement made by the Minister here and the announcement of the U.P. Government that it will be definitely established in 1974-75. In view of the decision to have the University at Faizabad, will the Minister examine that it may be located at Ayudhya and it may be called the Ayudhya University as Ayodhya is the birth-place of Lord Rama ?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN : It is not a matter for the Central Government to consider it. The establishment of universities in the States is the responsibility of the Legislative Assembly of the State and it is for the Assembly to decide where the headquarters should be and what the name of the university should be.

SHRI R. K. SINHA : What about the request of the State Government for general funds and other allocations and what is the position about the procedural delays in the establishment of the University between the State Government and the Government of India ?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN : The basic question of the grant from the Central Government is determined by Section 12A of the University Grants Commission Act. In accordance with the provisions of this Section, no request has yet come to the U.G.C. from the State Government.

SHRI H. M. PATEL : Will the hon. Minister indicate what the policy of the UGC is in regard to proposals for establishing new Universities in States ?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN : Regarding the policy of the UGC. I will read out the main points, if you would permit me. (1) The University shall be established after undertaking a survey by the State Government in accordance with the guidelines that may be prescribed by the UGC from time to time; (2) the Bill for establishment will be prepared in consultation with the UGC and the Ministry of Education, (3) the Act of the University shall contain provisions for the establishment of a planning Board consisting of experts on all India basis; the Board will be appointed immediately on the establishment of the University and it will advise on the lines on which the University should be developed; (4) the University will be multi-disciplinery and will provide study and research facilities in a number of subjects; (5) every Teaching Department in the University will have a minimum staff of....

MR. SPEAKER : I think, Mr. Patel knows these things.

SHRI H. M. PATEL : Sir, he has mentioned some of the important conditions. But the State Government has not yet approached the UGC. The UGC has had no opportunity to go into the matter. He has mentioned two or three important conditions, namely, that the survey shall be made in accordance with the guidelines prescribed, a Planning Board shall be established, and so on. In view of that, how is it proper for the State Government to say that the University shall be established under Central Government assistance ?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN : The question of establishment of a State University is, according to the Constitution, within the purview of the State Assembly. What this parliament has decided through the NGC Act is that the Central Government assistance can be made available only if the pre-conditions are fulfilled. (*Interruptions*) We have not given any commitment to give any assistance.

SANCTION FOR PROJECT REPORT ON EXPLOITATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES IN GUJARAT

*598. SHRI D. P. JADEJA:

SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of project reports from the Government of Gujarat for the exploitation of natural resources pending for sanction before the Ministry of Agriculture; and

(b) the reasons for the delay in taking decision and the time by which a final decision is expected in cash project ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) and (b). Government of Gujarat has requested for provision of harbour facilities at a number of sites including Porbander and Veraval. The Project on Pre-investment Survey on Fishing Harbours has, in this connection, already prepared the necessary designs in respect of Veraval, Mangrola and Porbander. Comments as well as clarification on some points from Gujarat Government are awaited to work out the economic evaluation for fishing harbour construction. These projects would be considered when the project reports are ready, depending on their economic viability and the allotment of funds in the Fifth plan for fishing harbours. Government of India has also separately under consideration a proposal for survey of the North West Coast of India with foreign assistance in addition to the exploratory programmes undertaken by Deep Sea Fishing Organization. The scheme has been posed for financial support to a number of agencies and their reaction is awaited.

SHRI D. P. JADEJA : The statement that has been laid on the Table is not very clear because every sentence says either that the project is under consideration or that clarifications are awaited. May I know from the hon. Minister whether the Government is aware that, 15 years back, the Indo-Norwegian team had recommended that the richest fishing grounds in India are off the coast of Saurashtra ? Along with the three ports that he has mentioned namely, Veraval, Mangrola and Porbander, would they also consider provision of harbour facilities at Dwaraka and Okha ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : We shall examine the suggestion of the hon. Member. But already about ten small fishing ports are being constructed.

SHRI B. V. NAIK : Coming to the Indo-Norwegian project as well as development of coastal fisheries, the hon. Minister has mentioned that ten fishing ports are being constructed. Will he be

able to specify which are these fishing ports? We have got a coastline of 3,500 miles and establishment of ten ports would mean one port for a coastal length of every 350 miles, which is woefully inadequate. Can he tell us which are these....

MR. SPEAKER: The question is about Gujarat.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: I thought it was a question about Indian ports, whether they are for Gujarat for any other State.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: I have only mentioned about Gujarat, the ten small fishing ports being constructed related to Gujarat only.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: How many for India as a whole?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: That is a different matter I do not have the exact number...

SHRI B. V. NAIK: Roughly

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: At the moment more than 150 are contemplated, and about half of them are almost completed. But the precise figure, I cannot give.

INDO-SOVIET SYMPOSIUM ON METHOD OF SLECTION OF SHORT STEM VARIETIES OF WHEAT

*599. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Indo-Soviet Symposium on Method of Selection of short stem varieties of wheat has taken place recently in India; and

(b) if so, the varieties of Russian wheat which have been tested and their use in breeding programmes in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir. A Symposium on this topic was held at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi on December 11 and 12, 1973.

(b) The introduction of Russian wheat varieties has been considered desirable with a view to incorporating their winter-hardiness and deeper root system in our spring wheats, particularly for *barani* areas. Accordingly several wheat varieties, *viz.*, Bezostaya-1, Mironovskaya 808, Mironovskaya Jubilejnaya 50, Saratovskaya 29, Odesskaya 16, Kavkaz, Skorosphelka 35, Avrora etc. have been imported from the U.S.S.R. for being used in hybridization programme with Indian spring wheats, in the plains as well as in the northern hill areas of India. The hybrid derivatives are presently being tested. Their relative merits will, however be known when the experiments on them are concluded.

SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: How long will it be by which time adequate quantities will be availoble for use by the farmers of Northern India?

SHRI ANNASHEB P. SHINDE: It is too early a stage to say precisely about that. We are doing this in an experimental basis. As I said, winter hardiness and deep root system have to be experimented in the farming areas and I think it is too early a stage to make any precise statement to what extent it can be released.

SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: The hon. Minister said about winter-hardiness and deep-root system in respect of these varieties. How far these new strains would be an improvement as far as the productivity goes especially when local hybrid varieties are already available?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: The hon. Member is a very knowledgable person. Unfortunately in this country even today very large wheat

rainfed areas are there and if deep-root strains are developed, naturally they will be in a position to sustain themselves getting moistore from the deep layers of the soil even if there is no winter rain or lack of rain. Perhaps this will help in increasing wheat-yield in those areas. The experiments are going on and I am not in a position to make any precise statement just now.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

COLLISION OF VESSELS NEAR BOMBAY

SNQ 6. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a cargo-laden vessel bound for Calicut Collided with another vessel on charter to Oil and Natural Gas Commission and Sank near Bombay on 27th March, 1974;

(b) if so, the estimated loss as a result thereof; and

(c) whether any inquiry has since been conducted and if so, the findings thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMARM MUKHERJEE) : (a) Yes, Sir. The collision took place at about 0124 hours on 26th March 1974 between sailing vessel "NARAYAN PRASAD" and m.v. 'SUN FISH' chartered by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission.

(b) As a result of collision, sailing vessel sank with 610 bags of oil seeds and pulses valued at Rs. 1,72,800/-. The cost of the vessel was approximately Rs. 12,000/-. There was no loss of life. There was no damage to m.v. 'SUN FISH'.

(c) A preliminary inquiry under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958, is in progress.

श्री बीरेन्द्र सिंह राव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जहाजों का आपस में टकरा कर डूबने का मामला बड़ा गम्भीर है । मिनिस्टर साहब ने फरमाया है कि जो जहाज डूबा है, उस की कीमत का अन्दाजा कुल 12,000 रुपये है । 12,000 रुपये में तो कोई टूटी हुई जीप भी नही मिलती है । क्या कीमत का कम अन्दाजा इस लिए तो नही लगाया गया है कि सरकार को उस जहाज का कम्पेन्सेशन देना पड़ेगा ? यह जो जहाज डूबा है, इस का मालिक कौन था—क्या यह सरकारी जहाज था , या किसी प्राईवेट आदमी या कम्पनी का था ?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE : The owner of the sailing vessel is Jivabhai Nathabhai of Bhagwa Dandi; it was insured for Rs. 15,000. The motor vessel was not damaged at all. In fact the cargo being carried by the sailing vessel was of more value than the actual value of the sailing vessel itself.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

CONSTRUCTION OF PAMBAN BRIDGE (TAMIL NADU)

*588. SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether tenders were called for the construction of Pamban bridge (Tamil Nadu);

(b) if so, the parties which had submitted tenders and the name of the Company whose tender has been accepted; and

(c) whether the construction work has begun and the time schedule for completion of the work ?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI KAMLAPATI TRIPATHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Five firms have tendered for the work and tenders are under examination.

(c) Work on main bridge portion has not yet been started. Time schedule for completion will also depend upon award of contract and completion would depend on availability of funds.

MACHINERY TO TEST RESEARCH BY I.C.A.R. AND I.A.R.I. BEFORE THEIR PUBLICATIONS

*590. SHRI N. K. SANGHI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 250 on 11th March, 1974 regarding I.C.A.R. Enquiry Committee on premature publicity of agriculture research achievement and state whether in view of I.C.A.R. Enquiry Committee report, Government have devised any machinery to ensure that the results of research done in I.C.A.R. and I.A.R.I. are properly tested before they are published for the use of agriculturists ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) :

In pursuance of the I.C.A.R. Enquiry Committee's recommendations, instructions have been issued to all the ICAR Institutions, Project Co-ordinators and the other participating institutions to strictly adhere to the experimental procedures already laid down for the purpose of thoroughly evaluating the research results for their merits. Advice has also been sent to these institutions to maintain a research project file in which stage to stage progress is being maintained systematically. Where a particular finding or an innovation reaches a final stage, it is expected to be discussed in the research councils of the Institutes, annual Workshop meetings of the All India Coordinated Projects and the State and the Central Variety Release Committees as the case may be before it is finally recommended for adoption.

OFFER BY FEDERATION OF ALL INDIA FOODGRAINS DEALERS' ASSOCIATION TO PROCURE MARKETABLE SURPLUS OF FOODGRAINS

*593. SHRI V. MAYAVAN :
SHRI SHANKAR DAYAL SINGH :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Federation of All India Foodgrains Dealers' Association has offered to procure marketable surplus of grains;

(b) the other suggestions put forth by the Federation;

(c) whether Government have examined the suggestions made by the Federation; and

(d) if so, to what extent and when the final decision is likely to be taken ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) to (d). In their communications, the Federation of the All India Foodgrain Dealers Association have made the following main suggestions :—

(1) The wholesale trade in wheat may be allowed to operate under a system of traders' levy and out of the purchases of wheat made by a trader for export outside the surplus States of Punjab, Haryana, U.P., M.P., Rajasthan and Delhi 50 per cent be surrendered to Government, agencies at a fixed price of Rs. 105 per quintal.

(2) The trader should be free to remove the remaining 50 per cent of the levy free quantity to any part of the country without restrictions.

(3) The public distribution system should be confined to the vulnerable sections of the society and that too in the deficit States only.

(4) All traders both wholesalers and retailers should be licensed by the State Governments and a reasonable ceilings on their stocks may be prescribed.

(5) All restrictions on inter-State and intra State movement of wheat and coarse grains may be removed effectively so that disparities between the surplus and deficit States may be eliminated.

(6) Consultative committees consisting of representatives of State Governments, growers trade, consumers etc., may be constituted at major purchasing and selling centres to regulate quick movement and proper distribution of foodgrains.

Government's Policy about procurement price of wheat during Rabi 1974-75 has already been announced in the Lok Sabha on 28th March, 1974.

SUPPLY OF SUB-STANDARD RICE TO WEST BENGAL BY F.C.I. PUNJAB

*597. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether F.C.I. Branch of Punjab manipulated and sent sub-standard rice to West Bengal; and

(b) if so, the action taken by the Central Government in such scandals and the F.C.I. officials responsible for such actions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b) After enquiry of the complaints received from West Bengal Government four officials of the State Civil Supplies Department and two officials of the F.C.I., Punjab Region, have been placed under suspension and show cause notices have been served on two rice millers. Suitable action will be taken against them after the enquiries are completed.

PERFORMANCE OF SHIPPING CORPORATION OF INDIA

*600. SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are satisfied with the performance of the Shipping Corporation of India during 1972-73 as it used to be in the past few years; and

(b) whether there has been any set back due to the recent oil crisis also?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI KAMLAPATI TRIPATHI): (a) and (b) The performance of the Shipping Corporation of India during 1972-73 can be considered to be satisfactory

The oil crisis which developed towards the end of 1973 led to a serious shortage of availability of bunkers as also to a steep rise in bunker prices the world over. This affected all shipping companies in the world including the Shipping Corporation. There was, however, no set-back as such in the performance of the Shipping Corporation.

CENTRAL GUIDELINES ON LAND CEILING

*601. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the guidelines issued by the Centre on land ceiling for the whole country; and

(b) the names of States which have adopted them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) A statement is laid on the table of the Sabha. [*Placed in library. See* No. LT. 6642/74].

(b) The States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh have revised their land ceiling laws in the light of the guidelines. The laws of Assam, Kerala, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal, revised before the issue of the guidelines, broadly conform to these guidelines. But minor revisions are still being made in some of the laws mentioned above. The States of Nagaland and Meghalaya do not propose to enact land ceiling laws as there is largely communal ownership of land there. The Maharashtra Legislature has passed an amending bill which is being examined prior to the accordance of President's assent to it. The process of amendment has not yet been completed in the States of Tripura and Manipur.

WORK CHARGED STAFF IN ARUNACHAL PRADESH CIRCLE OF C.P.W.D.

*602. SHRI BHOLA MANJHI :

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of workcharged staff in Arunachal Pradesh circles of C.P.W.D. on the 1st January, 1974;

(b) the number of workers according to each category and Division, who have retrenched or whose services have been terminated during the period from January 1973 to December, 1973;

(c) whether the retrenchment or termination of service was made of the Junior most worker in each category taking the Division or Circle as the unit of seniority;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether the retrenched workers have been paid retrenchment compensation, and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHOLA PASWAN SHASTRI) : (a), (b) and (e) The information is being collected from the Arunachal Pradesh Administration and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) Retrenchment is made on the basis of Juniority in Divisions. Tribal workers are, however, exempted from retrenchment.

(d) Does not arise in view of (c) above.

DROUGHT AFFECTED AREAS IN MAHARASHTRA.

*603. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the areas in Maharashtra classified as chronically drought affected areas and

(b) assistance given or proposed to be given by the Centre to assist these areas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA) : (a) Parts of six districts in Maharashtra State have been included in the DPAP. These Districts are, Sholapur, Ahmednagar, Poona, Nasik, Satara and Sangli.

(b) An assistance of Rs. 10.79 crores has been released for works in the Sectors of Minor Irrigation, Soil Conservation, Affore-station and Roads etc. for the six districts since the inception of the programme in 1970-71. During the Fifth Plan these districts are likely to get a central assistance of Rs. 16 crores to be matched equally by the State Government for implementing area development plans.

ASSISTANCE FOR EXPERIMENTAL FARM IN OMAN.

*604. SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO
SHRI BANAMALI BABU :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to assist Oman Government to set up experimental farms in that country; and

(b) if so, the nature of assistance proposed to be given ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) :

(a) The Embassy of India in Muscat has forwarded a proposal for collaboration with Sultanate of Oman in setting up an agricultural farm in Oman.

(b) It is proposed to depute a team of experts to Oman for preparation of the project report. The exact form and nature of assistance will be determined after the project report is prepared by the team of experts.

DIRECTIONS TO AGRICULTURAL PRICES COMMISSION TO FIX JUTE PRICES.

*605. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the index number of whole-sale prices of raw jute and mesta has fallen down from 163 in December, 1972 to 123 in December, 1973 while the index number of whole-sale prices of other commodities has increased by 60 to 90 per cent of the corresponding period;

(b) in view of that, whether his Ministry has given any direction to the Agricultural Prices Commission, or otherwise referred the matter to the said Commission to consider the condition of jute growers and to fix the minimum support price for jute in view of high cost of production, which should not be less than Rs. 250 per quintal and it should maintain the parity of price between paddy and jute which is in the ration of 3 : 1 i.e. 3 quintals of paddy is equal to 1 quintal of jute; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) The index of wholesale prices of raw jute and mesta declined from 162.8 in December, 1972 to 123.2 in December, 1973, while that of all commodities increased from 211.4 to 262.1 i.e., by 24 per cent.

(b) and (c) The guidelines for the determination of prices of agricultural commodities, including raw jute, are contained in the terms of reference of the Agricultural Prices Commission. No other specific guidelines for raw jute have been issued by the Ministry to the Commission. While recommending the support prices, the Commission generally take into account such factors as expenses of cultivation. prices of coming crops, prices of jute goods and international implications of charges in the prices of raw jute.

PROPOSAL FOR SUPPLY OF WHEAT IN LIEU OF ATTA/MAIZE AT FAIR PRICE SHOPS.

606. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the rationing authorities in Delhi have issued orders to its fair price shops to issue at least 25 per cent of the wheat quota in the shape of atta or maize;

(b) whether it is the choice of the ration card holder to ask atta or maize;

(c) whether, when atta is not available at the shop, the shopkeepers force the ration card holders to purchase maize or leave that quantity; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and whether orders would be issued to supply wheat in full when atta is not available at the shop ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) Orders were issued by the Delhi Administration that the card holders be given 1 kg. of atta/maize in the cereal quota per unit consisting of 4.250 kgs. in March, 1974. For April, orders have been issued by the Delhi Administration that the card holders be given 1 kg. of atta out of 4.250 kg. cereal.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Delhi Administration has reported that shopkeepers were not required to force the card holders to purchase maize as atta was made available to all the shops as and where required to meet the demand.

(d) Does not arise.

STRIKE BY GOVERNMENT AIDED SCHOOL TEACHERS ASSOCIATION.

5864. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government-aided school Teachers Association (GASTA) Delhi staged a 43-days strike for alleged wrongful dismissal of a female teacher in September-October, 1973 at the Vidya Bhawan School, New Delhi;

(b) if so, whether Government have not so far given the arrears of Pay to the Teachers of this school; and

(c) if so, what action Government have taken to normalise the studies, to pay the teachers their arrears of pay and to reinstate the dismissed teacher ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE

(SHRI D. P. YADAV) : (a) The Government-aided School Teachers Association (GASTA) staged a 43-days strike in September-October, 1973, at the Vidya Bhawan School, New Delhi, when a female teacher of this school was retrenched consequent upon the abolition of one post of Assistant teacher.

(b) A decision has been communicated to the Managing Committee of school that the period of absence of the striking teachers may be adjusted against the admissible leave due which they have already or which may be earned by them in future. Some clarification had been sought by the Management on this, which has also been furnished. The Management is again being asked to regularise the strike period during which the teachers were on strike and make necessary payment as due to them.

(c) The school has been functioning normally after the strike was called off. Government decision regarding payment of salary to the striking teachers has already been conveyed to the Management. The teacher rendered surplus has not been reinstated in the same school as no post exists. However, an offer of a post in a Government school has been made to her.

WORKSHOP ON "HUMAN RELATIONS AND EFFECTIVE SCHOOL SUPERVISION" HELD IN NEW DELHI.

5865. SHRI AMBESH : Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a workshop on "Human Relations and Effective School Supervision" of Heads of Schools of District South, Directorate of Education, Delhi was held on 23rd February, 1974 and 24th February, 1974 in Sardar Patel Higher Secondary School, Lodi Road, New Delhi.

(b) how much money had been spent on the above workshop; and

(c) how the account of the same has been kept?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No expenditure was incurred by the Government on this Workshop. The Hall for holding the workshop was made available by the school free of cost and the participants met the expenses on the refreshments.

(c) Does not arise.

CONSTRUCTION OF BRIDGE ON RIVER KHAN AT DAHOD.

5866. SHRI BHALJIBHAI PARMAR : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the height of the dam has been raised on river Khan at Dahod causing a problem for crossing the said river by villagers of Dahod Taluka; and

(b) whether Government intend to provide a bridge on the river or to remove the height of the water barrier so raised?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as early as possible.

रक्षा मन्त्रालय के लिए भवन निर्माण

5867. **श्री लम्बोदर बलियार** : क्या निर्माण और आवास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रक्षा मंत्रालय के लिये एक अलग भवन बनाया जा रहा है,

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस पर कुल कितना लागत आने की संभावना है, और

(ग) कितने समय में यह भवन बन कर तैयार हो जाने की आशा है ?

निर्माण और आवास मन्त्री (श्री भोला पासवान शास्त्री) : (क) रक्षा मुख्यालय के कार्यालयों द्वारा दखल के लिये एक भवन, किंग जार्ज एवेन्यु के प्लाट नम्बर 35 पर इस समय निर्माणाधीन है ।

(ख) छ ब्लाकों के निर्माण का स्वीकृत अनुमान लगभग 5.38 करोड़ रुपये है । कीमतें बढ़ जाने के कारण लागत में वृद्धि होने की संभावना है ।

(ग) छ: ब्लाकों में से, दो ब्लाक पूर्ण हो गये है, एक का निर्माण कार्य चल रहा है तथा दूसरे का निर्माण कार्य शीघ्र ही शुरू किया जायेगा । शेष दो ब्लाकों का निर्माण कार्य, नये निर्माण कार्य पर लगे प्रतिबन्ध के कारण, रुक जायेगा । इसे देखते हुए, निर्माण कार्य पूर्ण होने की कोई निश्चित तारीख इस समय नहीं बताई जा सकती है ।

PROPOSAL TO REDUCE NUMBER OF ENGINEERING COLLEGES

5868. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM : Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state.

Whether there is any proposal to reduce the number of engineering colleges in view of alarmingly increasing unemployment amongst engineering graduates?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : No. Sir

गहरे कुएं खोदने के लिए मशीनों की कमी

5869. **श्रीमती वी० आर० सिंधिया** : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश मे कृषि के प्रयोजनो हेतु गहरे कुएं खोदने के लिए शक्तिशाली मशीनों की कमी है :

(ख) ऐसी कितनी मशीनें प्रति वर्ष देश में ही बनती हैं और कितनी आयात की जाती हैं, और

(ग) इस संबंध मे देश को आत्मनिर्भर बनाने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाए हैं ?

कृषि मंत्रालय मे राज्य मंत्री (श्री बी० पी० मौर्य) (क) जी, नही । वास्तव मे देश के थोडे से क्षेत्रो ने 800 फुट से अधिक की गहराई तक के नलकूपो की ड्रिलिंग करने के लिए काम आने वाली कुछ बहुत ही भारी किस्मों की रिगो के सिवाय देश में सिंचाई कार्यों के लिए गहरे नलकूपो की ड्रिलिंग करने के लिए काम मे आने वाली रिगो की कमी नही है ।

(ख) वर्ष 1972 और 1973 के दौरान सगठित क्षेत्र मे क्रमश: लगभग 121 लाख और 189 लाख रुपये के मूल्य की ड्रिलिंग रिगे तैयार की गई थी । तैयार की गई रिगो की सख्या के बारे मे जानकारी उपलब्ध नही है । इस के अतिरिक्त, लघु स्तर के औद्योगिक क्षेत्र मे भी रिगे तैयार की गई, परन्तु इनके विषय में ब्यौरा उपलब्ध नही है । 1972 और 1973 के दौरान 5 रिगो और 2 रिगो के आयात के लिए क्रमश. 40 5 लाख रुपये और 10.5 लाख रुपये की विदेशी मुद्रा निर्मुक्त की गई थी ।

(ग) देश में विभिन्न प्रकार की ड्रिलिंग रिगों के विनिर्माण की काफी क्षमता मौजूद है । विभिन्न प्रकार की रिगो का विनिर्माण करने के लिए तकनीकी विकास महानिदेशालय के पास 7 एकके पंजीकृत है या उनको लाइसेंस दिये जा चुके हैं । ये एकके प्रति वर्ष 300 रिगे तैयार कर सकती है । इनके अतिरिक्त लघु स्तर के औद्योगिक क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत भी कुछ एकक मौजूद हैं । रिगो का विनिर्माण करने के लिए दो और एककों को आशय-पत्र दे दिये गए हैं । कुछ अधिक भारी या अत्यधिक विशिष्ट प्रकार की रिगों के सिवाय सिंचाई कुओं के काम आने वाली रिगो की लगभग सम्पूर्ण माग देश मे ही पूर्ण की जा रही है ।

TECHNICAL COMMITTEE ON POLYTECHNIC COURSE

5870. SHRI MARTAND SINGH : Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration for setting up a Technical Committee to suggest ways to make polytechnic courses more practical and industry-oriented; and

(b) if so, the outline thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : (a) and (b). On the recommendations of the All India Council for Technical Education, an All India Board of Technicians Education has been set up. Its terms include practical training and identification of subject specialities to meet current requirements for technicians. A statement giving the constitution and functions of the Board is annexed

STATEMENT

All India Board of Technicians Education Constitution & Functions

Education at the Polytechnic level in Engineering Chemical engineering

and Chemical technology, Textile Technology, Architecture and Commerce were looked after by the All India Boards of Technical Studies in the concerned fields of the All India Council for Technical Education. The All India Council, while considering the Report of the Special Committee for Reorganisation and Development of Polytechnic Education in the country, felt that a stage had come when a separate Board under its aegis should be set up to look after all aspects of polytechnic Education in all subject-fields in an integrated manner, to evolve new standards and to coordinate development of technician education on an all India basis. Accordingly, the All India Board of Technicians Education has been set up with the following constitution and functions :—

Constitution :—

1.	Chairman (To be appointed by the All India Council for Technical Education)	1
2.	A representative of the All India Council for Technical Education.	1
3-6.	Four nominees of the Coordinating Committee of the All India Council for Technical Education.	4
7.	One representative of the Indian Society for Technical Education.	1
8-9.	Two representatives of professional bodies.	2
10-13.	Four representatives of Industry & Commerce (To be nominated by All India Council for Technical Education).	4
14-17.	Four Directors of Technical Education (To be nominated by All India Council for Technical Education).	4
18-21.	Four Principals of Polytechnics (To be nominated by AICTE).	4
22-25.	Four Principals of Technical Teachers' Training Institutes.	4
26.	One representative of the University Grants Commission.	1
27.	One representative of the Planning Commission.	1
28.	One representative of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research.	1
29-30.	Two Social Scientists (To be nominated by AICTE).	2
31-34.	Four experts to be coopted by the Board itself.	4
	Total	34

The term of office of the Board should be *three* years subject to the proviso that a person elected from a particular constituency shall continue to be on the Board as long as he continues to be a member of the particular constituency.

The Board should ordinarily meet twice a year but it will be open to the Chairman to summon meetings of the Board as and when necessary.

Functions :—

(a) To evolve a coordinated plan of technician education at the polytechnic level;

(b) To prescribe standards of technician education, including admission requirements, duration of courses, practical training, curriculum and teaching methods, examination etc. on an all-India basis;

(c) To prescribe standards of instructional facilities to be provided at the polytechnics in respect of teaching, accommodation, equipment, and staff for technician/diploma courses;

(d) To identify subject—specialities in which polytechnic diploma courses may be conducted to meet the current requirements for technicians and formulate appropriate courses for those subject—specialities,

(e) To advise the All India Council for Technical Education on all other aspects of Technician education, including continuous evaluation of the polytechnic system

STUDY OF PATTERN OF MUSEUM THEFTS

5871. SHRI VEKARIA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Bureau of investigation is studying the pattern of museum thefts involving antiques and art objects under a UNESCO sponsored project;

(b) if so, what are the main features in this regard;

(c) when the study is likely to be completed; and

(d) who will finance the project ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P YADAV) : (a) The Central Bureau of Investigation has been studying the problem of art and archaeological thefts and its international ramifications which includes the pattern of museum thefts involving antiques and art objects. This study is now being conducted under a project sponsored by the United Nations Social Defence Research Institute (UNSDRI), Rome.

(b) A statement showing the main features of the study being conducted by the C.B.I. is attached.

(c) The preliminary study is likely to be completed by mid 1974. The time required for completion of further research will depend on the results of the preliminary study.

(d) The expenditure on preliminary study and further research will be met by the Central Bureau of Investigation from its normal allocation of funds. However, financial assistance for continued research can also be considered by the UNSDRI on the basis of specific research proposals received from each country.

STATEMENT

The preliminary study being conducted by the Central Bureau of Investigation includes collection of data regarding incidents of thefts or archaeological finds and art objects from museums, temples and other public places factors contributing to such thefts and protective arrangements available in archaeological monuments and museums.

Apart from phenomenological survey to sketch a rough pattern of the problem of stolen antiques and art objects and of public attitudes in the matter, the research project includes some typical case-studies, showing the inter-locking roles of the thieves, receivers and other intermediaries involved as well as information on preventive and law enforcement structures and operations, and on international intervention mechanisms (multi-lateral and bilateral).

The preliminary study will be followed by further researches for assessment of the effectiveness of intervention mechanisms and the development of improved systems.

दिल्ली/नई दिल्ली में सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिये निर्माणाधीन क्वार्टर

5873. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या **निर्माण और आवास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली और नई दिल्ली में सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिये इस समय कितने क्वार्टर निर्माणाधीन हैं ;

(ख) सरकारी कर्मचारियो की आवास समस्या को हल करने के लिये सरकार की भावी योजना तथा नीति क्या है; और

(ग) अब तक प्रत्येक वर्ग मे किस किस वर्ष तक सरकारी आवास का आवंटन हो चुका है ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भोला पासवान शास्त्री) (क) दिल्ली/नई दिल्ली में 1708 एकक निर्माणाधीन हैं ।

(ख) आशय यह था कि पांचवी योजना के अन्त तक, दिल्ली/नई दिल्ली मे सभी टाइपों मे 75 प्रतिशत तुष्टि प्राप्त हो । इसी के अनुसार योजना आयोग को लिखा गया था । पांचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना के लिए अन्तिम रूप से नियतन अभी मालूम होना है तथा वित्तीय कठिनाइयो को देखते हुए, 1974-75 की वार्षिक योजना मे कटौती कर दी गई है और नये निर्माण कार्यों पर रोक लगा दी गई है । ऐसी स्थिति को देखते हुए यह प्रत्याशा करना कठिन है कि इस उद्देश्य की प्राप्ति कहां तक सम्भव हो सकेगी ।

(ग) एक विवरण सलग्न है ।

विवरण

स्थिति इस प्रकार है :—

टाइप	21-3-1974 की स्थिति को वह अग्रता तारीख जहां तक आवंटन हो चुका है ।
I	13-11-1956
II	1-4-1952
III	16-2-1949
IV	18-9-1944
V	1-11-1961
VI	14-4-1963
VII	16-7-1973
VIII	30-7-1969

गुजरात मे परिवहन की सुविधाएं तथा राजमार्गों का निर्माण

5874. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या **नौवहन और परिवहन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत दो वर्षों के दौरान केन्द्रीय सरकार ने गुजरात राज्य सरकार को परिवहन की सुविधाए उपलब्ध करने तथा राजमार्गों का निर्माण करने के लिये कितनी कितनी सहायता दी है,

(ख) राज्य सरकार ने उक्त अवधि मे उक्त कार्यों के लिये कितनी वित्तीय सहायता की माग की थी, और

(ग) वित्तीय वर्ष 1974-75 के दौरान उक्त कार्यों के लिये राज्य सरकार को कितनी वित्तीय सहायता देने का विचार है ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री प्रणव कुमार मुखर्जी) : (क) और (ख). भारत सरकार ने गुजरात

राज्य सड़क परिवहन निगम की पूंजी को रेलवे अंशदान के सिवाय पिछले दो वर्षों के दौरान सड़क परिवहन के विकास के लिये गुजरात राज्य को कोई अनुदान एवं अन्य वित्तीय सहायता नहीं दी है । राजमार्गों के क्षेत्र में, भारत सरकार मुख्यतः राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों से संबंधित है, जो केन्द्रीय विषय है । अतः उनके विकास एवं अनुरक्षण का सम्पूर्ण व्यय भारत सरकार वहन कर रही है । कुछ परियोजनाओं के लिये केन्द्रीय वित्तीय सहायता दी जाती है जिसमें अन्य बातों को साथ साथ अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय एवं आर्थिक महत्व के चुने हुये राज्य सड़क/पुल शामिल है । इसके अलावा कुछ अन्य योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत कुछ विशेष सड़कों के लिये धन की व्यवस्था की जाती है । निम्नलिखित तालिका में उपलब्धता साधनों की दृष्टि से विभिन्न योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत गुजरात सरकार से प्राप्त अन्तिम मांगों तथा उन मागों के लिये किये गये आबंटनों के बारे में स्थिति दर्शाई गई है :—

	1972–1973		1973-74	
	राज्य सरकार द्वारा बताई गई अन्तिम मांगें ।	आवंटित धनराशि	राज्य सरकार द्वारा बताई गई अन्तिम मांग	आवंटित धन राशि
		(रुपये लाखों में)		
1.	राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों का विकास एवं अनुरक्षण	404.19	404.19	366.76	297.00
2.	केन्द्रीय सड़क निधि	49.08	44.00	47.47	37.38
3.	अन्तर्राज्यीय अथवा आर्थिक महत्व की राज्य सड़कों के विकास के लिये ऋण सहायता	31.51	18.00	अभी प्राप्त नहीं	18.00
4.	राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के लिये पांचवीं योजना के लिये अग्रिम कार्यवाही	—	4.04	3.348	3.348

(ग) 1974-75 के आवंटनों का निर्णय उस वर्ष के बजट अनुमान संसद् द्वारा स्वीकृत किये जाने के बाद ही किया जायेगा ।

आन्ध्र प्रदेश द्वारा चीनी की मांग तथा उसे की गई सप्लाई

5875. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्र सरकार ने गत पांच महीनों के दौरान आंध्र प्रदेश को कितनी मात्रा में चीनी की सप्लाई की है ।

(ख) राज्य सरकार ने उक्त अवधि में कितनी मात्रा में चीनी की मांग की थी; और

(ग) उसे चीनी का पूरा कोटा न दिये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री बी० पी० मौर्य) : (क) पिछले पांच महीनों के लिए आन्ध्र प्रदेश राज्य को लेवी-चीनी

की निम्नलिखित मात्राएं आबंटित की गई थी :—

नवम्बर, 1973	11874	मी० टन
दिसम्बर, 1973	11874	" "
जनवरी, 1974	12514	" "
फरवरी 1974	12514	" "
मार्च, 1974	12514	" "

(ख) और (ग) . इस अवधि के दौरान, आन्ध्र प्रदेश सरकार से मासिक कोटे मे वृद्धि करने के लिए कोई भी पत्र प्राप्त नही हुआ है । फिर भी, विभिन्न राज्यों/केन्द्र शासित प्रदेशो जिनमे आन्ध्र प्रदेश भी शामिल है, के लेवी-चीनी के मूल मासिक कोटे को युक्ति-युक्त आधार पर निर्धारित किया जाता है जिसमें 1971 की मतगणना मे अंकित जनसंख्या सबंधी आंकड़ों और खपत संबधी अतीत के तरीको को ध्यान मे रखा जाता है । तथापि, वास्तविक मासिक आबंटन, में, प्रत्येक माह के लिए लेवी-चीनी की कुल निर्मुक्ति के अनुपात से मामूली समायोजन किया जाता है ।

PROCUREMENT PRICES OF FOODGRAINS FOR 1974-75 AS SUGGESTED BY A.P.C.

5876. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA :

SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Agricultural Prices Commission has made its recommendation with regard to procurement prices for foodgrains for 1974-75;

(b) if so, the suggestions made with regard to different items of foodgrains; and

(c) whether Government have considered the suggestion and if so, their reaction in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) to (c). The Agricultural Prices Commission recommended fixation of uniform procurement prices of wheat for 1974-75 marketing season at Rs. 95/- per quintal for the indigenous common white and different Mexican varieties, Rs. 90/- per quintal for the indigenous red varieties and Rs. 100/- per quintal for the superior varieties. After careful consideration, Government have fixed the purchase price of wheat at Rs. 105/- per quintal for all varieties.

ALLOTMENT OF LAND ADJOINING INDRAPURI COLONY

5877. SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to allot land lying between Indrapuri Colony and Todapur Village in Delhi for residential purposes; and

(b) if so, when such allotment is expected to take place ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING SHRI BHOLA PASWAN SHASTRI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

PERMISSION FOR CONSTRUCTION OF SECOND STOREY IN INDRAPURI

5878. SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the progress regarding completion of laying of sewerage in Indrapuri Colony of Delhi; and

(b) when permission to construct second Storey in Indrapuri Colony is expected to be given ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHOLA PASWAN SHASTRI) : The information furnished by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi is indicated below:—

(a) The work of laying of sewers has been completed.

(b) Presently only 1½ storey (single storey and barsati) construction is allowed on the individual plots situated in this colony. It is not feasible at this stage to state whether or at what time the permission for 2½ storey construction would be allowed.

EXTENSION OF FOOD PRODUCT ORDER TO CERTAIN INDUSTRIES

5879. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will he Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Food Product Order has been extended to the soft drink industry;

(b) the reasons for which it has not been extended to other industries like bread, sweets, milk, Namkins, biscuits, ghee, chocolates, tinned fruits and vegetables, ice cream; and

(c) when the Food Product Order is likely to extended to these industries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) The Fruit Products Order has been extended to sweetened flavoured aerated beverages from 1-1-1973.

(b) and (c). The scope of the Fruit Products Order is restricted to fruit and vegetable products including tinned fruits and vegetables and related items.

DATE OF JOINING THE STATE GOVERNMENT SERVICE AS DATE OF PRIORITY FOR ALLOTMENT OF GOVERNMENT ACCOMMODATION

5880. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR :

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether to fix priority date for the allotment of Government accommodation in Delhi, the service rendered by the Government employees under the State Government is also taken into consideration and the date of joining the State Government service is treated to be the date of priority for allotment of Government accommodation; and

(b) if so, the reasons and justification thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHOLA PASWAN SHASTRI) : (a) In so far as the general pool accommodation at Delhi/New Delhi and at other places is concerned, the date of priority in the case of officers entitled to type IV and below is reckoned from the date an officer is continuously holding a post under the Central Government, State Government, etc. In the case of officers entitled to type V and above, the date of priority is reckoned from the date an officer is continuously drawing emoluments relevant to a particular type in a post under the Central/State Government or on foreign service.

(b) The service rendered by an officer under a State Government is counted for reckoning his priority to avoid hardship to him in the matter of allotment of accommodation from the general pool. Denial of the benefit was acting as a disincentive to State-based officers to accept postings under the Central Government.

REPRESENTATION FROM KERALA PRIVATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION ON DISTRIBUTION OF NATIONAL AWARDS TO TEACHERS

5881. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government received any representation from the Kerala Private School Teachers Association regarding the distribution of National Awards to teachers; and

(b) if so, the gist thereof and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). The Kerala Private Secondary School Headmasters' Association had forwarded a copy of the resolutions passed at the Joint Meeting of the Heads of Secondary Schools and Officers of the Education Department in the Kerala State. One of the resolutions expressed protest at the discrimination shown by the Government of India in not inviting the teachers to Delhi for the ceremonious presentation of 1973 National Awards. It has since been decided to hold the function on 25th April 1974 at New Delhi, when the President of India will give away the National Awards to the Awardees.

DEMAND OF THE WORKERS OF COCHIN PORT TRUST

5882. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Cochin Port Trust authorities propose to grant advance increments and other financial benefits to a handful of employees who sided with the management when an overwhelming majority of the employees were on an agitation to redress their legitimate demands;

(b) if so, whether Government are aware that it is not proper to show discrimination to the employees when the strike was not declared illegal and it was withdrawn under the terms of an agreement accepting the legitimate demands of the workers; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to prevent the port authorities from taking such actions that may create tension among workers ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE) : (a) No.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Certain proposals were received from the Chairman, Cochin Port Trust, for payment of honorarium ranging between Rs. 25/- and Rs. 150/- per head to those employees, who were engaged in the preparation of budget estimates in January, 1973. As this was in accordance with the practice prevalent over a number of years, Government gave clearance to the proposal, with the stipulation that only those employees who actually performed additional budget work are to be paid this honorarium.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE 11TH ALL INDIA DAIRY INDUSTRY CONFERENCE

5883. SHRI DHAMANKAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether he has considered the recommendations of the 11th All India Dairy Industry Conference to establish strong cooperative structure so as to ensure farmers' involment in the projects of dairy development in the country; and

(b) if so, steps taken in this direction in the near future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA) : (a) The recommendations of the 11th Dairy Industry Conference have not yet been received.

(b) Does not arise.

ESTIMATES FOR AND INSPECTION OF ALL WORKS BUILT BY C.P.W.D.

5884. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Clause No. 142 of General Financial Rules are applicable in the C.P.W.D.;

(b) whether the Rules are adhered to properly by C.P.W.D.;

(c) if so, the number of estimates received and the name of buildings inspected in the year 1973-74; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHOLA PASWAN SHASTRI) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

PERMANENT AND TEMPORARY POSTS IN ALL RANKS OF ENGINEERS

5885. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 4056 on the 24th March, 1969 and state :

(a) the number of permanent and temporary posts sanctioned at present in all ranks (Engineers); and

(b) the number of vacant posts available to be filled up, with reasons for delay ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHOLA PASWAN SHASTRI): (a) and (b). The information in regard to all the categories excepting the Junior Engineers is given in the enclosed statement.

As regards the Junior Engineers, the position is that out of 3140 posts of Junior Engineers (Civil), 2489 posts are permanent and 651 posts are temporary. In regard to Junior Engineer (Electrical), out of 1100 posts, 704 posts are permanent and 396 posts are temporary. Information in regard to the number of vacant posts in these two categories is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Sl. No	Category	No of sanctioned posts		No. of vacant posts	Reasons for delay in filling up the posts
		Permt	Tempt.		
1.	Engineering-in-Chief	1	W	Nil	
2	Chief Engineer (Civil)	6	6	Nil	
3	Chief Engineer (Elect)	1	W	Nil	
4	Suptg Engineers (Civil)	28	19	Nil	
5	Suptg Engineers (Elect)	5	6	Nil	
6	Executive Engineers Civil	170	110	16	These posts have been kept vacant pending Govt.'s decision on reservation of quota for Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes in selection posts
7	Executive Engineers (Elect)	41	27	Nil	
8.	Asstt Executive Engineers (Civil)	123	—	Nil	
9	Asstt. Executive Engineers (Elect)	32	—	Nil	
10.	Asstt. Engineers (Civil)	680	130	Nil	
11	Asstt. Engineers (Elect)	182	130	8	These vacancies have occured recently and are likely to be filled shortly.

CADRE FOR ENGINEERING GRADUATES

5886. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 604 on the 25th February, 1974 and state :

(a) on what date the decision was taken in this respect; and

(b) what is the decision now taken by Government to create cadre/grade for Engineering Graduates in view of the Third Pay Commission's recommendation to grant a lower pay scale and the refusal of Engineering Graduates to undertake/perform any duties which requires the knowledge of Degree standard like the stoppage of design works with effect from the 21st February, 1974 ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHOLA PASWAN SHASTRI) : (a) 19th December, 1969.

(b) The scale of pay of Junior Engineers was Rs. 180—380. According to the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission as accepted by Government, their scale of pay has been revised to Rs. 425—700. The question whether or not a separate cadre should be created for direct recruitment of graduate engineers only with a pay scale of Rs. 550—900 on the lines suggested by the Third Central Pay Commission is still under consideration of the Government.

SHORTAGE OF INPUTS IN TEA GARDENS OF NORTH EASTERN REGION

5887. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the North East Tea gardens have been facing shortage of inputs; and

(b) if so steps being taken to help the industry ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) There has been some shortfall in the supply of fertilisers, to the Tea gardens in North East region during the year 1973-74, on account of the over all shortage in the availability of fertilisers in the country.

((b) Efforts are being made to supply maximum possible quantities of fertilisers to the Tea Gardens in the region against their assessed requirements.

FURNISHING AFFIDAVIT BY MEMBERS OF DERA ISMAIL KHAN COOPERATIVE HOUSE BUILDING SOCIETY, DELHI

5888. SHRI YOGESH CHANDRA MURMU : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4937 on the 17th December, 1973 regarding new model bye-laws applicable to Dera Ismail Khan Co-operative House Building Society Limited and state :

(a) whether the Delhi Administration has come to a final decision to ask the Dera Ismail Khan House Building Society, Delhi to furnish the required affidavits;

(b) if so, by what date and in which form the society has been asked to obtain and furnish the affidavits from its shareholders;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and by what time a decision is likely to be taken in the matter; and

(d) whether any representations have been received in this behalf; if so, the details of such representations and the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha, when received.

SERVICE PLAN ON THE DERA ISMAIL KHAN HOUSING SOCIETY, DELHI

5889. SHRI YOGESH CHANDRA MURMU: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4936 on 17th December, 1973 and state :

(a) whether the plans for storm water drains and water supply in respect of the Dera Ismail Khan Housing Society, Delhi have been approved by now;

(b) if not, the precise difficulties coming in the way of granting such approval and the steps Government propose to take to overcome them, and

(c) what steps Government have taken to obtain the progress report from the Society from the quarter beginning January, 1973 ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS HOUSING (SHRI BHOLA PASWAN SHASTRI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) (i) *Storm water drains* :

Certain discrepancies in the Plans submitted by the Society were intimated to them for clarification which is awaited.

(ii) *Water supply* :

The Plans submitted by the Society did not indicate the source of water supply. They have been asked to submit revised Plans, indicating this, which are awaited.

(c) Standing instructions were issued to the Society for submitting quarterly progress reports. Delhi Administration is contemplating action against the Society for failure to submit the progress reports.

COMMITMENTS BY THE VICE-CHAIRMAN OF DDA IN A MEETING OF PASCHIMPURI AND MADANGIRI JANTA COLONIES

5890. SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the D.D.A. Vice-Chairman attended a meeting of the Members of Registered Agencies Paschimpuri and Madangiri Janta Colonies on the 5th May, 1973;

(b) whether in the meeting he sanctioned certain demands of the residents;

(c) whether nothing has been done to execute the sanctioned demands so far;

(d) whether recently a memorandum was sent to him reminding about the sanction given by him; if so, the contents thereof; and

(e) the steps taken to implement the sanctioned demands ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHOLA PASWAN SHASTRI): (a) Yes.

(b) The Vice-Chairman, Delhi Development Authority, gave a hearing to the demands and informed the representatives that he would consider them.

(c) to (e). The position in respect of the demands discussed in the meeting held in May 1973, is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6645/74]. The position in respect of the demands mentioned in a letter dated the 26th February, 1974, received from the Vice-President, Registered Agency, Paschimpuri, is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6645/74].

CONSTRUCTION OF BRIDGE IN THE MIDST OF JANTA COLONY, PASCHEMPURI AND RAJORI GARDEN, NEW DELHI

5891. SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether residents of Paschempuri Janta Colony, Delhi have sent representation asking for a bridge to be constructed on a stream flowing in the midst of Janta Colony Paschempuri and Janta Colony, Rajouri Garden, New Delhi;

(b) if so, the outline thereof;

(c) whether Government are aware that in the absence of such a bridge people have to walk long distance to catch bus for going to their offices; and

(d) if so, any action being taken on their representation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE) : (a) to (d). The Delhi Development Authority, who are concerned in the matter, have intimated that representation has been received by them for the construction of the proposed bridge. The Janta Housing in Paschempuri falls in Zone G-10 for which Zonal Development Plan has not yet been finally approved by the Government and the proposal for the construction of the bridge in question can be taken up only after the Zonal Development Plan has been finalised and approved by the Government. There are however other roads connecting Janta housing in Paschempuri with Rohtak Road and Ring Road.

RETENTION OF GOVERNMENT ACCOMMODATION AFTER RETIREMENT

5892. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 443 on the 25th March, 1974 regarding Government accommodation occupied by retired officers and state what measures Government propose to take to ensure that a Government servant after retirement or otherwise leaving the Government service does not keep the Government accommodation for more than three years after leaving service in any case ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHOLA PASWAN SHASTRI) : Action against retired officers or those who leave Government service and are in unauthorised occupation of Government accommodation is taken in accordance with the provisions of the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971 the rules framed thereunder. The procedure has been tightened by the Estate Officers appointed under the Act and eviction action is being speeded up.

SEPARATE POOLS FOR DIFFERENT DEPARTMENTS AND MINISTRIES

5893. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the numbe and names of the Ministries, Offices and Departments of the Government of India and other autonomous bodies which have been allowed their separate pools of Government quarters for allotment to their employees;

(b) whether while allotting Governernment quarters for allotment to their ment accommodation by those offices employees, the date of priority is where separate pool is there to their treated to be the date of joining that particular department or the date of joining the State or Central Government service; and

(c) whether Government propose to issue orders to the effect that the offices where separate pool is there, only the date of joining that particular department should be treated the date of priority for allotting accommodation from that pool ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHOLA PASWAN SHASTRI) : (a) to (c). General pool accommodation at various places is controlled by the Ministry of Works & Housing who have no precise information about the Ministries, Offices, Departments of the Government of India and other autonomous bodies who have their separate pools of accommodation In the general pool, the priority of an officer is reckoned from the date he continuously holds appointment under the State/Central Government or on foreign service. Other Ministries and offices control the allotment of accommodation in their own pools. The Directorate of Estates is not aware of the principles being followed by them in regard to determining dates of priority of their employees. It is also not possible to issue a directive to various Ministries/ Departments and autonomous bodies having departmental pools about the method of reckoning priority.

TERMINATION OF SUB-LEASE OF PLOT IN VASANT VIHAR, NEW DELHI

5894. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH . Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply of part (c) of Unstarred Question No. 5101 given on the 17th December, 1973 and state :

(a) whether action under the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971 precludes the Delhi Development Authority to recover any damages from the Unauthorised Occupants of the premises whose sub-leases have been cancelled and authorises the Delhi Development Authority to allow those persons to continue in the premises on "rentfree" basis; if not, the circumstances under which the damages have not been recovered and the amount thereof;

(b) whether it is not possible to initiate action against the Unauthorised Occupants under the Delhi Development Act for continued offence for continuing business in the residential premises; and

(c) if so, why no such action has been taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHOLA PASWAN SHASTRI) : (a) No, Sir. Action for recovery of damages under the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971 is being taken was also fined.

(b) and (c). The tenant of one of the premises was prosecuted under the Delhi Development Act for using the premises for commercial purposes and was also fined.

ENQUIRY INTO SHADY DEAL BY NATIONAL SEEDS CORPORATION

5895. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have since completed an enquiry against the National Seeds Corporation in regard to purchase of potato seeds and their road transport arrangements to Bangladesh, and

(b) if so, the main features of the report of enquiry and action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) No, Sir. The enquiry is still in progress.

(b) Does not arise.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR ACQUIRING A FLAT CONSTRUCTED BY D.D.A.

5896. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA : Will the Minister of VERMA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether terms and conditions for acquiring a flat constructed by Delhi Development Authority in the Capital for middle income group are different from locality to locality; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the anomaly ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHOLA PASWAN SHASTRI) : (a) Yes, Sir, to the extent described below in regard to allotment of flats on hire purchase basis;

(b) In the case of flats in relatively popular areas, 50% of the cost of the flat is charged at the initial stage and the remaining amount is payable in 60 monthly equated instalments, while in other areas 30% of the cost of the flat is charged at the initial stage and the remaining amount is payable in 180 monthly equated instalments. This difference is kept in order to evenly distribute the pressure of demand and to secure speedier return of investment with a view to constructing larger number of houses.

FAIR PRICE SHOPS CHALLANED IN DELHI

5897. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA : Will the Misister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of fair price shops challanned in the Capital during the period from December, 1973 to February, 1974 for having bogus ration cards; and

(b) the number of food inspectors found in league with the ration dealers and the action taken against them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHNDE) : (a) The Delhi Admisistration has reported that no fair price shops were challaned during the period from December 1973 to February 1974 for having bogus ration cards, but 16 cases (fair price shops) are under examination by the Administration.

(b) The Administration has reported that one Inspector has been placed under suspension for negligence in the discharge of his duties in detecting bogus cards.

SHIPPING CAPACITY FOR EXPORTING IRON ORE AND BAUXITE TO IRAN

5898. SHRI P. R. SHENOY : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) what are the proposals to increase the shipping capacity of the country to export iron ore and bauxite to Iran under the recent agreement with that country; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to improve the road system in the country for this purpose ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE) : (a) No agreement has been concluded with Iran for the export of iron ore and bauxite by India to Iran. Discussions have been held regarding the possibility of exporting iron ore from deposits in Karnataka to Iran through the port of Mangalore but no decision has yet been reached.

(b) No specific proposal to improve the road system is under consideration.

BUS FACILITIES BETWEEN DELHI AND KHARKHODA (HARYANA)

5899. SHRI HARI SINGH : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is no adequate bus facilities available between Delhi and Kharkhoda (Haryana) nor even the D.T.C. has introduced any of its buses so far, in spite of strong demands; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof and the action taken by Government so far with the time by which this trouble will be removed ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE) : (a) and (b). D.T.C. is not running any bus service between Delhi and Kharkhoda

which involves inter-State operation. Information regarding plying of bus services between the two points is being collected and will be laid on the Table of Sabha, when received.

केदार बाग, दिल्ली-35 में पानी की सप्लाई करने की योजना

5900. **श्री हरी सिंह :** क्या निर्माण और आवास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या केदार बाग (मदन पार्क और चूना मल पार्क) दिल्ली-35, एक नियमित कालोनी है तथा निगम के नियमित ले-आउट प्लान के अनुसार इस कालोनी मे कुल 91 प्लाट हैं,

(ख) क्या उक्त कालोनी के 50 प्लाट मालिको ने पानी की सप्लाई के लिए विकास शुल्क देने हेतु निगम को अपेक्षित बध-पत्र हस्ताक्षर करके दिए हैं तथा 15 मकान मालिको ने उक्त शुल्को के लिये नकद धन जमा करा दिया है,

(ग) क्या निगम के योजना विभाग ने उक्त कालोनी मे पानी की सप्लाई करने के लिये योजना तैयार की है परन्तु उसको अभी तक क्रियान्वित नही किया गया है जिसके कारण वहा निवासिया को काफी असुविधा का सामना करना पड रहा है; और

(घ) यदि हा, तो उसके क्या कारण है तथा यह योजना कब तक लागू की जाएगी ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भोला पासवान शास्त्री) : दिल्ली नगर निगम द्वारा दी गई सूचना निम्नलिखित है —

(क) जी, हा ।

(ख) 45 प्लाटधारियो ने करारनामे निष्पादित कर दिये है तथा 14 प्लाटधारियों ने विकास प्रभार अदा कर दिया है।

(ग) जल की पूर्ति करने की योजना तैयार की जा रही है ।

(घ) इस कालोनी को, वर्ष 1974-75 मे जलपूर्ति की व्यवस्था करने के लिये दिल्ली जलपूर्ति तथा मल व्ययन सस्थान द्वारा अनुमोदित सूची मे अभी तक शामिल नहीं किया गया है । सस्थान यह बताने की स्थिति में नही है कि योजना कब कार्यान्वित होगी ।

दरियागंज दिल्ली स्थित राजकीय अध्यापक प्रशिक्षण संस्थान के छात्रो के लिए विशेष बस सेवा की व्यवस्था

5901. **श्री हरी सिंह :** क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या राजकीय अध्यापक प्रशिक्षण सस्थान, दरियागज, दिल्ली मे लगभग 300 छात्र (स्त्री व पुरुष) नित्य ही दिल्ली के विभिन्न भागों से प्रशिक्षण लेने के लिये आते हैं परन्तु अनेकबार अनुरोध करने पर भी दिल्ली परिवहन निगम ने उनके लिये बस सेवा की कोई व्यवस्था नही की है, और

(ख) उनकी इस समस्या को हल करने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में उप मत्री (श्री प्रणव कुमार मुखर्जी) : (क) और (ख) . 58 मुख्य और गौण बस मार्ग जिसका इस समय दिल्ली के विभिन्न मार्गों मे परिचालन किया जा रहा है, दरियागज का वह क्षेत्र भी आता है जहा राजकीय अध्यापक प्रशिक्षण सस्थान स्थित है । कई सेवाए दिल्ली गेट से भी चलाई जा रही है जो दरियागज के बिल्कुल निकट है । उक्त सस्थान के विद्यार्थी इन सेवाओ का भी लाभ उठा सकते है । इसलिये यह आवश्यक नहीं समझा गया कि सस्थान के विद्यार्थियो के लिये विशेष बस सेवा की व्यवस्था की जाये ।

PROVISION OF DRINKING WATER AND SEWERAGE FACILITIES IN PUNJAB GARDEN, NEW DELHI

5902. SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3943 on the 10th December, 1973 regarding provision of drinking water and sewerage facilities in Punjab Garden, New Delhi-110026 and state :

(a) whether Golden Park, an unauthorised colony situated in Rohtak Road, New Delhi-110035 has been provided with water and sewerage facilities by Municipal Corporation of Delhi;

(b) if so, the terms and conditions on which the said unauthorised colony has been provided with water facilities and the reasons of discrimination in this connection with that of Punjab Garden, New Delhi-110026; and

(c) the time by which Punjab Garden will be provided with water and sewerage facilities ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHOLA PASWAN SHASTRI) : The information furnished by Delhi Water Supply & Sewage Disposal Undertaking is as under .—

(a) Water Supply has been provided the sewerage facilities have not been provided in this Colony.

(b) The residents of Golden Park paid the cost of laying of water-mains and hence they have been provided with water supply. In the case of Punjab Garden Colony, the cost of laying water-mains has not been paid by the residents.

(c) In case the residents pay the cost of laying water mains, the case for providing water supply to this colony can be considered by the Water Supply and Sewerage Disposal Undertaking.

ADMINISTRATIVE AND SPECIAL CADRE TEACHERS GIVEN SELECTION GRADE IN GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS, DELHI

5903. SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR : Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of administrative and special cadre teachers working in the pay scale of Rs. 220—430 in Government Schools of Delhi;

(b) how many of them have been confirmed so far; and

(c) how many of them have been granted Selection Grades so far, category-wise ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) : (a) Administration cadre teachers—1000

Special cadre teachers—544

(b) Administration cadre teachers confirmed so far is 267 and Special cadre teachers confirmed sofor is 453.

(c) the following category of teachers have so far been granted selection grade :

Junior Physical Education Teachers	11
Junior Drawing Teachers	11
Junior Domestic Science Teachers ..	12
Junior Craft Teachers .	3

TREATMENT OF LATE PROF. S. N. BOSE

5904 SHRI SAMAR GUHA :

SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHPATRA:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Education Ministers of either Centre or the State paid no

attention regarding treatment of late National Professor S. N. Bose, although it was reported in the press that he was seriously suffering from illness for about two weeks, before he breathed his last;

(b) whether no responsible persons from either Central or State Education Ministries went to see him or inquired about the requirement of his treatment;

(c) whether no responsible personalities representing either Central or State Education Ministries either visited the House of Prof. Bose after the sad news of his death or attended his funeral; and

(d) if so, the reasons for showing such negligence and indifference to the great servant of science ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : (a) and (b). Neither the Central Government nor the State Government of West Bengal received any intimation that Prof. S. N. Bose was seriously ill or that he required any special arrangements for his treatment. A press report only said that he had been suffering from bronchitis for a few days and was improving.

(c) The Governor of West Bengal went to the house of late Prof. Bose and placed a wreath and paid his respects. Finance Minister of West Bengal attended the funeral. The Union Education Minister sent his condolences to the family of late Prof. Bose immediately on hearing the sad news of his death. Three officers of the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare and Department of Culture attended the funeral.

(d) Does not arise.

REPORT OF STUDY GROUP OF RELIEF OF INDEBTEDNESS, LAND ALIENATION AND RESTORATION IN TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCY PROJECTS

5905. SHRI DHAN SHAH PRADHAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received the report of study group on relief of indebtedness, land alienation and restoration in Tribal Development Agency Projects set up by the Ministry;

(b) if so, the main recommendations made therein; and

(c) the steps taken to implement those recommendations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main recommendations of the Group are given in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6646/74]

(c) The recommendations have already been examined and decisions taken in consultation with the State Governments concerned. The decisions have also been communicated to the State Governments concerned and the Tribal Development Agencies for initiating appropriate action.

STRIKERS IN CALCUTTA PORT

5906. SHRI A. K M. ISHAQUE : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of workers in Calcutta Port in 1968 and 1973, category-wise;

(b) the number of strikes in Calcutta Port during the last three years and the number of workers involved, with the demands of the workers and agreements reached thereafter; and

(c) the number of workers' union, registered and unregistered, during the above period ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE) .

(a) Category	No. of workers 1968	1973
Class III	15,841	15,577
Class IV	23,747	22,774
Casual	1,912	1,164

(b) and (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha

SCHOLARSHIPS IN HOTEL MANAGEMENT

5907. SHRI C K. CHANDRAPPAN : Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government give scholarships in Hotel Management provided by Austrian Government or any other Governments; and if so, how many and for which countries, and

(b) whether no personal interview for the candidates were conducted, and if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P YADAV) . (a) The Governments of France and Austria offer scholarships for Indian nationals in the field of Hotel Management and Tourism besides other subjects The number of scholarships for Hotel Management and Tourism is not specified but the Government nominated in 1973-74 five candidates to France and seven candidates to Austria in Hotel Management

(b) Normally the offers received from foreign governments/organisations are advertised and candidates are invited to submit applications, which are scrutinised by a specially appointed Selection Committee. Selected candidates are then called for interview and thereafter the decisions of the Selection Committee are finalised. Only during 1973-74 candidate were selected for the Austrian Government scholarships by the Selection Committee on the basis of scrutiny of the applications submitted by the candidates owing to shortage of time, as otherwise the scholarship offers would have lapsed

BETTER USE OF INPUTS TO RAISE WHEAT OUTPUT

5908 SHRI NIHAR LASKAR Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether better use of inputs can raise wheat output as has been suggested by the top wheat research chers in the country

(b) if so, other suggestions made by them, and

(c) whether the suggestions made by them have been examined by Government experts, and if so, the out-come of the examination ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE) (a) Yes

(b) Some of the suggestions made by the Wheat Research Workers for raising production of wheat are replacement of traditional varieties by high Yielding Varieties and those which are disease resistant, selection of suitable varieties for different agro-climatic conditions in the country, improved management practices, timely control of pests, diseases and weeds and timely availability of inputs like seeds of improved varieties, fertilisers, pesticides and credit facilities

(c) These suggestions are examined in the All India Workshop of Wheat Research Workers and action is taken to implement them considering the availability of resources and personnel

SELECTION OF INDIAN FOOTBALL TEAM FOR KUALA LUMPUR

5909. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indian Football Team last year, was selected without getting any co-operation from Football clubs of West Bengal; and

(b) if so, the reasons why the team was sent at Kuala Lumpur ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM) : (a) and (b). The proposal of the All India Football Federation to send a Football team to participate in the XVII Merdeka Tournament at Kuala Lumpur in July-August, 1973 was considered by the All India Council of Sports, who recommended that the team should be cleared on condition that the selected players are released by various clubs, and put under proper training and physical conditioning. It was also recommended by the Council that the players who do not comply with this condition shall not be included in the team. As the Calcutta Football Clubs did not release their players for coaching and training, a team from out of outstanding players in other parts of the country was selected and put under rigorous training. The performance of this team of young, well trained, and promising players was better than the earlier Indian team in this Tournament during 1971, this team having secured 6th position out of 10 participating countries as compared to the previous team having been 10th out of 12 participants.

This experiment had become necessary since the All India Football Federation had, in the previous year also been unable to secure the release of players from the Calcutta Clubs for the Tournament held in 1972, as a result of which India could not participate in this Tournament during that year.

Government proposes to adhere to the recommendations of the Council, in regard to compulsory pre-tournament training of players in the future also.

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR BRIDGE ON SUTLEJ IN NAKODAR (JULLUNDUR)

5910. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) how much money has been provided for a permanent bridge over the Sutlej near Shahkot in Nakodar subdivision of Jullundur; and

(b) its main features ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE : (a) A loan assistance of Rs. 200.00 lakhs has been approved by the Government of India for the construction of a high level bridge across the river Sutlej on Dharamkot-Shahkot road at Kawan Pattan in Faridkot District of Punjab under the Central Loan Assistance Programme of State Roads of Inter-State or Economic Importance in the Fourth Five Year Plan. Sanction to the Estimate for the bridge has already been accorded at an estimated cost of Rs. 121.36 lakhs and the estimate for the approaches has yet to be sanctioned. The tender for the work has already been accepted by the Punjab Government and preliminary arrangements have been made at site and work of sinking wells for foundations is expected to be taken up soon.

(b) The length of the bridge is 1840 feet and two lane carriageway with a footpath on either side will be provided over the bridge. The bridge shall rest over deep well foundations.

DAIRY CENTRES IN RURAL AREAS

5911. SHRI B. K. DASCHOUDHURY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has any central scheme or project to extend dairy centres in rural areas directly by his

Ministry in order to extend help rapidly under the Dairy Development Corporation;

(b) if so, the gist of scheme and whether the rural people are required to supply directly to the Dairy Development Corporation or the manner to proceed with the scheme: and

(c) the number of Rural Dairy Centres so far opened and proposed to be opened separately State-wised ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA) : (a) No, Sir. The Ministry of Agriculture has no Central scheme to give help directly to the Dairy Development Corporation for the establishment of rural dairy centres and there are no Central or Centrally sponsored scheme for dairy development in the Ministry of Agriculture. The establishment of rural dairy centres forms part of the overall dairy development programmes in the State loans. Establishment of rural dairy centres as a necessary corollary for formation of rural cooperatives has been included in the Plan and the States have provided necessary funds for this purpose

(b) Since milk production is mostly rural in character and scattered, the scheme for the establishment of rural dairy centres is to provide ready remunerative market for such milk produced so that extra income could accrue to the producers in the sale of milk rather than producing uneconomic products. The rural dairy centres would also cater to the requirements of small towns where big dairy schemes are not in operation. Such schemes are being formulated on cooperative lines with full formed involvement and are also connected with other animal husbandry programmes aimed at stimulation of milk production These schemes are planned and executed by the State Governments through their Dairy Development and Animal Husbandry Departments.

(c) Under the National Plan, a total of 22 rural dairy centres have so far been opened. The details of these are as under :—

1.	Madhya Pradesh	20
2.	Orissa	2

During the Fifth Plan there is a proposal to establish 147 rural dairy centres under the various States, the break up of which is follows :—

		Rural Dairy Centres proposed to be opened under 5th Plan.
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3
2	Assam	3
3.	Bihar	16
4	Haryana	2
5	Kerala	10
6	Madhya Pradesh	33
7.	Maharashtra	16
8	Manipur	4
9	Mysore	5
10.	Nagaland	2
11.	Orissa	6
12.	Punjab	3
13.	Tripura	8
14.	Uttar Pradesh	26
15	Arunachal	2
16.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1
17.	Goa	2
18.	Mizoram	2
19.	Pondicherry	3
		147

SOIL SURVEY IN COMMAND AREAS IN KARNATAKA UNDER SPECIAL EMPLOYMENT SCHEME

5912. SHRI C K. JAFFER SHARIEF :

SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any scheme has been sent to the Central Government for soil survey in Hemavathi, Kabini and Harangi Projects command areas in Karna-

taka State for the consideration of Central Government under special employment programme during 1974-75; and

(b) if so, the action taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA) : (a) and (b) The Government of Karnataka had submitted a scheme for soil survey in Hemavathi, Kabini and Harangi projects 1973-74. The scheme could not ing 1973-74. The scheme could not obtain the clearance of the Finance Ministry in view of the financial constraints. However, the scheme will be considered for assistance during 1974-75 under the scheme of strengthening of the Soil Survey Organisation in the State in Fifth Plan.

COMMAND AREA FOR IRRIGATION POTENTIAL IN MIDNAPUR, WEST BENGAL

5913. SHRI A K. M. ISHAQUE Will the Minister of ARICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any plan to resort to command area development authority during the Fifth Five Year Plan period for maximum benefit from Irrigation potentials with particular reference to Midnapore District (West Bengal),

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) whether any specific area has been contemplated for inclusion in the first 2 years of the Fifth Five year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA) : (a) to (c). The question of maximum utilisation of the irrigation potential in the country has been under consideration of the Government of India for some time past. An integrated area development approach has been accepted for the Command Area Development Programme in the Fifth Five Year Plan. The programme will vary in scope and extent from project to project and State to State depending on the developments that have already taken place and other relevant factors. An appropriate type of a Project Authority to discharge effectively and speedily the functions designed to achieve maximum benefit out of the irrigation potential has been proposed to be set up in each command area. It is proposed to implement the integrated command area development programme in 50 selected irrigation commands during the Fifth Plan period. The Kangsabati command area in West Bengal spread over the districts of Bankura and Midnapore (13 blocks in Bankura District and 18 blocks in Midnapore District) is one of the command areas proposed to be taken up in the Fifth Five Year Plan period. The finalisation of the command areas to be included in the programme is under correspondence with the State Government.

SEMINAR ON CORRECTIONAL SERVICES FOR JUDICIARY

5914 SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN :

SHRI R. S. PANDEY :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the seminar on correctional services for judiciary was held in New Delhi recently; and

(b) if so, the main conclusions thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM) : (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The discussions were focussed on the role of the Judiciary and other correctional agencies in prevention of crime and treatment of offenders. The consensus of the Seminar was that there should be a coordinated approach among the various agencies of Criminal Justice and that the judiciary had a vital role in the implementation of all criminal laws bearing on Correctional Services.

CONSTRUCTION OF ANOTHER BRIDGE OVER GANGA

5915. SHRI YOGESH CHANDRA MURMU : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are contemplating to build another bridge on the river Ganga as there is lot of bottleneck on the bridge at Mokameh;

(b) if so, whether any survey has been conducted; and

(c) what are the findings of such surveys and where is it contemplated to be constructed ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE) : (a) to (c). The Member is perhaps having in mind a road bridge over the Ganga near Bhagalpur, Monghyr or Sultanganj Each of these bridges would fall on a State Road. The Government of Bihar are, therefore, primarily concerned in the matter. The Government of India have no information regarding the bottlenecks, if any, on the bridge at Mokameh as well as about the surveys, if conducted by the State Government for the bridges in question.

TRIBAL COOPERATIVE CORPORATION IN BIHAR

5916. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to start Tribal Co-operative Corporation in the State of Bihar; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE) : (a) A State level Tribal Cooperative Development Corporation, with headquarters at Ranchi, is already functioning in Bihar.

(b) This Corporation was established in 1969 and is functioning as an apex body of such forest labourers' cooperative societies that have 100% membership of Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes and multi-purpose cooperative societies having at least 90% membership of Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes. The Corporation plays essentially a promotional role and its main objects include provision of financial, technical and managerial assistance as well as marketing facilities to the Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes organised cooperatively. It helps the cooperative societies in obtaining settlements of forest coupes and other minor and major forest produce from the Forest Department of the State Government. The Corporation intends to arrange for supplies, including agricultural requisites and consumer articles, to the tribal and to undertake development work in all fields connected with forestry and social and economic life of the tribals.

CLOSURE OF SUGAR MILLS AT YAMUNANAGAR

5917. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA:

SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Asia's biggest sugar mill plant at Yamunanagar face, closure on account of acute shortage of hard coke; and

(b) if so, the remedial measures proposed to prevent its closure ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA) : (a) and (b). The Government of Haryana had reported in January, 1974 about the shortage of hard coke in the sugar factory at Yamunanagar, District Ambala. The matter was taken up with the Ministry of Steel & Mines,

Coal Controller Calcutta and the Joint Director (Transportation) Coal, Calcutta to arrange release despatch and movement of allotted number of wagons of hard coke on top priority basis to the sugar factory at Yamunanagar The factory is working

DEMAND FOR HIGHER PRICE FROM VIRGINIA TOBACCO GROWERS

5918 SHRI RAM PARKASH Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether Virginia Tobacco growers in the country have demanded higher prices, and

(b) if so the decision of Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE) (a) and (b) A representation has been received from a Tobacco Growers' Association complaining about the low prices of virginia tobacco received by the growers and urging intervention by the Government through the State Trading Corporation to relieve their distress The matter is under consideration

LAND DISPUTE BETWEEN TRIBALS AND NON-TRIBALS IN TRIPURA

5919 SHRI DASARATHA DEB Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) what steps are being taken to settle all land disputes arising between non tribals and tribals in Tripura which have been pending for years and

(b) whether Government of India have taken up the matter with the Government of Tripura to expedite the settlement of such disputes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE) (a) and (b) The Tripura Land Revenue and Land Reforms (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 1974 has been promulgated by the State Government The Ordinance provides for the preparation of field index in respect of every plot in the village and for the recording of the status of the actual possessors It also empowers officers specially authorised by the State Government to restore possession of illegally alienated tribal land to the original tribal owners

The Government of India has been repeatedly emphasising the need for protecting the rights of tribals in their land

पांचवी योजना के दौरान छोटे किसानो दुधारू पशुओ के पालने के लिए ऋण की व्यवस्था ।

5920 **श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव** क्या **कृषि** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या पाचवी पचवर्षीय योजना मे छोटे तथा भूमिहीन किसानो को दुधारू पशुओ के पालन के लिये ऋण देने की व्यवस्था की गई है, और

(ख) यदि हा तो विभिन्न राज्यो को तथा विशेष कर बिहार राज्य को इस उद्देश्य के लिये कितनी-कितनी धनराशि दी जायेगी ?

कृषि मंत्रालय मे राज्य मंत्री (श्री बो० पी० मौर्य) (क) छोटे और भूमिहीन किसानो को दुधारू पशु पालने के लिए ऋण देने के सम्बन्ध मे पाचवी पचवर्षीय योजना मे भारत सरकार की कोई विशेष योजना नही है तथापि छोटे और भूमिहीन किसानो तथा कृषि मजदूरो द्वारा सृजित आसर पालन के लिये साद्रण की लागत पूरी करने के लिये राज-सहायता देने हेतु पाचवी योजना मे केन्द्र द्वारा प्रायोजित क्षेत्र मे एक नई योजना शामिल की गई है, जिसमे 30 करोड रुपये की व्यवस्था है ।

(ख) अलग-अलग राज्यों को निर्धारित की जाने वाली राशि को अभी अन्तिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है।

INTRODUCTION OF TRUCK TRAILER COMBINATION ON MAJOR HIGHWAYS

5921. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA :

SHRI P. GANGADEB :

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to introduce truck trailor combinations on major highways; and

(b) if so, when the final decision is likely to be taken in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The views of the State Governments, Union Administrations and others concerned have been invited on the proposal to introduce truck trailer combinations on principal National Highways in the country, over which arterial traffic moves at present.

Since amendment of the Motor Vehicles Act and Rules may be necessary to facilitate the operation of such combinations, it is not possible to indicate the date by which the matter is expected to be finalised.

SUGGESTIONS BY NATIONAL ADVISORY BOARD ON LABOUR CO-OPERATIVE FOR LABOUR WELFARE

5922. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL :

SHRI R. S. PANDEY :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether National Advisory Board on Labour Co-operative has made some suggestions for labour welfare; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) The National Advisory Board made a number of suggestions and recommendations for the promotion and development of labour cooperatives.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6647/74]

INQUIRY INTO GRABBING OF LAND OF HARIJANS IN STATES

5923. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to appoint a Commission to enquire into all cases of grabbing of Harijans' land in the States; and

(b) if so, the outlines of the proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) The question does not arise.

SALE OF ADULTERATED MILK AS D.M.S. MILK

5924. SHRI RAM PRAKASH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether adulterated milk is reported to have been sold as Delhi Milk Scheme milk in some localities of Delhi in the last month;

(b) if so, the names of the localities and the names of the persons arrested; and

(c) the action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA) : (a) Yes Sir. The Municipal Health Authorities along with Delhi Police carried out a raid on 15-2-1974 and held six persons while they were trying to adulterate milk with the intention of selling it as D.M.S. Milk.

(b) The arrest was made in village Zamrudpur in South Delhi. Six persons arrested were S/Shri Mani, Singhdev, K, Subermaniam, Raju, Kutta-Swami and Danan. No employee of the D.M.S. was involved in the case.

(c) The persons have been prosecuted under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954.

STATE-WISE ALLOCATION OF KEROSENE FERTILIZER, CEMENT AND SUGAR.

5925. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the quotas of kerosene fertiliser, cement and sugar, State-wise have been manipulated in favour of the States going to the Elections in early 1974; and

(b) if not, the details of this quota State-wise from 1st April, 1973 to-date ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA) : (a) No, Sir

(b) For Statements (I to IV showing quotas/allocations made to the different States/Union Territories in respect of kerosene, fertilizer, cement and sugar for the periods mentioned in each of the statements are laid on the Table of House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6648—174].

IMPLEMENTATION OF DRINKING WATER SCHEME FOR RURAL AREAS IN RAJASTHAN

5926. DR. H. P. SHARMA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Rajasthan Government has submitted any drinking water for its rural areas for implementation during the ensuing year; and

(b) if so, the outlines of the scheme and cost thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHOLA PASWAN SHASTRI) : (a) No scheme for providing water supply to rural areas during 1974-75, has been received from the Government of Rajasthan.

Water supply during the Fifth Plan is under the State sector. The State Governments have full authority to plan their water supply schemes, locate the financial resources and implement the same.

(b) Does not arise.

COMPREHENSIVE PROGRAMME FOR DRINKING WATER FACILITIES INCLUDED IN FIFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

5927. DR. H. P. SHARMA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Fifth Five Year Plan includes a comprehensive programme to provide drinking water facilities to all the villages from their own local sources; and

(b) if so, the outlines of the scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHOLA PASWAN SHASTRI) : (a) and (b). A tentative outlay of Rs. 573 crores has been provided for rural water supply unlder Minimum Needs Programme in the

Fifth Five Year Plan. It is estimated that most of the villages in the following categories will be covered :—

(i) Those which do not have an assured source of drinking water within a reasonable distance say 1.6 k.m.

(ii) Those where the source of water supply is endemic to water borne diseases like cholera and guineaworm.

(iii) Those which suffer from excess of salinity, iron or fluorides.

While formulating specific water supply programme/project preference will be given to villages inhabited by weaker seitions of society such as tribals, scheduled castes and other backward classes.

ECONOMY IN EXPENDITURE ON NUTRITION PROGRAMMES

5928. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR : Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the economy in exenditure on various items during the year 1973-74 had any effect on the various nutrition programmes among the vulnerable groups of population in the country; and

(b) if so, the facts thereto and when the cut in expenditure on these nutrition programmes is likely to be restored keeping in view their importance ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Due to budgetary constraints, the expansion envisaged under the Special Nutrition Programme and the Nutrition Programme through Balwadis could not be effected and the coverage had to be restricted to the level obtaining in the previous year, 1972-73. A further ten per cent cut was imposed on the budget provision during the later part of the year. Consequently, various State Governments were asked to reduce feeding days consistent with the reduced allocations and with due regard to the savings available. The allocations for the programme in the Fifth Plan are under discussion.

ASSISTANCE TO STATES TO MAKE UP LOSSES IN REVENUE DUE TO PROHIBITION

5929. SHRI R. S. PANDEY Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Government are contributing 50 per cent of the loss in excise revenue incurred by State Governments as a result of introduction of prohibition; and

(b) if so, the amount contributed Statewise during the last three years ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM) : (a) The scheme of compensation was in force upto 31-3-1974.

(b) The following financial assistance was given during the last three years :-

Name of State	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
	(Rs. in lakhs)		
(1) Rajasthan	12·90	12·90	12·90
(2) Uttar Pradesh	17·33	17·33	17·33
(3) Haryana	14·00	14·00	14·00

WORKING OF AGREEMENT WITH BANGLADESH FOR IMPORT OF FISH

5930. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether trade agreement with Bangladesh regarding fish supply to India is working smoothly;

(b) if so, the quantity of fish imported to India during the year 1973-74; and

(c) the mechanism of importing of fish to India and management of distribution of such fish?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Approximately four thousand three hundred fourteen (4314) tonnes of fish valued rupees two crores fifteen lakhs (Rs. 2.15 crores) imported from Bangladesh during 1973-74.

(c) The Central Fisheries Corporation is sole importer of fish from Bangladesh. The Corporation has set up procurement centres inside Bangladesh manned by its own officers who purchase fish from cooperative societies sponsored and approved by Bangladesh Government after price negotiation in presence of Bangladesh Fisheries Officials. The fish purchased is transported to border check posts by Road and delivered to the Corporation for onward transportation inside India. The payment to exporters is made in Bangladesh currency through letter of credit. In West Bengal imported fish is sold to consumers direct through approximately two hundered stalls and Commission Agencies set up by Corporation in Calcutta and Suburbs. Quantities in excess of retailing capacity are disposed of through normal trade channel. In Assam, Meghalaya and Tripura imported fish is disposed of through Distributors appointed by the Corporation.

विभिन्न बन्दरगाहों पर बाहर भेजे जाने वाले माल का जमा हो जाना

5931. **श्री भागीरथ भंवर : क्या नौवहन और परिवहन** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जहाजों की कमी के कारण देश के अनेक बन्दरगाहो पर बाहर भेजा जाने वाला माल जमा हो गया है ;

(ख) क्या जहां पर जहाज उपलब्ध भी हैं, वहा पर भी जहाज मालिक अपनी पसन्द का ही माल उठाना चाहते हैं ;

(ग) क्या देश मे उपन्न तेल सकट की चुनौती का ध्यान मे रखते हुए निर्यात व्यापार को तेजी से बढाकर अधिक विदेशी मुद्रा का उपार्जन करना आवश्यक नही है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इस बारे मैं क्या निर्णय किए है ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री प्रणब कुमार मुखर्जी) : (क) लाइनर नौवहन मे कभी-कभी ऐसा भी होता है कि जब माल तैयार रहता है तब नौवहन स्थान नही मिलना और विलोमत: भी । निर्यात के लिये नौवहन स्थान की कमी के बारे मे सरकार को कभी-कभी कुछ शिकायते मिलती रहती है ।

(ख) कभी कभार पोत वाणिको को यह सामान्य शिकायत रहती है कि कुछ नौवहन कम्पनिया अधिक भाड़े वाले माल के लदान को तरजीह देते हुए, कम भाड़े वाले माल की अवहेलना करती है ।

(ग) और (घ) . जी, हा । निर्यात के लिये यथेष्ठ नौवहन स्थान की उपलब्धता को सुनिश्चित करने के लिये सरकार ने आवश्यक कार्यवाही शुरू कर दी है । पश्चिम एशिया के देशो के लिए अपने निर्यात के लिये यथेष्ठ नौवहन स्थान के लिए फिलहाल एक अध्ययन दल कान्फ्रेन्स

लाइन्स और शिपर्स एसोसिएशनों के प्रतिनिधियों के साथ बैठकें कर रहा है।

PERFORMANCE OF COOPERATIVE CREDIT INSTIRUTIONS

5932. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY
SHRI B. S. BHAURA :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether of late the performance of the cooperative credit institution is not satisfactory; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the measures proposed to be taken to improve it ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) :

(a) and (b). The information is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6649—174].

FUNDS FOR IMPORT OF FOODGRAINS

5933. SHRI SHRIKISHEN MODI :
SHRI P. GANGADEB :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry had asked the Finance Ministry to spare funds for importing foodgrains; and

(b) if so, whether concurrence has been given by the Finance Ministry ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b). No decision to import foodgrains is made without the concurrence of the Ministry of Finance

कृषक-सेवा समितियों सम्बन्धी योजना

5934. **श्री मूलचन्द डागा** क्या **कृषि मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) कृषक-सेवा समितियां सम्बन्धी योजना कब शुरू हो गई थी;

(ख) क्या ऐसी समितियों की स्थापना सरकारी बैंकों द्वारा स्थापित की गई है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो किन-किन राज्यों में ऐसी समितियां स्थापित की गई तथा किस-किस काम के लिए प्रत्येक समिति के लिए कितना-कितना ऋण दिया गया ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) कृषक सेवा समिति योजना 1972-73 के दौरान चालू की गई थी ।

(ख) नवम्बर, 1973 के अन्त में 13 कृषक सेवा समितियां पजीकृत की गई हैं । इनमें से 11 समितियो के लिए वित्त की व्यवस्था सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के वाणिज्यिक बैंको से की जाती है।

(ग) राज्यो का नाम	कृषक सेवा समितियो की संख्या
मणिपुर	1
बिहार	1
कर्नाटक	3
पश्चिम बगाल	4
उत्तर प्रदेश	2

अपने सदस्यो को ऋण देने के लिए कृषक सेवा समितियो को वाणिज्यिक बैंक ऋण देते हैं । अल्पकालीन कृषि उत्पादन और कृषि तथा पशुपालन मे पूजी लगाने के लिए आवधिक ऋण दिए जाते है । दिए गए ऋण के परिणाम के बारे मे सूचना उपलब्ध नही है ।

राष्ट्रीय सहकारी विकास निगम को दी गई धनराशि के उपयोग के बारे में जांच

5935. **श्री मूलचन्द डागा** : क्या कृषि मत्री राष्ट्रीय सहकारी विकास निगम पर बकाया ऋण के सम्बन्ध मे 25 मार्च, 1974

के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 441 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या सरकार का विचार राष्ट्रीय सहकारी विकास निगम पर 31 मार्च, 1974 को बडी मात्रा में सरकारी ऋणो की बकाया के जमा हो जाने के बारे में जाँच कराने का है ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिन्दे) : 25 मार्च, 1974 को लोक सभा तारांकित प्रश्न सख्या 441 के उत्तर में यह पहले ही कहा जा चुका है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार को राष्ट्रीय सहकारी विकास निगम से वास्तव में देय ऋण की कुल बकाया राशि ब्याज सहित प्रत्येक ऋण की शर्तों के अनुसार नियत तारीखो को वार्षिक किस्तो में निगम द्वारा वापिस की जाती है। यह भी कहा गया था कि, अब तक, निगम ने देय किस्तो का नियमित तथा समय से भुगतान किया है। चूंकि अभी तक निगम की ओर से केन्द्रीय सरकार को ऋण की मूल राशि की किस्तो का ब्याज सहित नियत तारीखों को नियमित तथा समय से भुगतान करने में कोई चूक नही हुई है, इसलिए सरकार द्वारा इस मामले में कोई जांच कराने का प्रश्न नही उठता।

AUDIT REPORT OF DELHI STATE CO-OPERATIVE BANK

5936 SHRI B. S. BHAURA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the latest audit report of the Delhi State Cooperative Bank has detected malpractices;

(b) if so, the number and nature thereof; and

(c) steps taken in that regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). The salient features of the latest Audit Report of the Delhi State Cooperative Bank Ltd. for the year 1972-73 are as under :—

(i) Heavy arrears of overdue loans and interest are pending for recovery and it has been pointed out that Rs. 76.24 lakhs are overdue and Rs. 73.49 lakhs are doubtful debts.

(ii) It has also been reported that in some cases all the legal and procedural formalities have not been observed while advancing loans to the borrowers.

(iii) There are cases where loans have been advanced above the maximum credit limit.

(iv) The provisions of bye-law No. 53(2) of the Bank, which relate to the renewal of cash credit, have not been complied with.

(v) A sum of Rs. 2,11,273.74 paise has been shown under the head 'Sundry Debtors'. The whole of this amount is also of doubtful nature, as the major amount relates to the thefts in the Bank during the previous years.

(vi) In some cases Land Mortgage Deeds seem to have not been obtained and placed on record in the Bank

(vii) No General Body meeting of the Bank has taken place since the 28th December, 1970. Under bye-law No. 19 of the Bank such a meeting is to be held annually.

(c) The Delhi Administration have asked the Delhi State Cooperative Bank Limited to send a report on the main audit observations.

RELIEF TO TRANSPORT OPERATORS REPERMISSIBLE LIMIT OF PASSENGERS

5937. SHRI B. V. NAIK : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether relief from high petroleum prices will be given to self-employ-

ed transport operators by increasing the number of permissible passengers in taxis, private taxis and scooters; and

(b) if so, whether it would not be advisable to legalise the present illegal transport of passengers in the cabins of goods trucks ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE) : (a) Whenever there is a substantial increase in the price of petrol, taxi and scooter fares are raised upwards by State Governments and Union Administrations to compensate taxi and autorickshaw owners for the increase in the operational cost. M/s. Indian Oil Corporation have a scheme for allotment of consumer petrol pumps to cooperatives of taxi and autorickshaw owners for their exclusive use; operators lifting oil through these pumps would make a saving of four paise per litre and would also be assured of regular supplies. The Delhi Administration do not propose to permit more than four passengers to be carried in a taxi. Information in regard to other Union Territories and States is not available.

(b) From the point of view of road safety, it will not be advisable to permit passengers to be carried in goods vehicles.

SURVEY OF WATER RESOURCES IN SOUTH EAST ASIA BY CENTRAL GROUND WATER BOARD

5938. SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Ground Water Board of India has been entrusted with the survey of water resources in South East Asia; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

UNAUTHORISED HAWKERS IN NEW DELHI COLONIES

5939. SHRI R. N. BARMAN : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a steep increase in the number of unauthorised hawkers in New Delhi colonies;

(b) if so, the reasons for the same, and

(c) the steps Government propose to take for their proper licencing and rehabilitation ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHOLA PASWAN SHASTRI) : (a) No.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

EQUIPMENT FOR TRANSMITTING ELECTRO-CARDIOGRAM INVENTED BY ENGINEERS OF I.I.T., KANPUR

5940. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Engineers of Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur, have invented a new equipment which can transmit electro-cardiogram of a patient; and

(b) if so, the facts in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : (a) and (b). Engineers of H.B. Technological Institute, Kanpur, developed a portable telephonic transmitting and receiving equipment which enables transmission of electro-cardiogram by ordinary telephonic wire to a physician distantly located The ECG signal is fed to an ear-piece which converts it into accoustic signal. The ear-piece is placed in front of a mouth piece of the telephone hand-set. The signal received at the other end closely resembles the transmitted ECG and can be displayed on electro-cardiograph or television screen.

ABOLISHING OF LIQUOR SHOPS IN TRIBAL AREAS OF ORISSA

5941. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has issued instructions to the Government of Orissa to abolish liquor shops in the tribal areas of the State in view of the conclusion drawn by the Central Prohibition Committee;

(b) the total number of liquor shops opened in tribal districts of Orissa so far, district-wise;

(c) district-wise abolition of liquor shops according to the decision; and

(d) what is the total income of the liquor shops and loss due to abolition of shops ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM) : (a) to (d). The State Governments do not require the Central Government's permission for locating liquor shops anywhere. The Central Government cannot also issue any directives in the matter.

The Central Government has been attempting to evolve a new policy which can be uniformly implemented by all the States. As part of this attempt, it is proposed to formulate a special policy for the tribal areas. The recommendation made in this regard by the Central Prohibition Committee is being processed further for suggesting uniform guidelines to the State Governments.

खाद्यान्नों के परिवहन तथा रख-रखाव के लिए जम्मू और काश्मीर को वित्तीय सहायता

5942. श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी :

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने अलग-अलग खाद्यान्नों के परिवहन तथा रख-रखाव के लिये जम्मू तथा काश्मीर सरकार को कितनी राशि की सहायता प्रदान की है;

(ख) खाद्यान्नों के परिवहन तथा रख-रखाव पर प्रति क्विंटल कितना औसत व्यय प्रति वर्ष आया है;

(ग) वर्तमान मितव्ययता अभियान के संदर्भ में इस व्यय में कितनी कमी की गई है तथा भविष्य में कितनी की जायेगी; और

(घ) गत वर्ष विभिन्न राज्यों में खाद्यान्नों के रख-रखाव पर खाद्य निगम द्वारा प्रति क्विंटल कितना व्यय किया गया ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) वर्ष 1970-71, 1971-72 और 1972-73 में जम्मू तथा कश्मीर राज्य में बाहर से लाए गए खाद्यान्नों के परिवहन तथा संभालने के खर्चों के लिए जम्मू तथा कश्मीर सरकार का वर्ष-वार क्लेम क्रमशः 198.60, 178.31 और 216.45 लाख रुपये है। इनमें से 526.91 लाख रुपये का भुगतान किया जा चुका है। 66.45 लाख रुपये का शेष क्लेम विचाराधीन है। वर्ष 1973-74 के लेखे को अभी अन्तिम रूप दिया जाना है।

(ख) जम्मू तथा कश्मीर सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि परिवहन और लदान तथा उतारने का औसत खर्च 16.62 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल है। भण्डारण पर कोई भी खर्च नहीं किया जाता है।

(ग) जम्मू तथा कश्मीर सरकार को परिवहन तथा संभालने संबंधी खर्च की प्रतिपूर्ति की व्यवस्था वित्तीय वर्ष 1973-74 के अन्त तक भी जारी रहनी थी। क्योंकि भारतीय खाद्य निगम ने अपना क्रियाकलाप जम्मू तथा कश्मीर राज्य में भी शुरू कर दिया है इसलिए अब खाद्यान्न की सप्लाई जम्मू/श्रीनगर तक रेलवे तक निष्प्रभार की जाती है। राज्य सरकार को

अब समान निर्गम मूल्यों पर खाद्यान्नों की सप्लाई की जाती है। भारतीय खाद्य निगम, जोकि भारत सरकार की ओर से खाद्यान्न को संभालने का कार्य करता है, की इकनामिक्स लागत और निर्गम मूल्य के अन्तर की राशि की प्रतिपूर्ति खाद्य निगम को की जाती है जोकि खाद्यान्नों के कारोबार के बारे में राज-सहायता के रूप मे होती है।

(घ) विभिन राज्यों में 1972-73 (अस्थायी) के दौरान भारत सरकार के खाते मे खाद्यान्नों के भण्डारण पर खाद्य निगम ने जो औसतत खर्च किया वह प्रति क्विंटल की बिक्री पर 1.15 रुपये था।

STEPS TO RECONSTRUCT TEMPLE AT MODHERA IN NORTH GUJARAT

5943. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR : Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the Sun Temple at Modhera in North Gujarat is m a bad state to-day; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken by Government to reconstruct and re-strengthen the said historic place with a view to protecting and maintaining its beauty and historical importance ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : (a) and (b). As a result of large-scale repairs undertaken since January 1969 the temple is now in a satisfactory state of preservation. The items of repairs since executed consist of strengthening and renewing broken lintels, repairing the damaged roof of the temple, repairing the flooring, providing an apron of stone slabs around the temple to prevent seepage of water into the foundation etc. The repairs are in progress and are expected to be completed by the end of this financial year. The stepped tank in front of the temple has been repaired during the year 1973-74 by re-setting the dislodged stones. The sculptures on the outer face of the temp'e will be chemically treated for better preservation. No. re-construction is, however, contemplated as it is against archaeological principles.

EFFECT ON INDIA'S SUGAR EXPORTS DUE TO BRITAIN'S ENTRY INTO COMMON MARKET

5944. DR. H. P. SHARMA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement with the United Kingdom is due to end with Britain's entry into the Common Market;

(b) if so, how far India's sugar exports are likely to be affected thereby; and

(c) the steps being taken to make good this loss in sugar exports ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA) : (a) Yes, Sir, at the end of 1974.

(b) To the extent of India's Negotiated Price Quota of 25,400 tonnes.

(c) The developing Commonwealth sugar exporting countries, including India, are collectively pursuing with the U K /EEC, for seeking a secured and continuing market for the supply of Negotiated Price Quota sugar to the EEC, at the present level.

FOREIGN LOAN AND ASSISTANCE FOR SECOND HOOGHLY BRIDGE

5945. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether foreign Investment Board of the Union Finance Ministry has not yet cleared all matters relating to foreign

loan and assistance for second Hooghly Bridge; and

(b) if so, the reasons and facts thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE) : (a) and (b). The Foreign Investment Board is not concerned with the question of foreign loans and assistance for the Second Hooghly Bridge. It was approached only for clearance of the project from the angle of foreign exchange required for the engagement of foreign Consultants by Contractors for the bridge and by the Hooghly River Bridge Commissioners and other allied requirements. The F.I.B. have since given their clearance for the engagement of M/s Freeman Fox and Partner, U.K, as foreign consultants to M/s Bhagirathi Bridge Construction Co. Ltd. and M/s LUA of West Germany by Hooghly River Bridge Commissioners.

CEILING ON URBAN PROPERTY

5946. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Maharashtra Legislature has forwarded its resolution urging the Union Government to adopt a bill on Urban property Ceiling;

(b) if so, how long is this resolution pending with the Union Government; and

(c) what steps are being taken to implement the resolution ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHOLA PASWAN SHASTRI): (a) and (b). The Resolution passed by Maharashtra Legislature was forwarded to the Government of India on the 21st October, 1971.

(c) The matter is under consideration.

SUGAR TRADE PACT WITH SRI LANKA

5947. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY : SHRI D. K. PANDA :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Sri Lanka has asked for sugar from India;

(b) if so, whether Government would have this trade pact on rupee payment; and

(c) whether the prices of sugar would be charged less or more from the Government of Sri Lanka on the basis of available prices of sugar in India ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B P. MAURYA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) A quantity of 10,000 tonnes of white sugar has been sold to Sri Lanka on the basis of the prevalent international price of sugar.

RATE OF IMPORTED EDIBLE OIL DURING 1972-73 AND 1973-74

5948 SHRI P. R. SHENOY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total quantity of edible oil imported during the years 1972-73 and 1973-74, variety-wise;

(b) the rates at which these oils were imported: and

(c) the reasons, if any, for the higher price paid during the year 1973-74 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P MAURYA) : (a) and (b) A statement is attached.

(c) This was due to a rise in the international prices of edible oils resulting from a number of factors, including lower production, currency, fluctuations, the energy crisis and the gold boom.

STATEMENT

	1972-73		1973-74	
	Quantity (tonnes)	Rate (c.i.f.) (Rs. per tonne)	Quantity (tonnes)	Rate (c.i.f.) (Rs. per tonne)
Palm oil	5,052	1,784	70,370	2,310
Soybean oil	24,693 8,292*	2,032	33,833	3,039
Rapeseed oil	10,170	2,048	32,735 5,500@	2,962
Rapeseed	67,052@	—	27,000@	..

*Relief supplies.
@As a grant.

EXPORT OF WHITE SUGAR

5949. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY :

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether price of white sugar in international market has considerably increased of late; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to boost its export to earn more foreign exchange ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA) : (a) Yes, Sir, it is fluctuating at a much higher level than last year's prices.

(b) The Government propose to review and decide from time to time the quantity of sugar to be exported this year taking into account the production prospects, requirements for internal consumption, and the prevailing international prices of sugar.

AGREEMENT BETWEEN INDIA AND POLAND FOR CLOSER ECONOMIC TIES AND IMPORT OF FISHING TRAWLER

5950. DR. RANEN SEN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of India and Government of Poland recently signed an agreement for closer economic ties;

(b) whether Government propose to import fishing Trawler from Poland; and

(c) if so, salient features of the proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The matter is under active consideration of Government.

COOPERATIVE SUGAR FACTORY IN BAHARAICH DISTT. U.P.

5951. SHRI B. R. SHUKLA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a sugar factory in the Co-operative Sector is proposed to be set up in the District of Bahraich (UP); and

(b) if so, the progress that has been made in this direction ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA) : (a) and (b). A licence has been granted on 26-3-1974 to U.P. Cooperative Sugar Factories Federation Ltd., Lucknow for the establishment of a cooperative sugar factory of 1250 tonnes daily cane crushing capacity at Nanpara, District Bahraich in Uttar Pradesh.

DEVELOPMENT OF "WONDER FLOUR"

5952. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA :
SHRI P. GANGADEB :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a press report that a "wonder flour" has been developed by the West German and Peruvian Scientists; and

(b) if so, whether his Ministry has studied its implications ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) The "wonder flour" referred to is the green alga, *Scenedesmus*, which is grown artificially on an industrial scale in West Germany at Dortmund. Because of its richness in protein, essential amino-acids and other minerals and vitamins, it is recommended as a protein fortifier for human food. In Peru, an industrial unit has been set up to produce this alga in collaboration with West Germany. Human food is supplemented with dry algal powder to increase the protein content. Supplementation of 100 gm. of wheat flour with 5 gm. of algal protein results in a marked improvement in the amino-acid composition of wheat protein. Thus it will be seen that this wonder flour holds a potential to satisfy the protein hunger of millions.

Another algal protein *Spirulina*, which grows faster than *Scenedemus*, and has about 60 per cent protein has attained industrial production in France, Czechoslovakia and Japan.

(b) So far, no work has been done in our country on the large scale cultivation of alga for human food. A french Scientist from the Laborative de le Roquette, Paris, was recently in Gujarat to explore the possibility of setting up of a mass culture unit in the private sector and submitted a report on May 15, 1973. He has set up a Pilot Unit at village level. There is also a proposal by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research to set up open-air mass culture units for algal production at Central Food Technology Research Institute, Mysore in collaboration with West German firms. A Scientist from the C.F.T.R.I. was also deputed to West Germany to acquaint himself with the mechanics of production of these algae.

GRANTS TO UNIVERSITIES

5953. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of grants made to all Universities in the country by the University Grants Commission and other sources, if any, for the last three years, showing grants against each University along with number of students in each University; and

(b) the norms for awarding grants in various Universities ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

ACCIDENTS OF D.T.C. BUSES IN DELHI

5954. SHRI N. K. SANGHI : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of accidents of buses belonging to the Delhi Transport Corporation in Delhi during the year 1973;

(b) the loss suffered by the DTC as a result of damage caused to its buses on account of accidents during this period;

(c) the number of persons died and seriously injured due to accidents in 1973;

(d) whether any compensation has been paid to the victims of the bus accidents and if not, reasons therefor; and

(e) whether Government contemplate to make suitable provisions for compensation to the victims of accidents of DTC buses in future ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE) : (a) 1426

(b) Rs. 3,21,000/-.

(c) 61 and 183 respectively.

(d) 26 claims have been received from the relatives of the deceased persons and those who were injured in the accidents. No compensation has been paid to any one of them as all the cases are pending before the Motor Accidents Claims Tribunal, Delhi.

(e) Necessary provisions for the purpose already exist in Section 110A of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939. Under this Section, the claims arising out of death of, or bodily injury to, persons in accidents are decided by Motor Accidents Claims Tribunal constituted for the purpose.

ALLOTMENT OF LAND TO COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES

5955. SHRI N. K. SANGHI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether during the last two years, large areas of land in and around Delhi earmarked for acquisition by DDA have been allotted to co-operative societies some which were formed hurriedly and some did not fulfill the conditions stipulated in the Registration of Societies Act;

(b) if so, the total area of land that has been allotted thus and the names of the societies to whom given with the sale value of land per square yard in each case; and

(c) whether any enquiry has been made to find out if the transactions were made legally and in conformity with the rules and if so, the findings thereof, and if not, whether such an enquiry is proposed ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHOLA PASWAN SHASTRI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

RIFT IN INDIAN HOCKEY FEDERATION

5956. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI :
SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been a rift in the Indian Hockey Federation;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and whethere the Government are aware that this factional fight in the hockey federation has affected adversely the prospects of the Indian teams which have to participate in International Tournaments; and

(c) if so, the reaction of the Government to this development and the steps taken thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM) : (a) to (c). Government is aware of the serious dissensions in the Indian Hockey Federation. From the facts available in the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare, it seems that one of the major causes of the present rift is the allegation by one group that there was an inordinate delay in holding fresh elections of office bearers, and counter allegation by the other group that the Annual General Meeting at Poona on 10th March, 1974, in which elections of office bearers were held was irregular. The old and the new office bearers have reportedly obtained court injunctions against each other, and consequently the affairs of the Federation are at present at a stand-still.

The matter is also being placed for advice before the All India Council of Sports in its meeting being held on 10th-11th April, 1974. Meanwhile until the deadlock between the two factions is sorted out, and in order to assist with the preparation and physical conditioning of the team, Government propose entrusting the training of promising players from amongst whom the Hockey Team for the Asian Games 1974 is likely to be selected to the Netaji Subhas National Institute of Sports, Patiala.

HOARING OF FREE SALE SUGAR BY SUGAR FACTORIES

5957. DR. H. P. SHARMA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news report that many sugar factories, especially in Maharashtra indulged in hoarding of the free sale sugar quota and did not sell and deliver the stipulated 20 per cent of their monthly free sale sugar;

(b) if so, how many such cases of hoarding of sugar by the factories in the country have come to Government's notice during the past three months; and

(c) how far this hoarding is responsible for the abrupt increase in free sale sugar by over 25 per cent and what is Government's reaction to these tactics adopted by the mills ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B P MAURYA) : (a) Yes, Sir

(b) No case of hoarding by factories has been reported. However, during December '73 and January and February '74 as per information available, out of 226 factories in the country, 74, 66 and 64 factories respectively are reported to have committed contravention of the Government's Order issued under Sugar (Control) Order, 1966, requiring them to sell not less than 20% of the monthly free sale sugar quota in each of the weekly periods specified therein. The defaulting factories have been asked to explain.

(c) Since the sugar factories by and large promptly despatch their monthly releases of free sale sugar, the aforsaid contraventions may not have made much impact on the free market prices. The increase in free sale sugar prices by about 10% on an average since December 1973 may be ascribed largely to the increase in the excise duty from 30% to 37½% on free sale sugar, and other factors e.g. sectoral movement bottlenecks etc.

STATEMENT OF COMMERCE MINISTER ON IMPORT OF FOODGRAINS

5959 SHRI V. MAYAVAN :
SHRI P. M. MEHTA :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the Press Report of 8th March, 1974 in which it has been stated by the Commerce Minister that India will import foodgrains to overcome the present shortage;

(b) whether earlier the Government had stated that there is no need for food import this year; and

(c) if so, what is the correct position and what quantity of food imports will be made ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) to (c) Government have seen the report but it is not based on facts. At present, in accordance with the existing policy, limited quantities already authorised are being imported.

LOSS OF CROP DUE TO BROWN HOPPER PESTS IN KUTTANAND AND IN THE 'KOLE' LANDS OF TRICHUR IN KERALA.

5960. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAKAPPAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred question No. 3455 on the 18th March, 1974 regarding damage to crop due to pests and disease and state the quantum of assistance given for the welfare of the farmers as a result of loss to crop due to brown hopper pests in Kuttanad and in the Kole lands of Trichur of Kerala State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : The Government of Kerala have reported that the following assistance has been extended by them to the farmers whose crops have been damaged by the brown hopper pests :—

1. The District Collectors have been authorised to declare the affected areas as "pest affected" to facilitate conversion of short-term loans availed of by the cultivators from cooperative banks, into medium term loans.

2. Exemption has been granted for collection of levy from cultivators according to the gravity of the loss. Areas in which the loss was over 50%, have been completely exemted from levy.

3. Ration cards have been issued to those farmers whose crops were totally lost.

4. Arrangements have been made for stocking of sufficient quantities of seeds and pesticides for the next season and to save the unaffected standing crops from infestation.

5. Steps have been taken to purchase 150 tonnes of Furadan and sell it to cultivators at 50% subsidy.

6. Steps have been taken to purchase other types of pesticides and to sell them on no profit and no loss basis.

7. 50% subsidy has been sanctioned on electricity charges for pumping for raising a second crop in Kuttanad area.

8. Minimum guarantee conditions for extending electricity connections were also waived for raising a second crop in Kuttanad.

The State Government has also sought Central assistance under the Natural Calamities Relief measures, for spraying operations conducted to control plant hpper attack. This is under consideration of the Government of India and assistance to the extent of eligibility will be released to the State. The State Government's request for short terms loans for procurement and distribution of pesticides is also under consideration.

WORLD GRAIN RESERVE

5961. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn towards a news item on 16th March, 1974 regarding World grain-reserve a must in the event of world wide food crisis;

(b) if so, the steps being taken by the Government in this regard keeping in view the shortage of foodgrains in the country and various other countries of the world; and

(c) the foodgrains which the Government want to keep in reserve and for how long ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) to (c). The Press report has been seen by Government. India has already supported the F.A.O. proposal for a World Food Security Policy and the maintenance of stocks at the world

FREEZE ON CONSTRUCTION OF HIGH-RAISE BUILDING IN CONNAUGHT PLACE NEW DELHI

5962. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have lifted the "freeze" on construction of high-raise building in Connaught Place, New Delhi;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the reasons which led to impose a freeze on the construction of high-rise building in the area and the reasons which led to make relaxation in the rules now ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHOLA PASWAN SHASTRI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The freeze was imposed pending review of the development plans of the area by a Committee.

TRANSLATION OF TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC BOOKS INTO HINDI

5963. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the translation work of technical and scientific books into Hindi is not doing much headway;

(b) if so, whether this work has been entrusted to part time workers only; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken by Government to expedite the translation of such text books into Hindi ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) : (a) to (c). The guidelines circulated to give direction to the implementation of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Production of University Level Books in Hindi and Regional Languages *inter alia* emphasised that in the matter of production of such books stress should be laid on original writing of books. On the one hand, the book trade has been bringing out a number of translations, the scheme, on the other hand, apart from facilitating the adoption of Hindi and regional languages as media of education at the university stage, is also expected to promote quality authorship in these languages. Writing of original books has, therefore, been assigned a higher priority in the scheme as compared to translations.

According to information available, translated books published in Hindi on technical and scientific subjects constitute about 45 per cent of the total number of books translated into Hindi and published under the scheme. Whether the efforts made so far for the translation into Hindi of books are adequate is a matter for review. The Government has already appointed a Review Committee under the chairmanship of Shri C. B. Rao, Vice-Chancellor, Agra University, to examine the implementation of the scheme of production of university level books in Hindi in all its aspects, including translation of books, and to make the necessary recommendations to Government for better implementation of the scheme. The report of the Committee is expected shortly and will be given due consideration.

Salaried part-time staff has not been employed for the translation of books into Hindi. Such translation is, for the most part, entrusted to translators who are remunerated at approved rates according to standard pages translated. Translation is also entrusted in certain cases to wholetime salaried employees.

VILLAGES DECLARED AS SCARCITY HIT IN GUJARAT

5964. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL: SHRI D. P. JADEJA :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) how many villages in each District of Gujarat have been affected by scarcity and declared "Scarcity hit";

(b) the nature of such scarcity; and

(c) the number of people affected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) A statement is attached.

(b) Drought conditions developed due to inadequate monsoon rainfall in 1973.

(c) About 29 lakh persons have been affected by drought conditions.

STATEMENT

District	No. of villages affected	No. of villages declared "scarcity hit"
1. Kutch	658	658
2. Rajkot	451	451
3. Jamnagar	368	368
4. Surendranagar	231	231
5. Bhavnagar	81	
6. Broach	664	
7. Banaskantha	240	
8. Mehsana	105	
9. Amreli	87	
10. Ahmedabad	43	
	2928	

INTRODUCTION OF DUAL PRICE SYSTEM FOODGRAINS

5965. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL: SHRI VEKARIA :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Government are proposing the introduction of a system of dual prices for food grains;

(b) if so, the salient feature thereof, and the reasons for doing so; and

(c) whether such a system is likely to work smoothly ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) to (c). As already in existence in the case of rice, in most of the States with the announcement of the new rabi policy, a portion of the market arrivals of wheat, in the surplus States will be collected by way of levy by Government/Public agencies at fixed prices for being channelised through the public distribution system and the remaining quantity will be allowed to be sold in the open market within the State. Levy was also being collected on coarse grains in some other States but w.e.f. 7-3-74 all restrictions on its movement have been lifted. The modifications in the policy have been effected for ensuring greater availability and equitable distribution of foodgrains and reducing the inter-State disparity in prices.

So far as sale of wheat by trade outside the main producing States is concerned, it will be subjected to regulation and control.

PREPARATION OF NATIONAL TEAM FOR ASIAN GAMES AND WORLD CUP BY I.H.F.

5966. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL: SHRI VEKARIA :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indian Hockey Federation has taken the task of preparing the national team for the Asian games and the World Cup;

(b) if so, the programme of the I.H.F. in this regard; and

(c) how Government are proposing to help them in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM) : (a) and (b). The Indian Hockey Federation

has not so far submitted any plan for the selection and training of the Indian Hockey Team for the Asian Games 1974 and the World Cup Hockey Tournament 1975.

(c) In view of the present internal conflicts and a virtual state of deadlock in the Federation, and in order to assist with the preparation and physical conditioning of the Team, Government propose entrusting to the Netaji Subhas National Institute of Sports, Patiala the training of promising players from amongst whom the Hockey Team for the Asian Games 1974 is likely to be selected.

WORLD BANK AID FOR MADHYA PRADESH STATE FOREST DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

5967. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to set up Madhya Pradesh Forest Development Corporation during the Fifth Five Year Plan under an ambitious forest development plan;

(b) whether World Bank has also given assurance to assist financially;

(c) if so, the quantum of financial help from the World Bank, State and Centre; and

(d) whether the Central Government have given approval in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA) (a) Yes, Sir. The State Government of Madhya Pradesh has decided in principle to set up Madhya Pradesh Forest Development Corporation during 5th Plan.

(b) World Bank has not given assurance to assist the Project financially. The State Govt. has sent two Projects to the Govt. of India for presentation to World Bank for financial assistance. These Project Reports are at present under consideration of the Government of India.

(c) and (d) The Project Reports are yet to be considered by the World Bank for assistance. The State Govt. has provided Rs. 4 crores in the 5th Plan for Equity Share Capital of the proposed Corporation. The Central Govt. has a scheme for participation in the equity share capital of State Forest Development Corporations and a provision of Rs. 10 crores has been made in the 5th Plan for this purpose. Madhya Pradesh Forest Development Corporation will be considered for Central Government participation when their request is received.

FOOD CORPORATION BY MADHYA PRADESH

5968. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State of Madhya Pradesh has decided to have its own Food Corporation; and

(b) if so, the assistance, Central Government is to provide to the State in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) At present there is no scheme for providing financial assistance to the State Governments for setting up their own Corporations under the Companies Act.

DEVELOPMENT AND PROTECTION OF FORESTS

5969. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the new forest policy of the Centre for the development and protection of the forests of the country;

(b) the measures proposed and central aid taken by the State Governments to increase the forest based industries; forest produce and improvement in forest economy; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to safeguard and to rehabilitate the displaced tribals from the forest in the fourth plan period in Orissa ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA) : (a) National Forest Policy of India enunciated in 1952 is still in force. The National Commission on Agriculture is at present considering the question if and what changes in the existing policy are required in the light of experience gained and recent scientific and technological advancements in the field of Forestry. Their report has not yet been received by Government. The Fifth Plan document, however, provides that no more forest lands should be deforested.

(b) In addition to research schemes which will ultimately improve forest economy. The following Centrally Sponsored Schemes have been included in the 5th Five Year Plan :—

1. Mixed Plantation in Wastelands, Panchayat Lands and Forest Areas—100% grant), over an area of 80,000 hectares at an estimated cost of Rs 800 lakhs

2. Development of Social Forestry, including Reforestation of Degraded Forests and raising of shelter belts, (50% grant)—. An amount of Rs. 1,000 lakhs has been approved for the 5th Plan period as Central share for this Scheme.

3. Scheme for 'Central Participation in State Forest Corporations' for which an outlay of Rs. 1,000 lakhs has been earmarked as equity share to the State Forest Corporations to be set up to undertake large-scale plantation programmes. This will result in increased flow of raw material for forest-based industries. No State Government has so far taken any Central aid for these Schemes in the 5th Five Year Plan.

(c) The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is available from the Government of Orissa.

HIGHER EDUCATION IN EDUCATIONALLY BACKWARD AREAS OF ORISSA

5970. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Orissa proposed to encourage higher education in educationally backward districts of Orissa during Fifth Five Year Plan; and

(b) the steps proposed to be taken to strengthen the private colleges in the District of Koraput in Plans ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

PROTECTION OF ANCIENT MONUMENTS IN KORAPUT

5971 SHRI GIRIDHARI GOMANGO Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken by the Ministry to protect the ancient monuments of Koraput District of Orissa so far;

(b) whether the Buddhist temple 'Dharmakirty' and Hindi stone temple of Padmapur in Gunupur sub-division and the Guptiswar cave in Jeypore will be protected by the Centre; and

(c) the historical monuments found and surveyed in the district of Koraput by the authority concerned ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : (a) to (c). Instructions have been issued to the Superintending Archaeologist, Eastern Circle, Calcutta, to inspect the monuments in District Koraput and to furnish a report. The Central Government will protect such of the monuments as may be considered to be of national importance.

C.P.W.D. STAFF ON DEPUTATION OF INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT AUTHORITY OF INDIA

5972. SHRI BHOLA MANJHI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Central Public Works Department staff sent on deputation to International Airport Authority of India according to each category of post and each Airport;

(b) whether the International Airport Authority of India has informed the Central Public Works Department of the terms and conditions of service in the Authority for the Central Public Works Department staff who opt to be permanently transferred to the Authority; and

(c) whether the Central Public Works Department has asked its staff on deputation to the International Airport Authority of India to exercise option regarding their permanent transfer to the Authority ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHOLA PASWAN SHASTRI) : (a) The information is given in the statements I, II, III and IV laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6650/74]

(b) and (c). Matters relating to exercise of option by the C.P.W.D. staff (Workcharged and Regular) for absorption in the International Airports Authority of India and the terms and conditions of such absorption are being considered in consultation with that Authority.

WORK CHARGED STAFF OF ARUNACHAL PRADESH OF C.P.W.D.

5973. SHRI BHOLA MANJHI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of permanent posts created in 1968 according to each category for the work charged staff of Arunachal Pradesh circles of C.P.W.D.

(b) whether all the eligible workers have been confirmed against these permanent posts and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether more permanent posts have been created after 1968, and if so, the number; and

(d) whether the permanent workers are eligible for any pensionary benefits and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHOLA PASWAN SHASTRI) : (a) The workcharged staff of the Arunachal Pradesh Administration do not form part of the C.P.W.D workcharged establishment They are under the administrative control of the Arunachal Pra- posts were created for the workcharged staff of the Administration in 1968. Number of permanent posts created in each category is given in the statement attached.

(b) Yes

(c) Since, after 1968 no permanent post has as yet been created

(d) Yes.

STATEMENT

No of permanent posts created in 1968 in each category

Sl. No.	Post Category	No. of posts created.
1	Mohorir	53
2	Surveyor	1
3	Overseer	1
4	Chowkidar	25
5	Sweeper	7
6.	Blacksmith	3
7	Carpenter	2
8.	Jugah for Carpenter	1
9.	Fitter Mistry	3
10.	Jugali for water supply Fitter	1
11.	Road Roller Driver	1
12.	Pump Driver	1
13.	Handyman	1
	Total	100

SURPLUS AND DEFICIT STATES IN FOODGRAINS

5974. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) which States in India are surplus and which are deficit in normal years in rice, wheat, jowar and bajra; and

(b) what is the extent of surplus or deficit in each category of these foodgrains in each State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). It is not possible to indicate cereal-wise which States are surplus or deficit. However, on the basis of experience of recent years, some of the States like Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Rajasthan, can be treated as surplus.

QUANTITY OF FOODGRAINS GIVEN IN EACH STATE PER ADULT PER MONTH.

5975. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) what was the quantity of foodgrains given in each State in per adult per month during (i) November, 1973 (ii) January, 1974 and (iii) February, 1974 outside rationed areas;

(b) whether there is a public demand for increasing this quota in Maharashtra and Gujarat; and

(c) what attempts have been made by the Central Government to meet this public demand ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) to (c). Allotments of foodgrains from the Central pool are made to States every month after taking into account the overall availability, the relative needs of the States, market availabilities and other relevant factors. Distribution within the State is the responsibility of the State Government. Issues through fair price shops are intended to supplement the availability in the open market. Since the supplies, particularly the *per capita* availability in the open market, vary from State to State, region to region in a State as well as rural and urban areas, no uniform norms have been fixed for issues through the public distribution system. It is left to the discretion of the State Governments to determine the quantum of issues, depending upon the local condition. Representations are received demanding increase in the quantum of foodgrains in Maharashtra and Gujarat.

PROCUREMENT TARGET AND ACHIEVEMENT OF JOWAR AND BAJRA

5976. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) what are the State-wise, procurement targets and achievements of Jowar and Bajra for Kharif season;

(b) what are the reasons for short fall, if any; and

(c) what are the targets of procurement for these foodgrains for Rabi season ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b). A statement is enclosed showing State-wise targets of procurement of Jowar and Bajra and the quantities actually procured so far during the Kharif marketing season 1973-74. The procurement season will continue till end of October, 1974. Although, the procurement of jowar and bajra so for is better than the corresponding position last year, generally speaking, compared to the targets, the progress of procurement has been very slow. Some of the main reasons for the same are as follows :—

(1) Damage to the crop on account of late rains, adverse weather conditions at the time of harvesting, infestation etc. in some States.

(2) High ruling prices of coarse grain in the open market.

(3) General price rise in the case of other commodities affecting adversely the pace of procurement

(4) The tendency on the part of producers and others to hold back the grain in the expectation of better prices later in the year

(5) General psychology of scarcity

(c) Although a few States like Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka etc produce jowar as Rabi crop also, for the purpose of procurement bajra, and jowar are included in the Kharif targets only Hence, there are no separate targets of these foodgrains during Rabi season

Statement

Targets of Jowar and Bajra Procurement and Quantities Actually Procured upto the End of March 1974

Kharif Marketing Season 1973-74

(Figures in 000 tonnes)

Name of State	Targets of Procurement		Quantities procured	
	Jowar	Bajra	Jowar	Bajra
Andhra Pradesh	100			
Gujarat		150		14
Haryana		40		
Madhya Pradesh	95		5	
Maharashtra	375	25	67	64
Mysore	200		2	
Rajasthan	70	150	4	38
Uttar Pradesh	50	50	29	13
Tamil Nadu	15	5		
TOTAL	905	420	107	129

COMPLAINT FROM MAHARASHTRA REGARDING WASTE AND NON-CONSUMABLE IMPORTED FOODGRAINS

5977 SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government of Maharashtra have complained to the Centre that the foodgrains imported from abroad contain waste and non-consumable material to the extent of 25 per cent,

(b) whether the complaint has been verified and if so, the result of verification,

(c) whether the Government of Maharashtra have been reimbursed for this loss on account of waste material and

(d) if so in what manner and to what extent during 1972-73 and 1973-74 till the end of February ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE) (a) to (d) The required information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha on receipt

CREATION OF 5 MILLION JOBS IN FOREST DEPTT DURING FIFTH PLAN

5978 SHRI M S SANJEEVI RAO Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE

be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to create 5 million jobs in Forest department during the Fifth Plan period; and

(b) if so, the main features of the proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA) : (a) and (b). The primary Forestry activities to ensure expansion of employment opportunities. These are plantations, silvicultural works, construction of roads and buildings, exploitation of forest produce, their transport etc. Additional activities particularly with a view to give a fillip to forest based industries in the forestry sector, have also been provided in the Fifth Five Year Plan. All these activities are labour oriented and will provide considerable employment.

An outlay of Rs. 172.97 crores under State Forestry Schemes and Rs. 47.50 cr. under Central/Centrally sponsored Forestry Schemes has been approved for the Fifth Plan period. With this investment in various forestry schemes, a number of which are job oriented, Wide job opportunities are likely to be created.

SPECIAL PROGRAMME FOR EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN HARIJAN COLONIES

5979. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry have any special programme under social welfare to take grants liberally to educational institutions in Harijan colonies, both in the urban and rural areas, particularly for Harijans who are engaged in unclear occupation;

(b) if so, the grants so far made under the scheme to various States, State-wise, for the last three years; and

(c) if not, whether Government will consider to initiate such scheme or proposal ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) : (a) to(c). As education is a State subject opening of schools and the grant of financial assistance to the educational institutions including those in the Harijan colonies slums, etc., for sanction of buildings is the responsibility of the State Governments. Schools are normally opened based on the needs of localities. Grant-in-aid rules apply equally to all schools. But preference is usually given to schools located in Harijan colonies, slums, etc, for sanction of buildings and equipment grants. 29 Ashram School's have been set up so far for Scheduled Caste children. The State Governments also provide various incentives for the education of children from the backward classes including Scheduled Caste children.

The schemes of the Central Government in this regard are not directed to educational institutions; but to children of backward classes. The Central schemes in the Draft Fifth Five Year Plan having educational content and relevant to Scheduled Castes are : Post-Matric Scholarships, girls hostels, and aid to Voluntary Organisations. Besides seats are reserved for them in Professional institutions *e.g.* 20% of seats in Engineering and Technological institutions are reserved for children of backward classes, of which 15 per cent are for Scheduled Caste candidates.

NON-AVAILABILITY OF RATIONED ARTICLES AT FAIR PRICE SHOP NO. 2204

5980. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that at Fair Price Shop No. 2204 the Gole Market branch of the Central Government Employees Consumer Co-operative Society Limited all the rationed articles of food *i.e.* wheat, atta, rice, sugar and maize are not available at all the times;

(b) the main reasons therefor and persons responsible for this negligence;

(c) the total number of ration cards registered at this shop and the total number of units-cereals and sugar; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to ensure that all the rationed articles are available at this shop also at all the times as is available at other shops in the area ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Atta, maida and suji were not available for some days in March, 1974.

(b) The C.G.E. Consumers Cooperative Society has its centralised procurement and distribution system. Though authorities for specified food articles are issued by the Food Supply offices of the Delhi Administration to individual branches (F.P.Ss) of the society they deposit the same with the purchase and sales Executive of C.G.E. Consumers Coop. Society who collects the articles from F.C.I. on their behalf. The articles are thereafter distributed to their branches according to their convenience. This entails some delay resulting in the shortage or non-availability of some specified food articles at some branches.

(c) Total No. of Cards = 517
Cereal units =5014
Sugar units =2683

(d) The Central Government Employees Consumers Cooperative Society, New Delhi has been requested to streamline their working to ensure prompt delivery to their branches.

CONSTRUCTION OF TYPE IV QUARTERS IN D.I.Z. AREA AND OTHER PARTS OF DELHI/NEW DELHI

5981. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA :

SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI :

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Type IV quarters under construction in D.I.Z. Area, New Delhi and other parts of the city, separately;

(b) when these quarters are likely to be completed and ready for allotment; and

(c) how many of these quarters are likely to be allotted to the offices where separate pool is there for allotting government accommodation and the names of such offices along with the number of quarters to be allotted to each such office ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHOLA PASWAN SHASTRI) : (a) and (b). The following type IV quarters are under construction in New Delhi :

Nos.	Location	Likely date of completion
8	Netaji Nagar	31-7-74
152	Masjid Moth	31-3-75
56	Sector VIII R.K. Puram	30-9-77
80	Moti Bagh	31-5-74
84	Sector III R. K. Puram	31-10-74
32	D I.Z. Area	15-5-74
92	D.I.Z. Area	31-12-74

The quarters will be allotted as soon as completed in all respects.

(c) Out of the type IV quarters under construction, 79 quarters are proposed to be allotted to P & T Department for vacation of P & T quarters in DIZ area as the land is required for expansion of Lady Hardinge Medical College and Hospital.

DELAY IN CLEARANCE OF IMPORTED FOODGRAINS AT MADRAS HARBOUR

5982 SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether clearance of imported foodgrains from the Madras harbour by Food Corporation of India remained slow,

(b) whether meanwhile two other ships with foodgrains are waiting for berths, and

(c) in view of the delay in clearance, how much foodgrains were damaged ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE) (a) The clearance of imported foodgrains from the Madras Harbour which was adversely affected due to the agitation and strike resorted to by certain categories of employees of the Railways and the Food Corporation of India has since improved.

(b) Towards the end of March, 1974, and the beginning of April, 1974, there was only one wheat ship waiting for berth in the Madras Port The other food ship which was waiting at Madras Port was, after about a week's detention, diverted to a Kerala Port

(c) No damage to foodgrains occured due to slow clearance

भारत सरकार मुद्रणालय, फरीदाबाद में रिक्त पद

5983. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या **निर्माण और आवास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) भारत सरकार मुद्रणालय, फरीदाबाद मे 'केस रूम' (कम्पोजिटर आदि) के कितने स्थायी पद रिक्त पडे हैं और किन तिथियो से ये पद रिक्त है, व उसके क्या कारण है ,

(ख) क्या कम्पोजिग शाखा के अतिरिक्त सभी शाखाओ (बाइडिंग, मशीन, रीडिंग आदि) के कर्मचारियो को स्थायी कर दिया गया है और यदि हा, तो कम्पोजिटरो आदि को स्थायी न करने के क्या कारण है, जबकि उनकी 15 वर्ष की सेवा हो चुकी है ,

(ग) क्या 'केस रूम' शाखा तथा अन्य शाखाओ मे भिन्न-भिन्न मान दड अपनाये जाते है और यदि नही, तो वरिष्ठता सूची के 1966 के पश्चात् प्रकाशित न करने के क्या कारण है, और

(घ) क्या भारत सरकार मुद्रणालय रिंग रोड, नई दिल्ली मे अस्थायी कम्पोजिटरो को लाईनो/मोनो शाखाओ मे 'लर्नर्स' के रूप मे नियुक्त किया गया है और यदि हा, तो इन नियमो को भारत सरकार मुद्रणालय, फरीदाबाद मे लागू न करने के क्या कारण है और ये नियम क्या है ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भोला पासवान शास्त्री) : (क) स्थायी पदो की सख्या का एक विवरण-पत्र सभा पटल पर रखा है जिसके आधार पर पुष्टि की जानी हे । कर्मचारियो की वरिष्ठता नियत करने का प्रश्न विचाराधीन हे ।

(ख) जी, हा । एक वरिष्ठता सूची परिचालित की गयी थी, अनेक अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुए थे जिनकी जाच हो रही है । कर्मचारियो के दावे तथा प्रतिदावे देने और उनमे से कुछ लोगो द्वारा न्यायालय मे दावे पेश करने के कारण कम्पोजिग सेक्शन मे पुष्टिया नही की जा सकी ।

(ग) जी, नही । जैसे ही इसमे निहित विभिन्न पहलुओ पर निर्णय ले लिया जायेगा, वरिष्ठता सूची प्रकाशित की जायेगी ।

(घ) 10 वर्ष की सेवा वाले स्थायी कम्पोजिटर, लर्नर के रूप मे चुने जाने के पात्र है । चूकि रिंग रोड मुद्रणालय मे इतनी सेवा अवधि के कम्पोजिटर उपलब्ध नही थे, अत उस मुद्रणालय मे इस बारे मे कुछ ढील दे दी गई थी । भारत सरकार मुद्रणालय, फरीदाबाद के सम्बन्ध मे भी सम्बन्धित नियम मे ढील देने का प्रश्न विचाराधीन है ।

विवरण

भारत सरकार मुद्रणालय, फरीदाबाद में स्थायी पदो की संख्या का विवरण जिसके आधार पर पुष्टि की जानी है :—

पदनाम	पदो की संख्या	स्तम्भ 2 के आकड़ो का अलग-अलग ब्यौरा	
		तिथि	संख्या
1	2	3	4
सेक्शन होल्डर . .	14	18-5-72	11
		16-6-73	3
फोरमैन . .	5	18-5-72	4
		16-6-73	1
कम्पोजिटर ग्रेड I . .	40	1-4-69	32
		18-5-72	6
		16-6-73	2
कम्पोजिटर ग्रेड II . .	126	5-5-58	3
		1-5-63	23
		1-7-66	49
		11-8-66	1
		24-6-68	1
		1-4-69	20
		21-8-71	1
		15-8-72	22
		16-6-73	6

जवाहर ज्योति पर व्यय

5984. **श्री ठकम चन्द कछवाय :** क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेगे कि ·

(क) तीन मूर्ति मे जवाहर ज्योति पर व्यय किस शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत किया जा रहा है,

(ख) गत दो वर्षों मे उस पर कितना व्यय हुआ है; और

(ग) उस पर दैनिक व्यय कितना होता है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मन्त्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव) (क) से (ग). । 11 जनवरी, 1971 से जवाहर ज्योति का अनुरक्षण नेहरू स्मारक सग्रहालय और पुस्तकालय द्वारा किया जा रहा है, जो कि एक स्वायत्तशासी सगठन है ।

सग्रहालय ने इसके अनुरक्षण पर 1973-74 के दौरान 63/- रुपये और 1973-74 के दौरान 50/- रुपए खर्च किए थे । सग्रहालय को ज्योति के लिए गैस निशुल्क

मुहैय्या की जाती है । इसका प्रतिदिन औसतन खर्च एक सिलिन्डर है ।

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES BELONGING TO SC AND ST

5985 SHRI AMBESH Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) the number of Class I, II, III and IV employees in his Ministry/Department,

(b) the number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe employees out of the above, and

(c) the number of posts, categorywise, referred to him to convert the same into general vacancies in the last three years for want of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (SHRI D P YADAV)

(a)

	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV
Total number of Employees	119	541	689	310
(b) Total number of Scheduled Caste employees	6	40	75	62
Total number of Scheduled Tribe Employees		5	2	8

(c) Nil

ABOLITION OF STATE AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL IN GUJARAT

5986 SHRI P M MEHTA Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether Gujarat Government have abolished the State Agriculture Development Council set up by the former Chief Minister,

(b) if so, the reasons for abolishing such council,

(c) its functions, and

(d) whether any alternative Council is likely to be set up ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE) (a) to (d) The information is awaited from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it becomes available

VIEWS OF DIRECTOR GENERAL FAO ON SHORTAGE OF FERTILISER IN INDIA AND ITS EFFECT ON FOOD PRODUCTION

5988 SHRI P M MEHTA

SHRI TARUN GOGOI

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the statement made by the Director General of U N. Food and Agriculture Organisation, Dr A Boerma, that India will have to do with 50 000 tons less fertiliser this year

(b) if so, whether he has also stated that developing countries will be hit by the shortage of fertiliser and particularly India,

(c) whether he has also stated that less fertiliser could mean a five million tons drop in grain output, and

(d) whether any assessment has been made as to how much less fertiliser India will obtain this year and to what extent it will reduce the food production ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) to (c). A press release of the Food & Agriculture Organisation quoting F.A.O. officials as having said that in India an estimated shortfall of 1 million tons of fertiliser is expected to reduce grain production by some 10 million tons has come to the notice of the Government of India. This press release quotes the Director General Dr. A. H. Boerma, as having said that current spring crop prospects in developing countries are already clouded by serious shortfalls in fertiliser.

(d) Since purchases from abroad of fertilisers for the current year, are still going on, it is not possible at this stage to assess the quantum of shortage of fertiliser or the resultant reduction in food production.

MEETING OF NATIONAL FOOD ADVISORY COUNCIL HELD IN MARCH, 1974

5989. SHRI P. M. MEHTA :
SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether meeting of the National Food Advisory Council was held on 12th March, 1974;

(b) if so, what were the subjects discussed; and

(c) the decisions arrived at ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) (a) to (c). In the Meeting of the National Food Advisory Council held on 12-3-74, the recommendations of the Agricultural Prices Commission on the price policy for *rabi foodgrains for* 1974-75 season were considered. The Council being advisory in nature, the Members expressed their views on the various aspects of the price and procurement policy of wheat.

TAKE OVER OF MANAGEMENT OF AMRITSAR SUGAR MILLS BY PUNJAB GOVERNMENT

5990 SHRI B. S. BHAURA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Punjab Government have taken over the management of Amritsar Sugar Mills under the DIR; and

(b) if so the facts thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA) : (a) and (b). The management of the vanaspati plant of Amritsar Sugar Mills Co. Ltd., Amritsar, which was lying closed since April, 1973, was taken over by the Punjab Government under the Defence of India Rules, 1971. The State Government are in touch with the Central Government in regard to the further steps to be taken.

VICTORIA BRIDGE IN JAMNAGAR, GUJARAT

5991. SHRI D. P. JADEJA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the progress in regard to construction of a bridge alongwith Victoria Bridge in Jamnagar, Gujarat; and

(b) when that bridge is likely to be completed ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE) : (a) The proposed Victoria bridge in the Jamnagar District, when constructed, would fall on a local road. It, therefore, falls within the sphere of State activities. According to the information received from the State Public Works Department, work on this bridge has not yet started.

(b) Does not arise at this stage.

ASSESSMENT OF 'PROJECT TIGER' PROGRAMME

5992. SHRI D. P. JADEJA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the outstanding achievements and failures of the 'Project Tiger' programme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): 1. Consent of the 9 States, *e.g.*, Assam, Bihar, Orissa, U.P., Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka and West Bengal, to implement the Project as per recommendations of the Task Force, was obtained. As per this consent the State Governments agreed to create a core area of about 300 sq kms free from all disturbing factors including stoppage of grazing of domestic cattle and also to conduct regulated forestry operations in areas outside the core area.

2. Detailed scientific Management Plans of all the 9 Reserves, *e.g.*, Manas, Palamau, Similipal, Corbett, Ranthambhor, Kanha, Melghat, Bandipur and Sunderbans, were prepared and finalised. The Project is a Plan scheme in the Fifth Five Year Plan of which administrative approval of these tiger reserve schemes commencing from 1973-74 to 1978-79 were issued by the Government of India. A sum of Rs. 3.59 crores has been approved in the Central Sector scheme of the Ministry of Agriculture for this project.

3. Field Directors of all the 9 Tigers Reserves were approved by the Government of India. 7 States have appointed the Field Directors and they are in position The Field Director of Palamau Tiger Reserve (Bihar) and Manas Tiger Reserve (Assam) are also being appointed shortly

4. Execution of the scheme has started in U P., Maharashtra, Assam, Rajasthan, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh Due to administrative difficulties the scheme has not started as yet in Bihar and Orissa. But these States are contemplating to give it early start from 1st April, 1974-75.

5. A detailed application for request of grants from the World Wildlife Fund for one million dollars was forwarded to the WWF Headquarters. The WWF have donated a sum of Rs. 1,87,472 for equipment. More funds are likely to flow during the next year for equipment and training facilities.

6. No poaching of tigers has been reported from any of the tiger reserves during 1973-74 except Kanha Tiger Reserve. The case of poaching in Kanha is being enquired into. A case of poaching of a tiger has also been reported from Pipli block in U.P. This case is also under enquiry.

MEMORANDUM SUBMITTED BY DELHI MILK SCHEME OFFICERS ASSOCIATION

5993. SHRI P. GANGADEB :
SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any memorandum was submitted to him by Delhi Milk Scheme Official Association in February, 1974;

(b) if so, contents of the memorandum; and

(c) action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Memmorandum contained suggestions relating to augmentation of milk production and procurement from the D.M S milk shed. The Delhi Milk Scheme has considered the suggestions made in the Memorandum and appropriate measures will be taken as and when necessary

SCIENCE TEACHERS IN CENTRAL SCHOOLS IN DELHI

5994. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Science teachers working in Central Schools in Delhi/New Delhi;

(b) the number of such Science teachers who have put in more than three years of service and have not yet been confirmed; and

(c) the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) : (a) Seventy-six.

(b) Eighteen.

(c) The teachers who have not yet been confirmed do not possess the requisite training/qualifications prescribed for the post and in a few cases the reports regarding the verification of character/antecedents are awaited.

TAKING AWAY OF SLUM DEPARTMENT BY D.D.A.

5995 SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA:

SHRI M. C. DAGA :

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Slum Department has been taken away from the Municipal Corporation of Delhi and handed over to the Delhi Development Authority, if so, since when;

(b) whether the Slum Clearance Schemes being implemented or proposed to be implemented by M.C.D. will be adopted by D.D.A.;

(c) the new schemes of slum clearance D.D.A. propose to implement in the near future;

(d) whether those tenants/licences, who voluntarily want to get out of the declared slums, will be allotted newly built quarters for slum dwellers and if not, why; and

(e) whether in view of expeditious slum clearance D.D.A will adopt the policy of demolishing old slum residential buildings instead of spending colossal amount on their repairs and the authorised slum-dwellers will be given alternative recommodation ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHOLA PASWAN SHASTR) : (a) The work relating to the slum clearance and improvement scheme was transferred from the Municipal Corporation of Delhi to the Delhi Development Authority by Government of India letter dated the 11th February, 1974.

(b) All transferred works in progress will be implemented by the Delhi Development Authority.

(c) New Schemes will be formulated and implemented by the Delhi Development Authority in due course.

(d) Those eligible for allotment of slum tenements would as far as possible, be accommodated in slum tenements.

(e) Both Slum Clearance and Improvement works will be carried on depending on the re-development schemes for the areas and availability of resources.

CENTRAL HOUSING FACILITIES EXTENDED TO ORISSA

5996. SHRI BANAMALI BABU : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the target of housing facilities during Fourth Plan extended by the Central Government to Orissa State has been achieved; and

(b) if not, the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHOLA PASWAN SHASTRI) : (a) and (b). All the social housing schemes introduced by this Ministry, except the following two schemes, are included in the State sector :—

(i) Subsidised Housing Scheme for Plantation Workers, and

(ii) Scheme for Provision of Housing-sites to Landless Workers in Rural Areas.

During the Fourth Plan, Central assistance to the Government of Orissa

as also to other State Governments for various State sector schemes, including housing, was given in the form of 'block loans' and 'block grants' without being tied to any specific scheme or head of development. The State Government was free to determine the amounts they liked to allocate out of the block Central assistance for implementation of any of State sector schemes, according to their requirements and priorities. Consequently the Physical targets for all the housing schemes included in the Stte sector during the Fourth Plan were to be determined by the Government of Orissa themselves. Based on the information supplied by the Government of Orissa, the target for construction of houses under the various social housing schemes during the Fourth Plan was 6642 against which the likely achievement would be 5741 houses. In addition, the State Government have utilised special L.I.C. non-Plan loan for construction of about 2600 houses.

2. As regards the two Central sector schemes mentioned above, the Subsidised Housing Scheme for Plantation Workers is not implemented in Orissa. Under the Scheme for Provision of House-sites to Landless Workers in Rural Areas, which was introduced in October, 1971, projects for provision of 3349 house-sites, involving Central assistance of Rs. 8.40 lakhs, were approved during the 4th Plan. The State Government could not implement the projects as they were not able to complete the family-wise survey to determine the number of landless workers in rural areas, covered by the Scheme.

TARGET OF EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES EXTENDED TO ORISSA DURING FOURTH PLAN

5997. SHRI BANAMALI BABU : Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased ot state :

(a) whether the target of educational facilities extended to Orissa State during the Fourth Five Year Plan has been fully achieved; and

(b) if not, what are the reasons for the same ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected from the State Government and shall be laid on the Table of the House.

VISIT OF SOVIET AGRICULTURAL DELEGATION FOR AGREEMENT ON AGRICULTURE

5998. SHRI BANAMALI BABU :
SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Soviet Agricultural team visited India in March, 1974 to discuss and sign protocol on further cooperation between the two countries on Agriculture; and

(b) if so, the nature of discussions held with the delegation and what is the outcome ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir. A team of six Soviet Experts arrived in India on 11th March, 1974, to discuss with the Government of India possibilities of Soviet assistance on setting up projects on sheep breeding, goat breeding and sugarbeet cultivation.

(b) The Gist of discussions is contained in the statement attached.

STATEMENT

The Soviet experts got acquainted with the areas of sheep and goat breeding during their visit to the Sheep Breeding Farm being built near Sikar, the Artificial Insemination Centre near Jaipur, the Central Sheep and Wool Research Institute at Malpura, Rajasthan, the area proposed for Sheep Breeding Farm at Bhaisora in Uttar Pradesh, Dachigam and Duksam Sheep Breeding Farms, Sheep Breeding Centres at Desu, Ahlangodol in Jammu & Kashmir and also visited experimental fields for sugarbeet cultivation of the Research Centres and

Agricultural Universities at Sriganganagar, Jullundur, Ludhiana, Hissar, Lucknow, Kanpur and Pantnagar in the States of Rajasthan, Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh as well as enterprises for processing sugarcane and sugarbeet.

On the basis of studied materials, climatic and economic conditions, examination of tracts of land at the site and taking into consideration of Indian specialists and scientists, the Soviet Delegation came to the preliminary conclusions that the tracts of land set aside in the vicinity of Sikar, Rajasthan and Bharsora, U.P. satisfy in principle the requirements for setting up sheep breeding farms for Merino sheep. The Soviet specialists consider the breeding of Pashmina goats of Gornoaltaisky strain possible in Jammu and Kashmir. In order to settle the question of breeding goats of Pridenskaya strain in Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh, it is desirable to carry out experimental work on acclimitization of these goats.

The Soviet specialists are of the view that the ecological conditions of the areas, proposed by Indian side for Karakul sheep breeding do not conform to the requirements of the breed. Indian side requested the Soviet side to indicate the range of agro-climatic conditions suitable for Karakul sheep breeding and agreed to identify suitable areas for Karakul sheep breeding. Subject to suitability of these areas, the Soviet side will consider supply of Karakul sheep as envisaged in the protocal dated November 29, 1973.

According to the accumulated experience and study results, obtained by Research Institute and experimental centres at Agricultural Universities, it is possible to cultivate sugarbeet in Rajasthan, Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh.

Nevertheless, seed selection and agrotechnics of sugarbeet cultivation should be improved, the research studies in the development of technological qualities should also be expanded. In order to implement the measures, both sides agreed that—

1. deputation of Indian scientists and post-graduates to research institutions of the USSR for studying research and selection work in sheep husbandry and sugarbeet cultivation, as well as deputation of Soviet scientists to India for exchange of experience;

2. Indian side within three months will make a request and the Soviet side shall consider the question concerning visit to the USSR for on-the-job training at various farms of a group of Indian specialists sheep breeders, veterinarians, goatbreeders and sugarbeet breeders.

3. On receiving the request from the Indian side, the Soviet side shall consider the question regarding the deputation of Soviet specialists on sugarbeet cultivation, sheep and goat breeding in the capacity of advisers attached to the Ministry of Agriculture in India and experts attached to governmental agricultural Departments/Institutes of States or the Central Governments;

4. The Soviet side shall consider the question regarding the supply from the USSR of batches of nucleus or mother seeds 30 kgs each of 10 to 15 high yielding sugarbeet varieties of Soviet selection for testing in various soil and climatic conditions in India and inbred lines and other breeding material for research;

5. The Indian side shall examine the requirement for the equipment and machinery, for sheep and goat breeding farms, vaccine, etc. and equipment for research and development work on sugarbeet, and convey the same to the Soviet side and the Soviet side shall consider and inform the Indian side within three months from the receipt of this request regarding the possibility of these supplies;

6. Deputation of Soviet advisers and experts in India, visit of Indian specialists for on-the-job training in the USSR, supply of seed

materials, Merino sheep and goats, as well as supply of required equipment will be effected on mutually agreed terms.

RISE IN PRICE OF RICE DUE TO RESTRICTION ON MOVEMENT

5999. Shri P. R. SHENOY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the price of rice has been going up during the last three months; and

(b) whether restriction on movement of rice without proper distribution system is one of the factors contributing to the price rise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b). There has been a rise in the rice prices which could be partly seasonal and partly attributable to reduce market arrivals in the producing States, speculative hoarding and increase in the general price level.

REMOVAL OF RESTRICTION ON MOVEMENT OF FOODGRAINS

6000. SHRI P. R. SHENOY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the restriction on the movement of foodgrains is proposed to be removed; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b). The restrictions on the inter-zonal/inter-state movement of wheat/paddy/rice are being continued in the interest of procurement. The restrictions on the movement of coarsegrains between the States was removed as the procurement in the producing States did not show any further improvement.

COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN TRIBAL BLOCKS

6001. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have started Co-operative Societies in the Tribal Blocks;

(b) whether these societies are functioning properly; and

(c) the facilities provided to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the State of Karnataka ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No complaint has been received against the working of these societies in this Ministry. But there is considerable scope for improving the functioning of these societies.

(c) Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Karnataka are provided the same facilities as in other States in the matter of organisation of Service Cooperatives, primary marketing Cooperatives, Labour Cooperatives and Labour Contract and Construction Cooperatives. These Cooperatives play a vital role in improving the material conditions of the Scheduled Tribes by replacing the contractors.

LOSS OF RICE DUE TO POLISHING

6002. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF:

SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the extent of loss of rice every year, State-wise as a result of officials insistence on ten per cent polishing for milled rice instead of the percentage specified by the Union Government; and

(b) the guidelines specified by the Government of India to each State :

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) :

(a) and (b). Information is being called from State Governments. The Central Government has specified under Rice Milling Industry (Regulation in Licensing) Rules 1959 that the degree of polish in rice shall not be more than 5% or less than 3% except in case of rice milled for the purpose of export from India. These Rules extend to the whole of India.

DAMAGE TO RABI CROP IN PUNJAB

6003. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether wheat and rabi crops have been badly hit in Punjab during this rabi season; and

(b) if so, steps taken by the Centre in this directions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b). The wheat and rabi crops were sown in favourable weather conditions, but the cold spell and lack of winter rains as also the shortage of fertilizer power and diesel oil might influence the crop. In order to meet the situation, steps have been taken to augment the supply of high speed diesel oil for lift irrigation, besides making more power available for irrigation purposes in Haryana and Punjab by reducing the supply to Nangal Fertilizer factory.

EFFECT OF INCREASE IN WHEAT PRICE ON COST OF LIVING

6004. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government intend to raise wheat price;

(b) whether any increase in price of wheat would affect the cost of living and lead to greater inflation; and

(c) if so, the appropriate action Government propose to take in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) to (c). The recent increase announced in the procurement and issue prices of wheat is not likely to have any significant impact on the cost of living index, nor is it expected to lead to greater inflation. It would on the contrary reduce the existing subsidy burden and deficit financing.

KAPURTHALA PLOT IN NEW DELHI

6005. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Kapurthala plot at New Delhi belongs to the Kerala Government;

(b) whether in 1939, the former Government of Travancore placed the building in the above plot at the disposal of the Government of India, for War purposes;

(c) whether Government of India in their letter No. 3(55)65-L dated 16th May, 1957 agreed to release 2.164 acres of land out of a total 6 acres of land in Kapurthala Plot to this Government for the construction of a school by the Kerala Education Society;

(d) whether the structures on remaining portion of Kapurthala Plot are still being occupied by the Delhi Police Authorities; and

(e) if so, when the remaining portion of land (6 acres minus 2.164 acres) will be released to the State Government ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHOLA PASWAN SHASTRI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir; but in the letter dated May 16, 1967 and not May 16, 1957.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Efforts are being made to find alternative accommodation for shifting the Police Force from the Kapurthala plot. As soon as the site is vacated its possession will be handed over to the Government of Kerala.

FOURTH PLAN OUTLAY FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONAL HIGHWAYS IN KERALA

6006. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH :
SHRI VARKEY GEORGE :

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of India have approved a IV Plan outlay of Rs. 16 crores for the development of National Highways in the State of Kerala whereas the works approved under the IV Plan Programme may cost about Rs. 28 crores;

(b) whether the total IV Plan outlay for National Highways (at the National level) is Rs. 416 crores and the minimum requirements for National Highways works of the State were explained under D.O. Letter dated 31st October, 1973 and letter No. 14733/DI/73PW dated 30th November, 1973 sent to the Union Minister for Shipping and Transport; and

(c) whether in view of the above the Minister of Transport and Shipping proposes to allot a fairly good amount for the development of the National Highways during the last year of the 4th Plan ?

DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE) : (a) No, Sir. The figure of Rs. 16 crores only represents the cost of works included originally in the 4th Five Year Plan for sanction for the development of National Highways in Kerala, the actual expenditure depending upon the availability of resources. The total cost of the works sanctioned so far is Rs. 17 crores.

(b) The total 4th Plan outlay for National Highways for the country as a whole was at Rs. 331.28 crores and not Rs. 416 crores. The actual amount spent, as per availability of funds has been about Rs. 212 crores.

(c) The latest recruitment intimated by the Kerala Government for 1973-74 was Rs. 300 lakhs. Keeping in view the available funds, a sum of Rs. 273.95 lakhs has finally been allotted to the State Government.

SLASHING OF FUNDS ALLOCATED FOR DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONAL HIGHWAYS IN KERALA

6007. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE :
SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the funds allocation for the development of National Highways in Kerala State have been slashed;

(b) if so, to what extent it has been slashed and the reasons thereof; and

(c) whether the Central Government is aware of the fact that it would adversely affect the progress of National Highways Organisation of the State ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE) : (a) to (c). Kerala Government's latest requirement intimated on 23-3-1974 was Rs. 300.00 lakhs. Keeping in view the cut in the total allocation for National Highway (Original) works during 1973-74 for the country as a whole in the context of the current financial stringency, which will inevitably slow down some of the works, a sum of Rs. 273.95 lakhs was allotted to Kerala Government.

PROJECT REPORT ON FISHING HARBOUR, DHAMARA, ORISSA

6008. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Project report and revised cost estimates on the Fishing Harbour at Dhamara in the District of Balasore, Orissa have been examined;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) the time limit and the execution programmes of the harbour therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The State Government have been addressed for certain clarifications and additional information. They are awaited.

(c) The Project would be considered for sanction taking into account the economic viability of the Project and the provision of funds for Fisheries Harbours in the Fifth Plan.

ESTABLISHMENT OF REGIONAL INSTITUTE OF ENGLISH AT BHUBANESHWAR

6009. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the consideration of establishing a Regional Institute of English at Bhubaneshwar has already been finalised; and

(a) if not, the specific reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D P. YADAV) : (a) and (b). The question of locating in the eastern region of the country a Regional Centre of the Central Institute of English & Foreign Languages, Hyderabad, was carefully considered by Government and, taking all aspects into consideration, a decision was taken to locate it at Shillong.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON MINOR PORT OF CHANDBALI (ORISSA)

6010. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Committee on Minor Port headed by Brigadier O. P. Narula have submitted their report on Chandbali minor port, District Balasore, Orissa; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof and the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE) : (a) The Committee have submitted their Report on minor ports including Chandbali.

(b) Does not arise.

ORGANISATION TO SAVE FOODGRAINS FROM INSECTS, RODENTS ETC.

6011. SHRI NATHU RAM AHIRWAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether in spite of the provisions in Fourth Plan for creating effective organisation to save foodgrains from insects, rats and rodents at Central and Zonal levels, the organisation could not be raised;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the achievements made by the save grain campaign programmes; and

(d) whether Government propose to take action to run this campaign effectively in future to save the grains worth millions of rupees ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) to (d). The "Save Grain Campaign" scheme has as its objective, creation of an awareness of losses incurred in post-harvest handling and storage of foodgrains at the farmers', traders' and community levels and the popularising of scientific techniques of storage and pest control for reducing such losses to the minimum. A regular scheme for extensive training, demonstration and publicity was taken up in 1969-70. The organisational set up consisted of a Central Unit at Headquarters and two Regional Teams at Bombay and Patna and the entire staff had been assembled by 1972. The organisation has recently been expanded with the creation of four more Regional Teams at Ghaziabad Bhopal, Hyderabad and Madras.

2. A large number of improved storage structures have been distributed to farmers and existing storage structures with farmers improved. A large number of stipendiary training courses designed to communicate the latest development in storage technology have been arranged. There have been short-term training courses and practical demonstrations in fumigation, disinfestation and rodent control. Actual fumigation has been carried out on a large scale. For publicising the benefits to be derived, various mass communication media such as radio, television, etc., have been utilised.

3. These measures have promoted the adoption of scientific techniques of handling and storage of foodgrains at various levels and contributed to reducing foodgrain losses. It is envisaged to run this Campaign throughout the country. The State Governments are also being asked to step up Campaign activities so that foodgrains which are produced at high cost are saved from the ravages of insects, pests, rodents, birds and microbes, etc.

EFFECT OF NON-AVAILABILITY OF FERTILISERS ON SUGARCANE CULTIVATION IN KARNATAKA

6012. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether non-availability of fertilisers is hampering sugarcane cultivation in Karnataka and the demands for sugarcane growers for fertilisers have not been met; and

(b) if so, the steps Government have taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) In assessing the requirements of fertilisers of a State, the area proposed to be taken up under the different crops, including sugarcane, is taken into account. To meet these requirements, the Government of India allocates the fertiliser to the State Government. The distribution of these fertilisers as among the different crops and areas is left to the State Government. Since the overall fertiliser availability in 1973-74, has been below the requirements, it is likely that the requirements of the Karnataka Sugarcane growers have not been met in full.

(b) Efforts are being made to supply maximum possible quantities of fertilisers to the State of Karnataka.

IMPROVEMENT IN PROCUREMENT OF FOODGRAINS DUE TO LIFTING OF RESTRICTION ON MOVEMENT OF COARSE GRAIN

6013. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN :

SHRI NIHAR LASKAR :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether after lifting all restriction on inter State movement of Coarse grains the procurement of foodgrains has been improved;

(b) if so, to what extent this has eased the food problem; and

(c) whether any assessment has been made in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) to (c). The restrictions on the inter-State movement were removed as there was no improvement in the procurement of coarse grains in the main producing States. With the removal of these restrictions the general availability of these grains is reported to have improved particularly in the deficit States.

TAMIL NADU GOVERNMENT'S SCHEME FOR DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATION IN RURAL AREAS DURING FIFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

6014. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN : Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Tamil Nadu Government recommended various schemes to

be undertaken in the State during the Fifth Five Year Plan for the development of education in the rural areas;

(b) if so, whether the Union Ministry had examined them;

(c) if so, whether the Ministry had accepted them and had recommended to the Planning Commission for inclusion in the Fifth Five Year Plan;

(d) if so, how many of them have been included in the Fifth Five Year Plan; and

(e) what steps are being taken by the Education Ministry to help the State for the development of education in villages ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) . (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

ROUTE Nos. 59 & 59-A OPERATING BETWEEN TRINAGAR TO CENTRAL SECRETARIAT

6015. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Route Nos. 59 and 59-A operating between Trinagar and Rampura to Central Secretariat, takes about an hour in reaching the destination, if so, whether it is mooted to divert the service *via* Patel Nagar and Shanker Road during peak hours only, which takes just half the time; and

(b) whether in addition, to clear the evergrowing traffic of Trinagar, it is proposed to extend the existing Green-Line Service from "Motinagar to Secretariat" to "Jakhira to Secretariat" ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE) : (a) and (b). It takes the buses plying on routes No. 59 & 59-A about fifty minutes to cover the journey from Trinagar/ Rampura to Central Secretariat. At present, there is no proposal to divert the bus services on the above routes *via* Patel Nagar and Shanker Road. However, in order to reduce the journey time, D.T.C. is considering whether it is feasible to link the above localities to Anand Parbat or Moti Nagar with shuttle or feeder services. Green Line Bus Services are operating to Central Secretariat from Anand Parbat/Moti Nagar at a ten minute frequency.

INTRODUCTION OF GREEN LINE ROUTES FROM RAMPURA TO CENTRAL SECRETARIAT

6016. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK :

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether some additional Green Line routes have been introduced in the city of Delhi recently;

(b) whether thousands of employees residing at Lawrence Road, Trinagar and Rampura have been facing a great hardship in reaching their offices near Central Secretariat for want of conveyance; and

(c) whether Government propose to introduce a Green Line Service from Rampura to Central Secretariat *via* Moti Nagar to enable these employees to reach Central Secretariat in time ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE) : (a) Green Line but services from Central Secretariat to nine different localities in the capital were introduced by Delhi Transport Corporation in the first fortnight of March, 1974.

(b) No, Sir. All the three areas are presently connected with Central Secretariat by direct services of the Corporation.

(c) No, Sir. However, when the overall re-structuring of routes is drawn up and implemented, necessary feeder services will be provided for these localities.

SANCTION OF DRAFT AGREEMENT FOR CONSTRUCTION OF BRIDGE ACROSS HOOGHLY

6017. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Hooghly River Bridge Commission, which is the statutory authority for the construction of the new bridge across the Hooghly river at the Princepghat in Calcutta, has in its latest communication, urged the Union Goverament to expedite the final sanction of the draft agreement which the H.R.B.C. will sign with the West German Consultancy firm LUA;

(b) if so, the text of the said draft agreement; and

(c) what action, if any, is being taken by his Ministry on the communication from the HRBC ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE) : (a) to (c). THE RHBC—(Hooghly River Bridge Commissioners) only wanted to know when their request for clearance by the Foreign Investment Board from the foreign exchange angle to the engagement of the foreign consultants was going to come up before the Board and wanted this matter to be expedited. The required clearance has since been given by the FIB for the agreement of M/s Freeman Fox and Partner Private Ltd., U.K. as consultants to the contractors (M/s Bhagirathi Bridge Construction Company and that of M/s Leonhardt Andra Und Partner, West Germany, as consultants to the HRBC. The State Government have been appraised of this clearance and further action now rests with them.

BUILDING OF 12 CARGO SHIPS OF 17,200 DWT FOR MOGUL LINE BY HINDUSTAN SHIPYARD

6018. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Hindustan Shipyard has backed out of its commitment to build 12 Cargo ships of 17,200 dwt each for the Mogul Line; and

(b) if so, on what grounds ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE) : (a) and (b). Hindustan Shipyard Limited cancelled on 17-11-1973 the contract with Mogul Line Ltd., for building 12 ships of 15,000 DWT each on the ground that the contract had become non-operative in the absence of a firm order and non-payment of first order instalment. The price fixed according to the prescribed formula was not acceptable to the Shipyard because the prices of ships had in the meantime gone up considerably and the price fixed for the Mogul Line ships required to be revised on the basis of prevailing sale prices of ships, and M/s. Mogul Line did not agree to reconsider the price revision. Subsequently a new agreement has been arrived at, according to which H.S.L. will now build for Mogul Line 11 ships of 21,500 DWT Pioneer Class instead of 12 ships of 15,000 DWT each.

INHABITANTS OF JHUGGI AND SLUMS IN DELHI

6019. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR: SHRI R. N. BARMAN :

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a maior section of the population of Delhi live in Jhuggis or slums;

(b) whether Government have made any survey on this;

(c) whether Government can furnish information regarding the total inhabi-

tants of the jhuggis with the names of the areas with their population; and

(d) whether Government have taken any step to house them in proper dwellings ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHOLA PASWAN SHASTRI) : (a) A large section of population of Delhi is living in such areas.

(b) and (c). A survey of *jhuggi jhonpri* settlements is being conducted by the Town and Country Planning Organisation and necessary information would be available only after the survey is completed.

(d) Plots/tenements have been provided to about 50,000 *jhuggi jhonpri* dwellers under the *Jhuggi Jhonpri* Removal Scheme being implemented by the Delhi Development Authority. Slum clearance and re-housing is also undertaken under Slum Clearance Scheme, and tenements are provided to eligible slum dwellers.

SALARY TO HOSTEL STAFF OF DELHI UNIVERSITY AND ITS AFFILIATED COLLEGES

6020. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the hostel staff of the Delhi University and its affiliated colleges, are getting a very low salary; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and the steps proposed to be taken to improve the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

CONSTRUCTION OF NATIONAL HIGHWAY FROM NEPALGANJ TO AHMEDABAD

6021. SHRI B. R. SHUKLA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Uttar Pradesh Government have sent for approval the scheme of constructing a National Highway from Nepalganj to Ahmedabad;

(b) if so, when the work is likely to start; and

(c) whether an all weather road bridge over river Ghagra of Ghagraghat is to be constructed in the Fifth Five Year Plan ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE) : (a) to (c). The Government of Uttar Pradesh have proposed inclusion of the Nepalganj-Ahmedabad road, along with some other roads, in the national Highway System during the 5th Five Year Plan. The proposed road bridge over the river Ghaghra at Ghaghraghat would fall on this road. The proposals of the Uttar Pradesh Government have been noted for consideration along with similar other proposals while finalising Fifth Plan proposals, keeping in view the available funds, the *inter-se* priority of individual proposals on an all-India basis and the extent to which each proposal satisfies the criteria laid down for the classification of roads as national Highways. As the Fifth plan is still in a preparatory stage, it is premature to indicate at this stage the extent to which a particular road and/or the bridge will be included in the National Highway system during the 5th Five Year Plan and, if so, when the construction would start.

निम्न आय वर्ग आवास योजना के अन्तर्गत ऋण देने की प्रणाली

6022. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या निर्माण और आवास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) निम्न आय वर्ग आवास योजना के अन्तर्गत ऋण देने के लिए क्या प्रणाली है तथा इसके लिए क्या मानदंड अपनाया जाता है, इसके अन्तर्गत कितना ऋण किस व्यक्ति को मिल सकता है;

(ख) क्या ऋण एक मुश्त में दिया जाता है अथवा किश्तों में; और

(ग) क्या इस योजना मे इतनी अधिक औपचारिकताये है कि साधारण व्यक्ति इस योजना के अन्तर्गत ऋण नही ले पाता ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भोला पस्वान शास्त्री) . (क) भारत सरकार द्वारा चलायी गई निम्न आय वर्ग आवास योजना में उन लोगो को, जिनकी वार्षिक आय 7,200/- रुपए से अधिक नही है, तथा उनकी सहकारी समितियो को, वस्तुत रिहायशी प्रयोग के लिए, मकानो के निर्माण हेतु ऋण देने की व्यवस्था है । ऋण की राशि मकान की लागत (जिसमे विकसित भूमि की लागत शामिल है) के 80 प्रतिशत तक सीमित है जो अधिक से अधिक 14,500/- रुपए प्रति मकान है । यह योजना राज्य क्षेत्र में है और इसका कार्यान्वयन राज्य सरकारों तथा संघ राज्य प्रशासनो द्वारा किया जाता है । इस योजना के अन्तर्गत ऋण के लिए आवेदन देने सम्बन्धी प्रक्रिया राज्य सरकारो तथा संघ राज्य प्रशासनो द्वारा बनाये गए नियमो में दी गई है ।

(ख) ऋण किस्तो में दिया जाता है जो निर्माण कार्य की प्रगति पर निर्भर करता है ।

(ग) सामान्य औपचारिकताओ को पूरा करना ही पडता है तथा इस योजना के अधीन पात्र व्यक्ति इन शर्तों को पूरा कर सकते हैं तथा वे ऋण लेते रहे है ।

भारतीय खाद्य निगम के बारे में राजस्थान के मुख्य मंत्री की शिकायत

6023. **श्री मूलचन्द डागा** : क्या **कृषि मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या राजस्थान के मुख्य मन्त्री ने फरवरी, 1974 में भारतीय खाद्य निगम के बारे में उनको कोई शिकायत भेजी थी; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसमें क्या कहा गया था और इस पर सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न हीं नही उठता ।

बाल बाड़ी और बाल कल्याण केन्द्र चलाने वाली स्वैच्छिक संस्थाएं

6024 **श्री मूलचन्द डागा** : क्या **शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) वर्ष 1972 और 73 मे स्वेच्छा से बालबाडी तथा बाल कल्याण केन्द्र चलाने वाले उन सस्थाओ के अलग-अलग नाम क्या है जिनको वित्तीय सहायता दी गई तथा कितनी सहायता दी गई और इसके लिए क्या कसौटी अपनाई गई है, और

(ख) क्या वित्तीय सहायता दिए जाने से पूर्व केन्द्रीय समाज कल्याण बोर्ड उन स्वैच्छिक सस्थाओ के कार्यकरण की जाँच करता है तथा इस जाँच के क्या आधार है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री अरविन्द नेताम) : (क) और (ख). 1972-73 मे उपलब्ध जानकारी के अनुसार केन्द्रीय समाज कल्याण बोर्ड तथा राज्य समाज कल्याण सलाहकार बोर्डों ने बाल-बाड़ियो को चलाने हतु 3062 सस्थाओ को 1.42 करोड रुपए की वित्तीय सहायता स्वीकृत की थी जिसे निम्न प्रकार प्रदर्शित किया जाता है —

(रुपए करोड़ो मे)

स्वयसेवी सगठनो की सख्या		धन राशि
केन्द्रीय समाज कल्याण बोर्ड	178	.05
राज्य समाज कल्याण सलाहकार बोर्ड	2884	1.37
योग .	3062	1.42

केन्द्रीय समाज कल्याण बोर्ड /राज्य समाज कल्याण सलाहकार बोर्ड के अधिकारी स्वयंसेवी संगठनों के कार्य का निरीक्षण करते हैं, उनके लेखों का परीक्षण करते हैं तथा मार्गदर्शन तथा सलाह प्रदान करते हैं।

केन्द्रीय तथा राज्य समाज कल्याण सलाहकार बोर्डों के सदस्य तथा अध्यक्ष भी संस्थाओं का निरीक्षण करते हैं और उन्हें सलाह तथा मार्गदर्शन देते हैं। केवल वित्तीय सहायता तभी दी जाती है जब कि निम्नलिखित शर्तें संतोषजनक पाई जाती हैं:—

(1) संस्थाओं को कल्याणकारी कार्यकलापों में लगा रहना चाहिए।

(2) संस्था सोसाइटी नियम या अन्य उचित कानून के अधीन पंजीकृत होनी चाहिए।

(3) आवेदन-पत्र सम्बन्धित राज्य समाज कल्याण बोर्ड द्वारा सिफारिश किया जाना चाहिए।

(4) सस्था केन्द्रीय/राज्य समाज कल्याण बोर्ड के सदस्यों/कर्मचारियों द्वारा निरीक्षण के लिए सुलभ होनी चाहिए।

(5) संस्था को अनुदान के लिए उत्तरदायी होना चाहिए और वाणिज्य लेखा परीक्षक द्वारा प्रमाणित प्रयोग प्रमाण-पत्र प्रस्तुत करना चाहिए।

EXPORT OF SUGAR TO U.S.A.

6025. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR :
SHRI TARUN GOGOI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) how much sugar India is exporting annually to U.S.A.; and

(b) the sugar supplied during the last three years, year-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA) : (a) About 71/73 thousand tonne.

(b)

Year	*Quantity exported (Tonnes)*
1971	71,273
1972	73,427
1973	71,800

INTRODUCTION OF GRAIN TAX

6026. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR :
SHRI TARUN GOGOI :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have taken the final decision to introduce the grain tax;

(b) if so, what are the broad outlines of the proposed tax;

(c) when the final decision is likely to be taken; and

(d) whether the State Governments have been consulted ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHIB P. SHINDE) : (a) to (d). No such proposal is under consideration.

RISE IN PRICES OF COARSE GRAINS DUE TO LIFTING OF RESTRICTION ON ITS MOVEMENTS

6027. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether after removal of ban on the Inter State movement of coarse

grains the prices of coarse grains have gone very high; and

(b) if so, to what extent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHIB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b). After the removal of movement restrictions the prices of coarse grains have generally registered a fall in all the deficit states and a mixed trend in some surplus areas.

FIFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN ALLOCATION FOR EDUCATION IN ASSAM

6028. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR : SHRI TARUN GOGOI :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount allotted during the Fifth Five Year Plan for the improvement of education in the State of Assam; and

(b) what are the main proposals Union Government are making in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) : (a) The Fifth Five Year Plan is yet to be finalised.

(b) Proposals for Education in the Fifth Five Year Plan as approved by the Standing Committee of the Central Advisory Board of Education are contained in the publication entitled 'Central Advisory Board of Education Standing Committee Proceedings copies of which are available in the Parliament Library.

REPORT OF THE NATIONAL COMMISSION ON AGRICULTURE

6029. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR :

SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Commission on Agriculture has submitted its report to Government; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b). The National Commission on Agriculture has not so far submitted its final Report. It has however, already submitted 18 Interim Reports. A list of Interim Reports is given in the attached statement.

Statement

1. Interim Report on Multiplication and Distribution of Quality Seed pertaining to High Yielding varieties and Hybrids of Cereals.

2. Interim Report on Some Aspects of Agriculture Research, Extension and Training.

3. Interim Report on Fertiliser Distribution.

4. Interim Report on Credit Services for Small and Marginal farmers and Agricultural Labourers.

5. Interim Report on Milk Production through Small and Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers.

6 Interim Report on Establishment of Agrametеorological Divisions in Agricultural Universities.

7 Interim Report on House Sites for Landless Agricultural Labourers.

8. Interim Report on Potato Seed.

9. Interim Report on Soil Survey and Soil Map of India.

10. Interim Report on Production Forestry-Man-made-Forests.

11. Interim Report on Organisational Aspects of All-India Coordinated Research Projects.

12. Interim Report on Modernising Irrigation System and Integrated Development of Commanded Areas.

13. Interim Report on Whole-Village Development Programme.

14. Interim Report on Organisation and Functions of the Commodity Development Councils and Directorates.

15. Interim Report on Reorientation of Programmes of Small Farmers and Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Development Agencies.

16. Interim Report on Poultry, Sheep and Pig Production throueh small and Marginal farmers and Agricultural Laboourers for Supplementing their income.

17. Interim Report on Sericulture.

18. Interim Report on Social Forestry.

TRIPARTITE MEETING CONVENED IN TAMIL NADU ON SUGAR

6030. SHRI M. R. LAKSHMINARAYANAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Tamil Nadu convened any Tripartite meeting between Sugarcane Growers and Management of Sugar Factories on the representation of Tamil Nadu Sugar cane Growers Association Action Committee for the season 1973-74;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(c) the price fixed for each factory including cooperative factories ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA) : (a) and (b). Information has been asked for from the Government of Tamil Nadu and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is received.

(c). A statement showing the minimum cane prices statutorily fixed by the Government of India for each factory in Tamil Nadu and also the prices reported to be actually paid by them during 1973-74 is attached.

(Figures in Rs. per quintal) 1973-74

Name of the factory 1	Minimum Statutory cane price 2	Prices being paid as reported by factories 3
1. Aruna	8·19	9·53
2. Madurantakam (Coop)	8·75	9·53
3. Thiru Arooran	8·00	9·25
4. Nellikuppam	8·09	9·00
5. Lalgudi	8·56	10·00
6. Cauvery	8·00	8·50 (will pay Rs. 9·25 as finance permits).
7. Pugalur	8·00	8·00 (payment of additional price under negotiation).

1	2	3
8. Salem (Coop)	8·28	8·78
9. Madura . . .	8·09	8·59
10. Amravathi (Coop)	8·00	8·50
11. Sakthi	8·85	9·50 + 0·50 for special variety of cane.
12. Villupuram	8·38 + 0·78	8·38 + 0·78 transport subsidy.
13. Ambur (Coop)	8·56	8·50 to 10·10
14. Allanganallur	8·66	9·16
15. Kallakurichi (Coop)	8·00	9·35
16. Dharampuri (Coop)	8·85	9·35

PRICE OF SUGARCANE PAID BY SUGAR FACTORIES IN TAMIL NADU DURING LAST THREE YEARS

6031. SHRI M. R. LAKSHMINARAYANAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state .

(a) the actual price paid by each sugar factory to the growers per tonne of sugarcane plus transport subsidy, harvest charges or in any other form during the last three years in Tamil Nadu;

(b) whether Government consider that there is a difference of price in each factory; and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof and reaction of the Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA) : (a) A statement showing the information, as received from the factories, is attached.

(b) There was a difference in prices actually paid by different factories during 1971-72 and 1972-73.

(c) The Central Government notifies only the minimum prices and any prices higher than notified ones can be paid by the factories. However, none of the factories was reported to have paid during the last three years, prices lower than the notified prices.

Statement

(Figures in Rs. per tonne)

Name of the factory 1	1970-71 2	1971-72 3	1972-73 4
1. Ambur .	73 70	80 00 to 90.00	96·00*
2. Madurantakam	73 70	85·00	95·30
3. Chiru Arooran .	73 70	85 00	87·50
4. Nellikuppam	73·70	85·00	88·10
5. Lalgudi	73·70	85·00	95·00 to 100·00

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
6. Cauvery	73·70	80·00 to 85·00	92·50
7. Pugalur .. .	73·70	85·00	99·10
8. Salem	73·70	85·00	90 30 to 95·30
9. Madura ..	73 70	85·00	98·20
10. Amravathi -	73·70	85·00 to 87·00	95 30 to 100 00
11. Sakthi	73·70 to 83·70	100·00 to 105·00	115·00 to 120·00
12. Villupuram .	73·70	80·00	86·60 + 5·00 Transport subsidy
13. Aruna . ..	73 70	75·70	99·00
14. Allanganallur . .	73·70	85·00	100·00
15. Kallakurichi .	73·70	75·70	93·50
16. Dharampuri . .	Did not start.	85·00	90 00

*Government of Tamil Nadu has been approached for sanctioning payment of additional cane price.

ESTIMATE OF INSECT AFFECTED AREAS

6032 SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA :

SHRI M. S. PURTY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made any estimate of the insect affected areas in various States; and

(b) if so, efforts made by Government to save as much as possible of the insect-affected gram crops in various States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) In the current agricultural year some areas in Bihar, Haryana, Kerala, Punjab, Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh were affected by pests in an epidemic form. Details of insect affected areas in various States are as follows :

Name of the State	Name of insect and crops affected	Area reported to be affected (in hectares)
Kerala	Brown hopper on paddy	1,34,000
U.P, Bihar, Haryana, Punjab	Pyrilla on sugarcane	9,11,000
Bihar .	Pod borer on gram	39,000
Maharashtra	Midge on jowar	8,90,000

(b) An area of 39,000 hectares under gram in Bihar was affected by Pod Borer pest and the extent of damage was from 5% to 20%. The State Government had taken control measures by ground spraying of chemicals. An officer of the Directorate of Plant Protection, Quarantine and Storage was immediately deputed to conduct a joint survey of the affected area along with State Government Plant Protection Officer. On the basis of this survey, control measures were intensified by the State Government.

CENTRAL APPROVAL FOR SETTING SEED CORPORATION IN BIHAR

6033. SHRI M. S. PURTY : SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Government has given its approval to the State of Bihar for setting up a Seed Corporation in the State of Bihar; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b). No proposal for setting up a Seed Corporation has been received from the Government of Bihar.

BUMPER COTTON CROP

6034. SHRI M. S. PURTY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a hope of bumper cotton crop in the country during the current year; and

(b) if so, estimates, State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). Firm estimate of area and production of cotton for 1973-74 would become available after the close of the Agricultoral year *i.e.*, sometime in July-August, 1974. However, according to available indications, the prospects of cotton production are generally good this year.

INCREASE IN BUS FARES IN THE CAPITAL

6035. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to raise the bus fares in the Capital; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE) : (a) and (b). The Delhi Transport Corporation has been suffering losses since 1963-64 and one of the main reasons for these losses is that there has been no increase in bus fares after 1964, although the cost of operation has risen considerably on account of rise in prices of bus chassis, spare parts, tyres, fuel etc. and increase in the wages of employees. A proposal to raise the D.T.C.'s fare structure, so as to cover at least a part of the present losses, is under consideration. Government are of the view that it may be appropriate to introduce the revised fares after there has been some improvement in the bus services in the capital so that an unduly heavy burden may not be cast on the travelling public, on account of fare revision.

ALLOTMENT OF DEVELOPED PLOTS TO THE MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE BUILDING COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN DELHI/ NEW DELHI

6037. SHRI R. N. BARMAN : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the number and names of House Building Cooperative Societies in Delhi/ New Delhi which have members on their waiting lists and developed plots pending for allotment to their members; and

(b) why these developed plots are not being allotted to the members on the waiting list ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHOLA PASWAN SHASTRI) : (a) The information is given in the attached statement.

(b) The cases of Navjiwan, Government Servants and Lok Sewak Co-operative Societies are being processed for allotment of plots to the members in the waiting list.

The waiting lists submitted by Adarsh Bhavan, Sva-Avalambi, Low Group Government Servants and Chander Nagar Co-operative Housing Building Societies are under scrutiny.

The case of Gujranwala Co-operative Housing Society for allotment of plots to members in the waiting list will be considered after all the members on the active list of the Society are accommodated.

The cases of the remaining three societies are sub-judice.

Statement

S. No	*Name of the Society.*
1.	Navjiwan Cooperative House Building Society.
2.	New Friends Cooperative House Building Society.
3.	Government Servants Cooperative House Building Society.
4.	Anand Niketan Cooperative House Building Society.
5.	Lok Sewak Cooperative House Building Society.
6.	Gujranwala Cooperative House Building Society.
7.	Adarsh Bhawan Cooperative Building Society.
8.	Sva-Avalambi Cooperative House Building Society.
9.	Low Income Group Government Servants Cooperative House Building Society.
10.	Chander Nagar Co-operative House Building Society.
11.	Supreme Court Bar Co-operative House Building Society.

REQUEST FROM SRI LANKA FOR SUGAR

6038. SHRI R. N. BARMAN :
SHRI S. A. NURUNGANATHAM :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Sri Lanka Government have recently requested the Indian Government for the supply for sugar to meet the shortage; and

(b) if so, reaction of the Government of India thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) A contract has been concluded to sell 10,000 tonnes of white sugar to them.

गत तीन महीनों में मध्य प्रदेश को सप्लाई किया गया बाजरा

6039. **श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित :**

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन महीनो में केन्द्रीय पूल में से मध्य प्रदेश को कुल कितना बाजरा सप्लाई किया गया ;

(ख) क्या सरकार को मोटे अनाज की कमी के कारण मध्य प्रदेश को होने वाली कठिनाइयों का पता है, और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार केन्द्रीय पूल से मध्य प्रदेश को हर महीने एक लाख टन बाजरा या ज्वार सप्लाई करने के बारे में विचार करेगी ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) से (ग). पिछले तीन महीनों के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने मोटे अनाजों के आवंटन के लिए कोई भी मांग नहीं की है और इस अवधि में उस राज्य को मोटे अनाज का कोई भी आवंटन नहीं किया गया है। राज्य सरकारों से प्राप्त अनुरोध पर सदैव केन्द्रीय भण्डार में मोटे अनाजों की उपलब्धता और अन्य संगत तथ्यों की दृष्टि में विचार किया जाता है।

CUT/ECONOMY IN CENTRAL SAVING POOL OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT MINISTRY

6040. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the cut or economy to be effected in the Ministry of Shipping and Transport under the Central Saving Pool in respect of plan and non-plan items; and

(b) the schemes/projects likely to be deferred as a result thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE) : (a) and (b). As the Budget for 1974-75 is yet to be passed by the Parliament, the question of effecting any cut/economy in respect of plan and non-plan items does not arise at present.

ECONOMY UNDER CENTRAL SAVING POOL IN MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

6041. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the cut or economy proposed to be effected in the Ministry of Agriculture under the Central Saving Pool in respect of plan and non-plan items; and

(b) the schemes/projects likely to be deferred as a result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) There is no proposal at present for cut or economy in the budget provisions for 1974-75 in respect of Plan and non-Plan items.

(b) Does not arise.

SALE AND PROFIT OF SUGAR MILLS IN PRIVATE AND PUBLIC SECTORS DURING LAST THREE YEARS

6042. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the names and number of sugar mills in the private and public sectors, State-wise, in the country;

(b) the net sales of these mills during the years 1971-72, 1972-73 and 1973-74; and

(c) the profits earned by them during the same period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA) : (a) to (c). A statement showing the names of sugar factories in different States in private, cooperative and public sector, despatches made by them in 1971-72, 1972-73 and 1973-74 (upto 28-2-1974) together with their profit/losses figures as furnished by the sugar factories for 1971-72 and 1972-73 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-6651/74] It is too early for information in respect of 1973-74 to become available. The figures of profits/loss exclude provision for taxation and development rebate/reserves, if any. Further, in the case of a number of sugar factories which have other operations also, it has not been possible to segregate information about sugar alone.

IMPLEMENTATION OF SCHEME FOR CO-OPERATIVE DAIRIES IN DELHI TO MEET MILK SHORTAGE

6043. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2083 on the 26th November, 1973, regarding Cooperative Dairies in Delhi to meet milk shortage and state :

(a) whether the schemes to start Dairy Cooperatives around Delhi in view of the shortage of milk in the Capital has since been examined for implementation during the Fifth Five year Plan; and

(b) if so, the outline thereof and, if not when a final decision in the matter is likely to be taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b). A scheme for a special dairy extension and cattle development project for the milk shed area of the Delhi Milk Scheme has been prepared by the DMS. It is intended to utilise the funds generated under the WFP Projects 233 and 348 amounting to Rs. 53.97 lakhs. The objectives of the scheme are detailed below:—

(i) To bring about the development of milch cattle in the milk-shed area of the Delhi Milk Scheme;

(ii) To improve the economic status of the milk producers and to provide essential facilities to them;

(iii) To strengthen the existing Milk Producers' Cooperative Societies and encourage the formation of new ones;

(iv) To channelise addition quantities of milk to the DMS in order to meet the requirements of the consumers of the metropolitan city.

2. The benefits under this scheme will primarily be available to the milk producers and their cooperative societies which undertake to supply assured quantities of milk throughout the year to the Delhi Milk Scheme. This will cover the districts of Meerut and Bulandshahr in U.P., Gurgaon, Rohtak and Karnal in Haryana and Bikaner, Alwar and Bharatpur in Rajasthan.

3. Assistance is proposed to be given, under the scheme in the form of (i) working capital loans, (ii) incentive commission to cooperative societies, (iii) transportation assistance to co-operatives, (iv) assistance for the purchase of milk handling equipment, (v) establishment of milk collection and testing centres, (iv) installation of qualitative testing of milk, (vii) supply of subsidized feed and fodder etc.

4. This scheme has been examined and the question of providing financial assistance for it is under consideration

SUGAR FRAUD COSTS GOVERNMENT RS. TWO LAKHS

6044. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2166 on the 26th November, 1973 regarding sugar fraud costs Government Rs. two lakhs and state :

(a) whether the matter has since been investigated; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof and the action taken by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Central Excise authority who initiated the proceedings in the matter has informed that it will take some more time to pass final orders. The proceedings are quasi-judicial in nature.

केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा डुमरिया पुल (चम्पारन बिहार) पर खर्च की गई धनराशि

6045. **श्री विभूति मिश्र :** क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने 15 मार्च, 1974 तक डुमरिया पुल (चम्पारन-बिहार) पर कुल कितनी धनराशि खर्च की थी;

(ख) पुल को पूरा करने में कुल कितनी धनराशि खर्च होने का अनुमान है; और

(ग) उपरोक्त पुल किस तारीख तक तैयार हो जायेगा ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री प्रणव कुमार मुखर्जी) : (क) से (ग) : सूचना बिहार सरकार से एकत्रित की जा रही है और प्राप्त होने पर उसे सभा पटल पर रख दिया जायेगा।

कृषि उत्पादन के बारे में किसानों की समस्या पर विचार करने के लिए एक संगठन का बनाया जाना

6046. **श्री विभूति मिश्र :** क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने या राज्य सरकारों ने अब तक कृषि उत्पादन के बारे में किसानो की समस्याओं के बारे में विचार करने के लिए अब तक कोई कार्यवाही संगठन [स्थापित नही किया है ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो इसके क्या कारण है; और

(ग) यदि कोई ऐसा संगठन है तो उसका नाम और कृत्य क्या है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिन्दे) (क) से (ग) : इसके लिए कोई विशेष कार्यवाही संगठन स्थापित नही किया गया है । तथापि केन्द्र तथा राज्यों में कृषि विभाग किसानों की कृषि संबंधी समस्याओं को देख रहे हैं।

GOVERNMENT'S POLICY AND ATTITUDE TOWARDS ARTISTS, PAINTERS AND SCULPTORS

6047. SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether new artists, painters and sculptors in a recent Television interview expressed their dissatisfaction regarding Government's policy and attitudes towards them; and

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any new measures to provide them a new opening during Fifth Five Year Plan period ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) : (a) At a programme entitled "Group Exhibition' 74" telecast by the Delhi Television Centre on 14th March, 1974, some young artists, in the course of their interviews, made an incidental reference to inadequate Government recognition and encouragement to the new and up-and-coming artists and their needs.

(b) During the Fifth Five Year Plan period, the Lalit Kala Akademi proposes to institute various schemes for the benefit of new artists.

BOGUS RATION CARD HOLDERS IN DELHI

6048. SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI :

SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether 10,000 bogus ration holders are there in Delhi; and

(b) if so, whether Government intend to take steps to cancel these cards ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b) : Action to cancel the bogus ration cards, as and when detected is being taken by the Delhi Administration It is difficult to give the precise number of ration card holders

CONTRACT FOR CONSTRUCTION OF SANSADIYA SOUDHA

6049 SHRI D K PANDA Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state

(a) whether the contract of constructing the new Parliament Secretariat building was given to M/s Mahendra Nath and Company,

(b) whether the contract was rescinded for the failure of the company to complete the project according to time schedule

(c) if so what penalty was imposed on the said contractor company

(d) whether the said company has been black listed and

(e) whether the same project has been entrusted to Mr Suresh Kumar who was partner of M/s Mahendra Nath and Company at the time of rescinding the contract ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHOLA PASWAN SHASTRI) (a) Yes

(b) Yes

(c) Action was taken under clauses 2 and 3 of the Agreement which provide for levy of compensation and execution of the balance work at the work at the risk and cost of the contractors

(d) No

(e) At the time of rescission of the contract, Shri Suresh Kumar had power of attorney of M/s Mahendra Nath & Co.

DELAY IN CONSTRUCTION OF NATIONAL HIGHWAYS IN ORISSA

6050 SHRI D K PANDA Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state

(a) whether the construction of National Highways in Orissa is delayed,

(b) if so, the reasons and facts thereof, and

(c) whether State Govts have asked the Centre for help ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE) (a) to (c) Yes Sir Some works on National Highways have been delayed in the expectation from the State Govt to reorganise their P W D for systematic and quality work observing technical and financial requirements prescribed by the Central Govt for which they have been advised from time to time

DEVELOPMENT AND PROPAGATION OF DEVNAGARI SCRIPT

6051 SHRI VASANT SATHE Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether there is a proposal to develop and propagate the Devnagari script as a National script for all languages including English,

(b) if so, salient features thereof,

(c) what other measures are proposed for propagating the working knowledge Devanagari script throughout the country, and

(d) whether there is any proposal to switch over to more scientific, complete and easy key board of Devnagari typewriter, and salient features thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE

(SHRI D. P. YADAV) : (a) to (d). In the Chief Ministers' Conference held in 1961, a recommendation was made to the effect that "a common script would be a powerful link between the different languages of India and, therefore, a great help in bringing about integration. Such a common script in India in the existing circumstances can only be Devnagari. While it may be difficult to adopt a common script in the near future this object could be kept in mind and worked for".

In pursuance of the above recommendation, the Ministry of Education & Social Welfare have taken various steps for the development and popularisation of Devnagari script. The script has been reformed and amplified by introducing special symbols and diacritical marks for representing peculiar sounds of regional languages for which no symbols in Devnagari existed and, in this connection, the following booklets/pamphlets have been published :—

1. 'Standard Devnagari' (English)
2. 'Parivardhit Devnagari' (Hindi)
3. 'Manak Devnagari' (Hindi)
4. 'Parivardhit Devnagari Chart' (Hindi)
5. 'Manak Devnagari Chart' (Hindi)
6. 'Devnagari Through Ages', together with its Hindi version 'Devnagari Ka Kramik Vikas'.

These publications have been widely circulated among the various States, Universities and other educational institutions in India, and an animated film for popularisation of Devnagari script has also been brought out. Efforts will be continued for the popularisation of Devnagari script in the Fifth Five Year Plan period.

The question of adopting the best possible key board for the Devnagari typewriter in receiving attention of the Government.

PROPOSAL TO BRING OUT "HISTORY OF FREEDOM MOVEMENT IN INDIA"

6052. SHRI VASANT SATHE : Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to bring out 'History of Freedom Movement in India" from 1857 onwards;

(b) if so, the outline of the proposal and the present position of the project;

(c) whether after bringing out the first volume of the "Freedom Movement" the project is lingering without any tangible progress and the reasons therefor; and

(d) the expenditure incurred by Government so far on the project and steps taken to expedite the publication of complete history of Freedom Movement ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) : (a) to (d). The History of Freedom Movement in India has been published in four volumes, the last two of which were released by the President on 9th February, 1973. The books depict the different phases of the struggle for freedom, beginning from the middle of the eighteenth century A.D.

Details regarding expenditure incurred by Government on this project are being obtained and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

NEW ITEM REGARDING LACK OF BITUMEN SUBSTITUTE BAFFLES ROAD PLANNERS

6053. SHRI VASANT SATHE : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news item published in a local daily of 3rd March,

1974 under the caption 'Lack of bitumen substitute baffles road planners';

(b) if so, what is the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(c) what action is being taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHOLA PASWAN SHASTRI) : (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The matter concerning likely shortage of bitumen, if any, is being duly considered by the Authorities concerned. Due thought is being given to possible substitution by some other suitable materials or reducing consumption to the extent possible by reducing specifications, increased use of stage construction process etc. in case such shortage persists.

ESTABLISHMENT OF SANSKRIT UNIVERSITY IN MAHARASHTRA

6054. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to establish a Sanskrit University in Maharashtra for the Western India;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof; and

(c) at what stage of consideration the proposal stands ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) : (a) to (c). There is no proposal to establish a Sanskrit University in Maharashtra. However, the Government has received a proposal from the Government of Maharashtra requesting for the establishment in Maharashtra of a Sanskrit Vidyapeetha on the lines of Kendriya Sanskrit Vidyapeethas. The State Government has been requested to furnish details concerning the proposal, which are awaited.

ADDITIONAL FACILITY AT PORTS FOR SMOOTH DISCHARGE OF RAW MATERIAL FOR FERTILISER INDUSTRY

6055. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether in flow of raw materials for the highest priority fertiliser industry, is being seriously hampered on account of inadequate berthing facilities at the ports when the vessels carrying cargo have to wait for 15 days to 20 days before getting a berth; and

(b) if so, what immediate steps are being taken to provide additional facilities for the quick discharge of this bulk cargo which is vitally required by the fertiliser industry ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

PROGRAMME TO COMBAT MALNUTRITION AMONG PRE-SCHOOL CHILDREN

6056. SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2075 on the 26th November, 1973 regarding Programme to combat malnutrition among pre-school children and state :

(a) the amount allocated for the purpose for the year 1974-75;

(b) the amount saved during the year 1973-74 by reducing the number of feeding days; and

(c) whether programme for the year 1974-75 has been prepared by all the States and if so, whether the programme to feed for full 25 days in a month in all the States shall be restored ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE

DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM) : (a) An outlay of Rs. 11.65 crores has been allocated in the State sector by the Planning Commission for the year 1974-75 for all States and Union Territories for Supplemental Feeding Programme for pre-school children and expectant and nursing mothers under the Minimum Needs Programme.

(b) A reduction in the number of feeding days was considered necessary not for effecting any saving in expenditure, but for confining expenditure to the funds available. Precise information of any possible saving in the allocated provision in any State is not available.

(c) Pre-school feeding programme was in the Central Sector during the Fourth Five Year Plan. The Programme has been transferred to the State Sector under the Minimum Needs Programme in the Fifth Plan. The allocations in the Annual Plan 1974-75 have been made for all States, except Haryana on the same basis as before *i.e.*, 300 feeding days a year. State of Haryana has not provided any outlay for nutrition during the year 1974-75.

EMPLOYMENT PROVIDED DURING OPERATION OF CRASH PROGRAMME FOR RURAL EMPLOYMENT

6057. SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the extent of employment provided during the operation of Crash Programmes for rural employment year-wise; and

(b) the future plans of the Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA) : (a) and (b). The Crash Scheme for Rural Employment was taken up in April 1971 for a period of three years with an annual outlay of Rs. 50 Crores. The overall ratio of expenditure on wages and materials was fixed at 70.30. Out of the total of Rs. 50 Crores, a sum of Rs. 35 Crores was thus to be spent on wages. This would create 875 lakh mandays of employment per year @ Rs. 4/- per day. The employment generated during 1971-72 and 1972-73 was 789 66 and 461.31 lakh mandays respectively. Complete data for 1973-74 are not yet available. The employment generated is, however, expected once again to exceed the target of 875 lakh mandays. The Crash Scheme for Rural Employment has not been included in the Fifth Five Year Plan.

WIDENING OF PANKHA ROAD, DELHI

6058 SHRI CHANDRA SHAILANI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether widening of Pankha Road, the main feeder road to Janak Puri, the biggest Delhi Development Authority Colony in Delhi has been sanctioned;

(b) if so, when the work is likely to be taken in hand; and

(c) if not, when it is likely to be sanctioned ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHOLA PASWAN SHASTRI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Proposal for widening of Pankha Road has been made in the draft Fifth Five Year Plan.

अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय के मौलाना आजाद पुस्तकालय से चित्रों और (पेंटिंग्स और मैन्युस्क्रिप्ट्स) की चोरी

6059. श्री चन्द्र शैलानी :

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :

क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 23 फरवरी, 1974 को अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय के मौलाना

आजाद पुस्तकालय से कुछ दुर्लभ वस्तुओं (पेंटिंग्स और मैन्युस्क्रिप्ट्स) की चोरी हुई;

(ख) चोरी गई वस्तुओं की कुल कीमत क्या होगी; और

(ग) इस चोरी का पता लगाने के लिए अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (प्रो० एस० नुरुल हसन) (क) 23 फरवरी, 1974 की रात को मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय, अलीगढ़ के मौलाना आजाद पुस्तकालय के पांडुलिपि खंड से कुछ कीमती पांडुलिपियां और चित्रकारी (पेंटिंग्स) की चोरी हुई है।

(ख) उन चित्रों तथा पांडुलिपियों का कीमत का मूल्य निर्धारण करना बहुत कठिन है।

(ग) विश्वविद्यालय ने पुलिस में रिपोर्ट दर्ज करा दी है। मामले की जांच की जा रही है।

REQUEST FROM WEST BENGAL FOR INCREASED ALLOTMENTS OF WHEAT AND RICE FROM APRIL ONWARD

6060. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the West Bengal Government has asked for increased allotments of wheat and rice from the Centre from April onwards in order to maintain the statutory rationing system in that State; and

(b) if so, Centre's reaction to the request ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b). The Government of West Bengal have been asking for the increased allocations of rice and wheat to meet the requirements both for statutory and modified ration areas. Keeping in view the overall availability of foodgrains in the Central pool, the needs of other deficit States, the local market availability and other relevant factors, West Bengal Government has been allotted 1.32 lakh tonnes of rice and wheat for April, 1974 from the Central pool as against 1.20 lakh tonnes for March, 1974. In addition, West Bengal Government have also been allotted 15,000 tonnes of coarse grains from the Central pool for April, 1974.

F.A.O. DATA ON FOOD SITUATION IN INDIA

6061. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether according to the data released from the Food and Agriculture Organisation of U.N.O. poor harvests and food shortages are in prospects for 21 countries including India; and

(b) whether Government concurs with the data and conclusions drawn thereto; and

(c) if not, the reasons why the said organisation was not asked to intimate the Government of India of its findings before relaying it to U.N.O. ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) to (c). The F.A.O. publish an Information Bulletin entitled 'Early Warning System for Food Shortage 'which reflects the prevailing food situation in the world. The material contained in this Bulletin is based on the information that the F.A.O. can collect from all sources including newspapers, visit of F.A.O. personnel to various countries, reports of F.A.O. Country Representatives etc. Its main purpose is to keep the F.A.O. and the U.N. system posted with most uptodate developments on food situation, without going into detailed statistical review and studies and also without providing F.A.O. judgment.

The F.A.O. has not released any data concerning the prospects of poor

harvests and food shortages in India. However, in its March, 1974 Bulletin on Early Warning System for Food Shortages, the F.A.O. has reported that food supply situation in India is likely to become more difficult and additional cereal imports may be needed. The latest Kharif crop estimates has been put at 66.5 million tonnes as against the target of 67 million tonnes. Further it has been stated that Rabi crop estimate has been reduced from 48 million tonnes to 41 million tonnes and may be lower. As regards procurement, it has been mentioned that the procurement of rice was 3.2 million tonnes as against the target of 6.65 million tonnes and the upper limit of procurement has been estimated at 3.8 million tonnes.

The data published by the F.A.O. in their Information Bulletin are the estimates of the F.A.O. The Final Estimates of the production of Kharif and Rabi Foodgrains will become available at the end of the agriculture year *i.e.* some time in July or August, 1974. On available indications it is expected that the production of Kharif Foodgrains this year is sustantially higher than the Kharif output last year and the production target of 67 million tonnes is likely to be more or less achieved. It is too early to give an estimate of the size of the Rabi crop during the current season. The Rabi production during this year would be influenced by a number of factors, including favourable conditions of soil moisture that prevailed at the time of sowing, deficiency of rainfall during January-February, 1974, availability of fertilizers and weather conditions during the remaining part of the season in the Rabi producing areas.

SPREAD OF EDUCATION AMONG WOMEN

6062. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state whether Government propose to introduce compulsory and free education for women upto Secondary Standard in the country ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) : Education is free upto secondary stage in Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Jammu & Kashmir, Kerala, Karnataka, Nagaland, Tamil Nadu, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, L.M. & A. Islands, Arunachal Pradesh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Pondicherry both for boys and girls. In Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Manipur and Tripura education is free for girls upto secondary stage. Other States have provided for free secondary education for backward and poorer sections of the population. Government have no proposal to introduce free and compulsory secondary education in all the States. Efforts are being concentrated on the introduction of free elementary education in all the States in accordance with the Directive Principles contained in the Indian Constitution.

SUPPLY OF GERM INFECTED DRINKING WATER IN GUJARAT

6063. SHRI P. M. MEHTA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether drinking water supplied in the month of March, 1974 in Baroda and other parts of the Gujarat State was germ infected and some of the germs were visible even to naked eye;

(b) whether the people of these areas had drawn the attention of the authorities to this fact but no action was taken;

(c) the reasons for supply of germ infected water;

(d) whether any enquiry has been ordered by the Union Government in this regard; and

(e) if so, the findings thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHOLA PASWAN SHASTRI) : The information furnished

by the Government of Gujarat is as under :

(a) No such instance has been reported to the State Government.

(b) to (e). Do not arise.

12.05 HRS.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

MR. SPEAKER : Now, we shall pass on to the next item.

PAPERS TO BE LAID ON THE TABLE

MERCHANT SHIPPING (CARRIAGE OF GRAINS) RULES, 1974.

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI KAMLAPATI TRIPATHI) :

I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Merchant Shiping (Carriage of Grain) Rules, 1974 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G S.R. 248 in Gazette of India dated the 2nd March, 1974, under sub-section (3) of section 458 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958.

[*Placed in Library. .See No. LT-6638/74*].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT, 1955 AND WILD LIFE PROTECTION ACT, 1972.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P MAURYA) : I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 :—

(i) The Sugar (Price Determination for 1973-74 Production) Second Amendment Order, 1974, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 128 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 13th March, 1974.

(ii) The Delhi, Meerut and Bulandshahr Milk and Milk Products Control Order, 1974, published in Notification No. S.O. 226(E) in Gazette of India dated the 30th March, 1974.

[*Placed in Library .See No. LT-6639/74*].

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 63 of the Wild Life Protection Act, 1972 :—

( ) The Wild Life (Stock Declaration) Tamil Nadu Rules, 1974, published in Notification No G.S.R. 2(E) in Gazette of India dated the Ist January, 1974.

(ii) The Wild Life (Transactions and Taxidermy) Tamil Nadu Rules, 1974, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 3(E) in Gazette of India dated the Ist January, 1974.

[*Placed in Library. .See No. LT-6640/74*].

ANNUAL REPORT OF RAJASTHAN STATE AGRO-INDUSTRIES CORPORATION LTD, JAIPUR FOR 1972-73.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English Versions) of the Rajasthan State, Agro-Industries Corporation Limited, Jaipur, for the year 1972-73 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956.

[*Placed in Library. .See No. LT-6641/74*].

SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH (Sidhi) : Sir, I had raised a matter....

MR. SPEAKER : Well, you did not seek my permission. You will kindly sit down.

SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH : Sir, I raised this matter on the 12th of last month, to seek your guidance, which related to the shortage of food in my constituency. I requested you to prevail upon the Minister of Food to make some sort of a statement.

MR. SPEAKER : I shall ask the other day.

SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH : I raised it on the 12th of last month.

MR. SPEAKER : I shall ask the Minister to come out with his statement at the earliest. Now, Dr. Karan Singh.

12.07 HRS.

STATEMENT *re.* CALLING OFF OF STRIKE BY DELHI JUNIOR DOCTORS

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (DR. KARAN SINGH) : Mr. Speaker Sir, the House will be glad to know that the Delhi Junior Doctors called off their strike in the afternoon of 6th April on the basis of the statement made by me in this Hon'ble House on the 2nd. The Junior Doctors have resumed work and the hospital services are fast returning to normal.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

RECOMMENDATION TO RAJYA SABHA TO ELECT MEMBERS TO COMMITTEE ON WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

SHRI D. BASUMATARI (Kokrajhar) : I beg to move :

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do elect three members of Rajya Sabha in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote to the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the vacancies caused by the retirement of Sarvashri N. P. Chaudhari and Sundarmani Patel and Miss Saroj Purshottam Khaparde from Rajya Sabha and do communicate to his House the names of the members so elected by Rajya Sabha to the Committee."

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do elect three members of Rajya Sabha in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote to the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the vacancies caused by the retirement of Sarvashri N. P. Chaudhari and Sundarmani Patel and Miss Saroj Purshottam Khaparde from Rajya Sabha and do communicate to this House the names of the members so elected by Rajya Sabha to the Committee."

The motion was adopted

12.08 HRS.

CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE (AMENDMENT) BILL*

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, and the Limitation Act, 1963.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, and the Limitation Act, 1963.

The motion was adopted

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE : Sir, I introduce the Bill.

*Published in Gazette of India Extra-ordinary Part II, Section 2, dated 8-4-74.

MATTER UNDER RULE 377

REPORTED EXTERNMENT ORDER ON SHRI RAJ NARAIN BY GOVERNMENT OF BIHAR

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begasarai): Sir, I had asked for your permission to raise a question on the misuse of D.I.R. in the arrest of Shri Raj Narain. No doubt, we had passed that Act. But, that Act has been grossly misused. My request about this was on Saturday itself.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Mishra, I chose only one and that was Shri Shashi Bhushan's request. I shall look into it again.

श्री शशि भूषण : मैंने उन को इलाजत दी थी, लेकिन वह हाउस में नहीं हैं। इस लिए श्री मिश्र अपनी बात कह दें।

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : I wan to draw the atention of the House to the externment order served on the socialist leader, Shri Raj Narain.

MR SPEAKER · This was done by the Government of Bihar.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : That is right. But, the D.I.R. had been pased by this House. It is a highly irresponsible and excessive action on the part of the executive. There was no question of D.I.R. involved. Shri Raj Narain was proceeding to attend a meeting of his National Executive which was to be held on the 7th, 8th and 9th.

His purpose was only to attend the meeting of the national executive. He is a Member of Parliament.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह तो राज्य सभा के मैम्बर हैं न, तो उधर उठना चाहिए और यह तो स्टेट ने अप्लाई किया है, इन्होंने थोड़े ही अप्लाई किया है।

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : Would you not ask the Government to tell us why the Defence of India Rule is being misused in this blatantly wrong manner ? (*Interruptions*)

MR SPEAKER : Now we shall take up further discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Commerce.

DEMANDS* FOR GRANTS 1974-75—*Contd.*

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE—*Contd.*)

SHRI M. SUDARSANAM (Narasaraopet) · Mr. Speaker, Sir, while supporting the demand for grants of the Commerce Ministry, I compliment Professor Chattopadhyaya and his team of officers for their excellent achievements during the year. Exports touched an all-time high at Rs. Rs. 1,961 crores. The export surpluses must be created in a big way even at sacrifice of home consumption. To meet the fantastic oil and food bills, it is most essential that the production base is tremendously increased on a war footing, thus creating more surpluses. Strikes and lock-outs should be banned for five years. Agricultural production must be increased considerably by supplying inputs such as fetilisers, water etc. Raw materials for industrial purposes must also be regularly supplied. Electricity cuts are hampering production in a big way. These hurdles must be removed. The need for a well-defined and clear-cut export strategy is of paramount importance today than ever before.

During the first nine months (April-December) in 1973-74, exports touched a figure of Rs. 1,691 crores which were higher by about 21.6% than the exports in the first nine months of last year. On the other hand, imports have grown at a faster rate during this period. Imports during April—December 1973 were of the order of Rs. 1,785 crores recording an increase of Rs. 548 crores or 44% as compared to the imports during the corresponding period of 1972-73. The various import items which have shown a steep rise during this period include wheat, petroleum and petroleum products, machinery, fertilisers, chemical elements and compounds, non-ferrous metals etc.

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri M. Sudarsanam]

If the present tempo in our exports is maintained, exports during the financial year 1973-74 will easily exceed the target of Rs. 2000 crores fixed by the Ministry of Commerce and might reach a figure between Rs. 2100 and 2200 crores.

There are press reports that the Ministry of Commerce, the Ministry of Planning and the Planning Commission have fixed a provisional export target of Rs. 2500 crores for the coming year, that is, 1974-75. While the details of this are not yet available, a higher export target has become necessary in view of our mounting import bill necessitated by the abnormally high crude oil prices and the sharp increase all over the world in the prices of several important items like steel, fertilisers, non-ferrous metals and chemical products etc.

Judging by the performances of 1972-73 and 1973-74, the target of Rs. 2500 crores contemplated for 1974-75 appears to be within our reach. Our effort should be to earn more and more free foreign exchange rather than rupee resources. This will mean the intensification of our export efforts in countries other than the East European countries with which we are having rupee payment arrangements. The Ministry of Commerce should immediately identify those products in which we have an advantage in the world markets in the short run on account of the changing world trends. Similarly, those items which have prospects in the long run should also be identified for the benefit of the exporters. Export production should not be allowed to suffer on any account because the imports of many essential items stand in danger of being slashed. We should gear up our export efforts to neighbouring countries in Asia and the Middle East where we have some freight advantage.

As an integral part of the strategy to claim a larger share in the world export market, India should try and arrive at some agreements with Ceylon and East Africa for tea and with Australia and the Latin American countries etc. for iron ore. These agreements will help to regulate the international supplies and benefit India to increase the Unit value.

A separate Department of Export production has been created in the Ministry of Commerce to take care of various aspects connected with augmenting production for export purposes. It is a very welcome step and the Ministry should be congratulated on this. References to this newly created Department may be seen on page (ii), 14, and 43-46 of the Report circulated by the Commerce Ministry. On page (ii) it has been mentioned that it has been decided to constitute an Indian International Trade Fairs Authority to facilitate the marketing, publicity and export promotion of Indian products. However, no details are given anywhere about this proposed Authority. On pages 25-27, a brief review is made of the facilities available in the field of export finance. This largely relates to the working of the Industrial Development Bank of India and the ECGC. A suggestion is there now before the Ministry of Commerce to set up an Export Bank of India to help the exports of non-traditional items as well as the setting up of joint ventures abroad.

A full chapter (chapter V-page 51) is devoted to a review of the implementation of the Export Policy Resolution. The full text of the Resolution is also reproduced in Appendix 10 at page 183. This Export Policy Resolution was first adopted in 1970 and was framed largely in the context of the Fourth Five Year Plan. This Resolution is of little relevance now, particularly in view of the international oil situation and its likely impact on our export outlook. This policy should be redrafted and should take appropriate note of the emerging trends in the world trade and also our domestic conditions.

There are bright prospects for promoting India's trade with Asian countries owing to geographical proximity, friendly relations and traditional ties. Since the standards of living of many countries in Asia are rising very fast, the scope for larger commodity exchanges and supply of services is immense. In the case of the developed countries of the region

such as Japan and Australia, there are promising prospects for stepping up the exports of labour-intensive items.

In the case of Japan, the prospects are quite attractive in the fields of pollution-prone products which they are now vacating.

The prospects are quite bright for trading with the oil-rich Gulf countries. It is, therefore, gratifying that the Ministry of Commerce is giving increasing attention to this region and has made efforts to identify products as well as industries in respect of which India can play an increasing role. However, India will have to face severe international competition in these countries, and we have to make vigorous efforts to convince these countries of our abilities to provide goods and services which they may need. This is going to be a stupendous task and the Government may not be able to do everything all alone. Every encouragement should also be given to establish close ties at businessmen's level with the Gulf countries. One such line could be the establishment of business co-operation committees between India and the various oil-rich countries in the Gulf region. Now, the Gulf countries are also planning in a very big way to import know-how from various countries. Therefore, Indian industrialists must now be persuaded to set up joint ventures in the Gulf countries without losing any item. As of March, 1974, about 172 joint venture projects abroad have been accorded sanction by Government. Out of these, 42 have already gone into production. In spite of various advantages arising from these projects, Indian entrepreneurs are handicapped because of certain limitations. These include inadequate cash remittance, non-existence of a suitable investment guarantee scheme, restrictions on overseas travels, limitations on the items to be capitalised etc. Personnel deputed to work in these joint venture projects are also subjected to double taxation under the existing provisions of the Income-tax Act. The budget proposals for 1974-75 have also withdrawn the exemption available on the income derived by offering technical know-how etc. If the setting up of joint ventures abroad has to play a more positive role in generating new export outlets for our country, these constraints will have to be removed and a more conductive climate created.

Several items of exports are at present canalised through public sector agencies. Since the ultimate aim of the country is to maximise our export earnings export houses which are recognised by Government should also be allowed to function as canalising agencies for these items in addition to function as canalising agencies for these items in addition to public sector agencies. Since these export-houses are supposed to possess the necessary expertise and contacts, such a change in our policy will only be in the larger interests of our export promotion efforts.

Frequent changes in policies create imbalances and uncertainities in the production and export sales. It is, therefore, necessary to examine the strong and weak aspects of the various promotional policies with a view to making them more stable.

It is to be regretted that the promised Tobacco Board is not yet in sight. Even on the floor of this House, it was repeatedly announced that the Tobacco Board will function very soon. But even though two years have elapsed already, the Tobacco Board has not come up so far. I request the hon. Minister of Commerce to kindly look into this very expeditiously.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN (Coimbatore) : Mr. Speaker, going through the two Reports that have been given to us from the Ministry of Commerce, I find that they continue in the traditional pattern and there is nothing that is new, nothing that is more revealing than what has been there in the past. I suppose the Minister himself has not had much to do with the writing of the Reports because if one reads the many articles by him that have appeared or the many dissertations that have been

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heard from him, one finds he does make certain statements in regard, for instance, to a subject like the trade with the socialist countries, in which he has paid a tribute to the trade that has developed with the Soviet Union, particularly at the time when Mr. Leonid Brezhnev visited this country. At that time, in an article by him that appeared in one of the journals, he has said :

> "One cannot afford to forget also the significant volume of special purchases from the Soviet Union as a result of the rupee payment arrangement at a time when the country was short of free exchange". Then he continues :

> "One of the objectives of trade or of the trade agreement with the Soviet Union was to stabilise the prices of traditional exports and reduce the dependence on traditional imports".

Now my quarrel with the Report is that we are given the break up of the total trade with the various countries but we are not given a breakup as to how that pattern of trade is changing. We are not given an opportunity to study, through the report, whether this pattern is something that is to the benefit of our country or not. What exactly is the change that is taking place in the trade with the socialist countries ? In what way is it beneficial to us ? Is it opening up for us the possibility of developing and implementing the policy of national self-reliance ?

This is the picture which I would like him to give, if it is possible for him to give, we are given, if I am not mistaken, at the end of the report, an appendix—Appendix V—which gives the total amount of India's imports of principal commodities imported from different countries, but we are not given the breakup. This is what I would like the Minister to give, to make us wiser on that.

Similarly on the question of exports. Unless we are able to get this picture, unless we are also given what is the target, what is the progress of discussions that are going on on the basis of the trade agreements that have been signed, it is extremely difficult for the House to be able to bring its full sense of judgment on this particular issue.

For instance, one would like to know what is the further possibility of a change in the items of exports to these countries. We know that the principal items of India's exports to the USSR were traditionally tea, cashew, coffee, oil cakes etc. In recent years, there has been some change and semi-manufactured and manufactured goods have also been exported. But how far and what is the quantum of change, how is it benefitting our country—this is what we would like to know. We have seen that in the five-year agreement that was signed with the Soviet Union in 1970, the Five-year agreement, there is this clause :

> "Both Governments will hold, as and when necessary, consultations for the exploration of new avenues in the sphere of industrial co-operation as well as for the further utilisation of the existing, and the creation of additional, production capacities in each country on a mutually beneficial basis with a view to bringing about a further increase in bilateral trade".

Therefore, we would like to know whether there is any Soviet offer to purchase Indian goods on a long-term basis, reducing the uncertainties of export marketing.

Because it is very important for the country to be taken into confidence on these questions.

Now, coming to the affairs of internal importance, one of the most important foreign exchange earning commodities in this country has been jute. This is a traditional foreign exchange earning commodity. Traditional from the days when we were under British rule. Raw jute is the only industrial raw material

in which we are told the prices have not yet been allowed to go up and the prices announced by the Government, in spite of what the report says, are not really available to the primary jute-growers because of the grip that the jute mill-owners' association has over the raw jute trade The hon Minister himself comes from a State which is a ma or jute producing State, and I think he would probably know even better than I, the ramifications of the raw jute trade and the ramifications of the jute industry as a whole So, I do not propose to go into the details of that

But I would like to point out that the Jute Corporation of India has neither the organisation nor the desire—it has not shown any desire—to intervene in the purchase of jute in a way as to influence the prices In spite of what has been claimed in this report the reality is that the price of raw jute is not remunerative to the vast majority of the jute growers themselves are dealers in raw jute workers in West Bengal had also raised this demand that the raw jute trade should be taken over by Government should be nationalised, because this is the only way in which protection could be given to the growers of jute because everybody knows that the jute growers themselves are acclares in raw jut and are speculators in the raw jute trade Th refore, as we have seen in regard to other commodities also they buy the raw jute at a cheaper rate and then sell it at a huge profit through the speculative markets and some of this profit does go into the black market And so we have more black money which is already a ban in this country

We have seen that it is the consistent policy of the Government of India to pamper the jute bosses and jute goods being the largest foreign exchange earner, it is time that the Government came into the picture in a big way to prevent the manipulation that is going on in the jute trade Even at the beginning of this year, the duty concession worth nearly Rs 30 crores has been given to the jute millowners in spite of the fact that jute goods in the overseas market are in a greater demand Instead of seeing that there is diversification of both the product and the marketing, the huge profit in the jute industry is now being pumped into the other industries as in the case of Birla jute mills

Jute goods in overseas trade, we know, is one of the biggest sources of illegal drainage of foreign exchange because the old practice of under invoicing and over-invoicing which is known to all of us, has a free play particularly in a State like West Bengal where recently manipulations have been brought to the fore in respect of Bird Heligers of Calcutta

Since the establishment of the jute in the British days, it has been subsidised by cheap labour, and the raw jute grower has been one of the worst sufferers and the economy as a whole has suffered because the foreign exchange from jute, which could have accrued to the Government and to the nation, has been allowed to go into the black market, into the hands of the big jute bosses So to stop this huge leakage of foreign exchange and in the interests of all who are concerned in the jute trade the growers the workers and the smaller manufacturers and also in the interests of the national economy, the jute trade we demand should be nationalised as early as possible, and I hope that the Government will be courageous enough and will also have the vision enough to do this But it is not only jute trade that suffers Tea is the next biggest industry earning foreign exchange This was also one of the most flourishing industries when India became independent It was also in industry that was dominated by the foreign owners of tea plantations Tea trade and tea auctions were also dominated by foreign firms This has also been sadly neglected by the Government

As usual Government has suffered in the tea industry from the disease of setting up one committee after another, examining the report of each committee accepting some recommendations and

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dropping others, leaving the tea industry to fend for itself. With the result that the industry is most sadly neglected, although it covers a vast area in terms of acreage and a vast number in terms of employment. On 24th August, in the Lok Sabha the then minister answering a question stated :

> "About 48% of the bushes in Bengal tea gardens are said to be over 50 years old. Financial assistance in the form of loans and subsidy through Tea Board schemes is being given to the tune of Rs. 7400 per hectare to 11,250 in the plains and Rs. 9,300 to 13,000 in the hills."

Despite all this, many of the gardens are in a deplorable state, some on the verge of closure. Some have already closed. We are told a task force has been set up. The future fate of this task force is also unknown. In the performance budget for 1974-75, we are given the figure of what is going to the given for replanting, but no indication has been given as to the measures Government is going to take to safeguard this continued exorbitant investment in the tea industry, leaving it in the hands of private owners to play ducks and drakes with the taxpayers' money. Government apparently do not have a consistent policy on this matter whatsoever.

In Kerala where Mr. George comes from—I hope he will take it up with more vigour—there are 84 estates owned by foreign companies, which own 87,000 and odd hectares of which only 21 000 and odd hectares are planted. That is to say, 66,000 hectares are lying fellow. Even out of this 21,000 one does not know how much they are cared for and how much has been steadily abondaned, because the number of employees is also steadily decreasing. The Kerala Assembly and the Kerala Government, with the support of the tea workers and all parties decided that the plantations should be nationalised. But nothing has happened. An ordinance was sent to the president, but it is waiting there in cold storage. The Government rush as if it is an ordinance on Pondicherry or an ordinance for maintenance of essential services in order to penalise workers fighting for their justifiable rights. But in this case, an ordinance sent by a responsible Government with the assent of a duly elected responsible Assembly in a State which concerns a very important industry which earns considerable foreign exchange about which we are always hearing groans from the Government, that is neglected and the President is not advised by his Government to assent to it. I would like to know the reasons for this delay. What are the interests that are operating to prevent the Government from accepting the advice of a State Government which has sent that proposal with all sense of responsibility? Government goes on saying, "It is under consideration". It has been under consideration for three years. Meanwhile, when finally Kumbhakarna wakes up, and takes over the foreign plantations, they will be fit for nothing. With an air of bravado they will say, "We have taken over the foreign plantations. Now we will see that they are made to flourish." They will run into heavy weather and the capitalist press will be jubilant saying "There you are. Don't nationalise." This is how enemies of nationalisation are being fed. There is no point in allowing this ordinance to be in cold storage. Either the Government has to move very quickly or say, "We do not want to nationalise". Let the foreign owners do what they like. Let thousands of hectares of land lie fellow. Let the foreign owners who today are taking fabulous profits out of India and investing them in new areas like Nigeria, East Africa, etc., let them build up their plantations there and pinch the whole export trade in tea. We do not mind because we are busy with other things." Is this going to be the reply of the Government ? I would like to know what is being done about it. I demand that the Government take immediate measures to nationalise the foreign plantations and also the Indian-owned plantations.

Coming to tea trade, we find that through bilateral trade agreements there has been a considerable increase in our trade. India's exports to countries covered by this registered an improvement in 1972. In relation to the total exports of 207.45 million kg last year, countries importing under the bilateral arrangement accounted for nearly 99.16. Why can't this policy be further pursued by the Government because it is extremely important that the tea trade is also taken over. Not only the plantations but even the trade and tea auctions are dominated today by the foreign concerns such as Liptons, Brookebond Lions, etc The take-over of tea trade is extremely important in terms of our national economy, employment, foreign exchange earning etc. If we talk about rising unemployment the Labour and other Ministries immediately give us the excuse of population explosion. But why is, it that in the tea industry the number of plantation workers has gone down from 13 and odd lakhs to 8.5? How is it that the land-labour ratio has changed in Kerala itself? In areas where the existing labour force is going down, where the industry is being neglected such as the plantations—not only tea but coffee, rubber, cashew etc,—where does the excuse of population explosion come in? The closures taking place in the industry are matters of very serious import and we should give much greater and more serious attention to it.

Take coir. Apparently I seem to be rather oriented towards Mr. George's State, but it is because that State has the credit of having a large amount of primary commodities which are foreign exchange earners.

Take the question of coir. Two years ago the then Minister said that the take-over of export trade of coir was under examination. Then the Coir Board discussed a memorandum, which was given by my organisation, The All India Trade Union Congress, demanding the take over of this very important trade. The Board, which is a board of exports according to the claims of the Government, examined it in all detail and accepted the demand. Then it was forwarded to the Kerala Government, which also formally supported the position that was taken by the Board. Then a decision was taken and the Minister stated that the take-over would be there. Then the Kerala Coir Advisory Board also examined it and recommended the same thing. But, nothing happened. On the other hand, I noticed last week that when the Minister was answering questions he very successfully evaded the whole matter. I hope he will not evaded again not only this question but the other questions that I have raised, because he can be successful in evading once, but not for ever. I want him to reply to this point because this is very important matter. It is not only a question of foreign exchange. There is the question of employment in Kerala and the crisis through which the coir industry is passing, which has been raised on the floor of this House time and again because lakhs and lakhs of workers have been thrown out of employment.

Similarly, I want the Minister to throw more light on the cashew trade, on the marketing system in cardamom.

Lastly, I would like to deal with the problem of textiles and the crisis that is there today in the country, so far as handloom weavers are concerned. Because the control on yarn has been removed, yarn is not available to the handloom weavers throughout the country. I come from a State and an area which is very dependent on handlooms. The handloom weavers are facing unemployment and starvation because yarn is not available. On the one hand, while they are facing that difficulty, they are not assured of any increase in wages either. These are the two important problems we are facing now. The de-control of yarn has hit the handloom weavers. On the other hand, the mill-owners have been reaping fabulous profits in the last two years. The figures given by the Reserve Bank bulletin and the figures given by the Ministry themselves show that fabulous profit have

[Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan]

been earned by the textile mills not only in Coimbatore but all over the country. With all the wailing by the mill-owners that they cannot pay even the small increase in wages recommended by the Textile Wage Board, we find that last year after negotiating with the unions some of the mill-owners have paid even higher bonus than is stipulated as the maximum in the Bonus Act. I have never come across a mill-owner who, of his own sweet will, has come forward to give more money to the workers. The mill-owners agree to increase in wages only when they are forced to do it by means of a strike. In Bombay, recently there was the 41-day strike by the workers in the textile industry for increased wages. Similarly, there was a strike not only in Coimbatore but throughout Tamil Nadu for increased wages. In Coimbatore, which is supposed to be the Manchester of India, even those mill-owners who were opposed to paying a higher wage or bonus, agreed to pay a higher bonus, which they would not have done but for the fact that we told them that we could reveal the fabulous profits which they have earned. Now those mills have been given 37½ per cent rise in the price of controlled cloth. But nothing is being given to the handloom weaver. So, he is suffering. Therefore, we want to know why, in spite of the decision taken a year ago that the price of course cloth would not be increased for three years, it was suddenly increased in this manner.

Even those sick units which have been taken over by the National Textile Corporation have earned profits which shows how flourshing the textile industry is if it is properly run.

They have produced controlled cloth amounting to 847 and odd lakh sq. metres although their obligation was to produce only 560 and odd lakh sq. metres. This shows that they were artificially made sick because of mismanagement, quarrels in the management, manipulations and so off. Therefore, I would appeal to the Minister that the textile industry should be nationalised before more are made artificially sick and the textile workers, the people as a whole, the export market and the import market, all get affected while the textile magnates continue to reap their fabulous profits.

In conclusion, I would only remind the Minister of their own Export Resolution of 1970 which says :

> "A steady increase in export earnings is dependent on the continuous development and expansion of export-oriented production. The aim of such development should be the promotion of economic efficiency, diversification of production and better utilisation of skilled and unskilled manpower. The development of the economy's export sector has thus a vital role to play in the achievement of the plan's social and economic goals. The needs of this sector should, therefore, receive very high priority. ?

This is what I had in mind when I put before him the issues of jute, tea, textiles, coir, etc. In the limited time at my disposal, I cannot add to the list a number of other items. It could be endless. I would appeal to the Minister that he should really wake up and let me hope that he will be more dynamic than the Ministers in the past and, perhaps, next year when he comes again with his Demands, if he is still there, we will be able to give him bouquets rather than brick-bats.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY (Cooch-Behar) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, to speak on the Demands of the Ministry of Commerce. I think, any Member should have the courage to say the correct things. Otherwise, the whole discussion will remain inconclusive.

The performance of the Commerce Ministry in general and the dynamic role played by my two hon. friends on the Ministrial Benches, incharge of the Ministry of Commerce in particular, is, no aoubt, appreciable. They have in-

creased a large number of exports. I congratulate them for that. But I find the very approach of the Ministry of Commerce and particularly the Department of Foreign Trade is somewhat wrong.

Today, there is a problem of food and fuel in the country as also in many other countries of the world. It must be their endeavour to have more and more exports. There is no doubt about it. They are trying their best. But is it enough to have more and more exports from the country ? I would request my hon. friends to look into the matter at what cost they are earning more foreign exchange through more and more exports. Is there any other way out to earn the same amount of foreign exchange or even more, 50 per cent more, by streamlining and giving priority to industries which are really export-oriented ?

They have in their list to the extent of nearly 3000 items. I do not know what they are not exporting. From human hair to frog-legs, anything and everything from 'A', 'B', 'C' to all the words a person can say, they are exporting. What are they getting in return of 3000 or even more items ? Is it commensurate with the foreign exchange earnings ? They should rather select on priority basis the items which are export-oriented. These are the things to which they must give incentives and other facilities for their proper development, for export promotion in the foreign markets and all that. Have they done any researches ? Some of their researches—I have gone trough them—are mosfly traditional and the decisions are taken keeping in view how the big industry and how big entrepreneurs can be given the benefit. The hon. Member opposite has referred to many points. I have no disagreements. I will say, in short, about tea : will you go through your own acceptance of the recommendations of the Estimates Committee? I would refer you to the Twenty-eighth Report of the Estimates Committee, Fifth Lok Sabha, wherein you have accepted. I quote from page 32 of the Report :

> "Recommendation : ... In the Committee's opinion, a rebate of excise duty on exported tea is more advantageous to the tea exporter rather than to the tea producer and this aspect of the question needs to be examined in greater depth.
>
> "Reply of Government : Action is being taken to collect information regarding taxation structure in other Tea producing countries. The question regarding rebate of excise duty is under constant review by the Government."

That was informed on the 12th December, 1972. And I do not think that, uptill now, the hon. Minister or the Ministry has taken any decision.

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : we have.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Then, will you announce the decision here ?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA : Of course.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : That reply was given nearly 1½ years ago. To have more and more exports, they have a system; per kilo of tea exported, 75 paise will be the incentive in the form of excise rebate. The excise in tea is paid by the tea-producer. It has been suggested by the Estimates Committee that this system should be done away with; the incentive should be given to the tea-producer. And you have said, 'Yes; alright; action is being taken, we are considering' etc. Nearly 1½ years have passed. I have learnt from you, hon. Minister; you are a good teacher; still I believe that you are my teacher. Time is not only the essence of contract, time is the essence of decision, and a correct decision is as good as implementation of the whole programme. Is this the type of your

[Shri B. K. Daschowdhury]

correct decision and timely decision? I would quote another;

12.57 HRS.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

This is from page 12 of the same Estimates Committee's Report.

"Recommendation: The Committee suggest that the Tea Board should give maximum encouragement to the tea estates in Darjeeling to replant 2,556 hectares of available land with new tea bushes without any further loss of time. This step is necessary for three reasons, first, that the area under tea cultivation in Darjeeling has declined at the rate of 1.7 per cent during the period 1965—70 and secondly that the yield of tea in this area is much less than the all India average, and thirdly the Darjeeling area produces the finest tea, in great demand abroad."

I will quote the last few lines of the Government's reply :

"Reply of Government : .... Darjeeling has, however, its own special problems, high cost of production and very low profitability being the most important ones. It has been represented that the high rate of excise duty on tea produced in this area is acting as a damper to improved production. This and other problems facing the industry are under constant review by Government."

This reply was given on 22nd November, 1972. Have you taken any decision? Is this the process of timely decision and correct decision? And by that process, whom are your Ministry, your officials and inadvertently you, Dear Minister, helping? You are helping only the three or four big tea exporters in the country and are squeezing and driving the tea-producers who, in their turn, are not in a position to give the best of what they could to the labourers who are really giving you the foreign exchange. Sir, as I said, the approach of this Ministry has not yet been formalised, the format seems to be just in this old pattern. Whenever we raise the question of jute, that the jute-growers are being hard hit, and as hard-hit as possible, though they give you the largest amount of revenue so far as foreign exchange is concerned. Even then I do not find the Government of India having moved an inch in that direction to that effect.

13 HRS.

Sir, it is not our opinion. With your permission, I will quote a few lines from the Bengali paper *Jugantar* dated the 4th March, 1974. Some of the jute-growers were interviewed by the pressmen and I want to quote this from this paper. The Bengali interpreter can translate it so that I need not take my time. This is dated the 4th March, 1974. It reads :

**The views of jute cultivators : Some such steps may be taken which will save them from the clutches of money lenders and the brokers. If the market price of jute falls below the price fixed by Government, then Government should purchase the stocks of the jute-growers at a just and fair price. Something has got to be done. This was stated by Shri Amulya Mitra, a highly educated young farmer of Toofanganj. Some progressive farmers asked the District Agricultural Officers at the farmers training camp—"what steps are you taking to increase the price of jute?" A young cultivator, highly educated in agricultural science, stood up and said 'they canot take any steps in this regard.'

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : ***If you quote so extensively from the newspaper, you will exhaust all your time. Please be brief.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : I would request you to give some time more. It is very important. I would quote only very few lines. I have many other things to say.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You have got only 10 minutes. That is almost over.

**The original was quoted in Bengali.

***The original was spoken in Bengali.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Sir, other Members are given almost 30 or 40 minutes. We have got 6 hours to speak on this :

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Will you kindly listen first? If Members don't listen, I have to raise my voice. Your Whip has requested me again and again saying that there is a long list and therefore I should give 10 minutes to each. I am drawing your attention to that only.

The difficulty in this House is, whenever the Chair says something, the Members go on, on their own steam; they don't listen, and I have to shout or raise my voice in order to be heard! This is what I wanted to draw your attention to.

You may take a few more minutes, but the more time you take, it would be at the expense of your colleagues. That is all that I wanted to say.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : I will quote only some of the lines..

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara) : He is from the Planters' lobby..

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Order please. Mr. Naik, you always fly off in a tangent. You are a very interesting character, you add spice to debates, I know.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: This is what the educated agriculturists feel in my district.

*We remember that in the pre-independence days maunds of paddy could be purchased at 'Narayanganj' for the price of one maund of jute. Even after independence two maunds of paddy could be had for the price of one maund of jute. But this year old Rahim Sheikh could not purchase even one maund of paddy for the price of two maunds of jute at the 'Sitalkuchi' market.

Sir, I have got many other instances. There are several others. I will cut it short.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You can give the paper to the Minister. Let him read it very carefully.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: The hon. Minister knows about it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If he knows it there is no point of repeating. The Minister may kindly read that paper very carefully...

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA : I have heard him very carefully.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Before our independence what was the ratio and parity of price between jute and paddy? As said by one of the big farmers, 3 maunds of paddy is equal to one maund of jute.

This year, even for two maunds of jute he could not procure from the local markets in the district of Coochbehar, the old Rahim Sheikh even one maund of paddy. Not only that. I would substantiate what I am saying here. Page 88 of the Economic Survey Report of 1974, states about the conditions of the poor jute growers.

In December, 1972, the index number, in reference to the wholesale index numbers of all essential commodities, was 168; in 1973 it has come down to 123. If you analyse the other items, for ground-nut, in December 1972 it was 262; in 1973 it was 362. Regarding all other items, for raw cotton, it was 169 in December, 1972 but in December 1973 it was 279.

I have calculated taking the 1961 index figures as the base year and it would be strange to find that the index number of jute in December, 1973 was 223 which means an increase from 1960-61 base year to 23%; the price index of raw cotton stood at 274—an increase of 194%—while that of pulse stood at 213—an increase of 370%. The index of rice stood at 286—an increase of 186%—while that of wheat

*The original was quoted in Bengali.

[Shri B. K. Daschowdhury]

stood at 245—an increase of 145%. The index of mill cloth stood at 199—an increase of 99%. Even so, I do not know, how the Ministry of Commerce, in the Government of India has come to the conclusion that the jute growers are given the most remunerative prices by fixing the rate at Rs. 157.60 paise per quintal at the mill-gate at Calcutta. I would like to draw the attention to this fact which is reported in page 88 of the Economic Survey Report. It has been stated therein that the jute price has declined from December 1972 to December, 1973 from the index number 163 to 123. In view of this, I tabled a question to the Ministry of Agriculture whether any direction has been given to the Agricultural Prices Commission to fix the minimum support price for jute considering the prices of other essential commodities. In the eastern States jute is grown such as in Meghalaya, in Tripura. in Assam, in West Bengal, Bihar and also in Andhra Pradesh and to a certain extent in U.P. Particularly, in the eastern States—West Bengal, Bihar, Orissa and Assam—they are required to purchase against their own produce such as wheat and rice in the case of West Bengal—deficit States—not to that extent in Assam where the prices of oil seeds and other articles have gone up, taking the 1960-61 base year, to the extent of 300 to 430 per cent. Even then, we find that in regard to the prices of raw jute farmers have not been given any incentive. The Government, on the other hand, are putting certain obstacle; they are putting certain restrictions so that the growers may not get even their basic minimum price. If that is the argument that jute is an export-oriented industry and so, it has to compete in the foreign markets, I have some questions replied to by the hon. Deputy Minister. In the recent years, the buyers for jute goods are increasing by 20 to 25% because of increase of prices.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The hon Member's time is up.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Kindly allow me five more minutes. With that I do not understand why this hon. Minister has just re-imposed this export duty which was gievn away last year. If really jute goods are to compete in the international market and at the same time if you impose this exoprt duty that means in the international market it will not have proper competition. You should give certain relaxations so that you can earn more foreign exchange but here we find the reverse thing is being done. The whole policy of the Ministry of Commerce seems to be to exploit more and more the jute growers.

In the case of cotton many incentives like cash, import entitlements, etc. have been given. In this connection I would like to draw your attention to the Fortieth Report of the Estimates Committee where it has been said that all these cash subsidies and other incentives are equivalent to 90 per cent of the f.o.b. value of the goods exported. But here not only they are not given any incentive but on the contrary more and more restrictions are imposed So, I ask the question whether you want the jute growers, who are really giving you a lot of foreign exchange, to be exploited more or whether you want jute growers should be given remunerative prices? If Government really want to help the jute growers, what steps does the Government contemplate to take?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, please conclude.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Sir, I will make only one point more. I put a question to the hon. Minister asking what consideration weighed with the Government regarding freight equalisation of certain commodities to have a balanced development in all parts of the country and to remove regional imbalance with particular reference to cotton yarn. In reply to this question it was said that there is no proposal under consideration of the Government for freight equalisation for cotton yarn. Now, when I moved a resolution on the above subject last

December the Minister categorically assured the House that the whole question is so intricate; it is very important and it is under the active consideration of the Planning Commission and the Government. But here we find in the specific reply given by the Deputy Minister wherein it is stated that there is no such proposal under the consideration of the Government. Which one is correct? Are you really considering the question of freight equalisation of cotton yarn and other commodities as was assured last December?

Sir, the poor man is very hard hit on account of excessive price hike of cotton fabric. In one of the questions it is said that 228 textile mills have earned nearly 70 per cent more gross profit over the year 1971-72, that is, it came to rupees eighty six crores and eighty four lakhs whereas in 1971-72 it was rupees fifty-one crores and thirty-five lakhs. So, I would request the Minister to re-consider the question of lowering down the price of controlled cotton cloth which has recently been increased by nearly 37½ per cent.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, please. Now, Shri Ram Hedaoo.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHARY: With these words, I support the budget proposals.

श्री राम हेडाऊ (रामटेक) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं वाणिज्य मन्त्रालय का ध्यान हाथकरघा उद्योग की बहुत बुरी स्थिति की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं। इस देश का प्रमुख उद्योग कृषि है, और उस के बाद हाथ-कपड़ा उत्पादन के उद्योग का नम्बर आता है। इस देश में इस उद्योग के द्वारा पेट भरने वाले ग़रीबों की सख्या दस करोड़ है, जो दो करोड़ हाथकरघों पर काम करते है, लेकिन आज उन की स्थिति बहुत भयावह हो गई है। उन को रा मैटीरियल, सूत, आवश्यक मात्रा में नही मिलता है, जिस के कारण वे ग़रीब बनकर, जुलाहे, बेकारी के शिकार हो गए है।

हमारे देश में हाथकरघे और यन्त्र-करघे में जो स्पर्द्धा चल रही है, उस के कारण भी हाथकरघे पर काम करने वाले बुनकर बेकार हो गए है, और इस स्पर्द्धा में आगे नही बढ़ सके है। यन्त्र-करघा उद्योग के विकास के साथ साथ हाथकरघो पर काम करने वाले जुलाहो का ध्यान रखना भी बहुत जरूरी था। अगर एक यन्त्र-करघा शुरू होता है, तो दस हाथकरघे बेकार हो जाते है, क्योकि दस हाथकरघो का काम एक यन्त्र-करघे के द्वारा हो सकता है। इस स्थिति में हाथकरघो पर काम करने वाले कुशल जुलाहो की बेकारी की ओर ध्यान देते हुए हम को यह सोचना होगा कि हम उन को किस ढंग से काम दे सकते है।

मैं शासन को सुझाव दूगा कि इस गम्भीर समस्या को देखते हुए इस देश मे एक आल-इडिया हैडलूम कार्पोरेशन का गठन बहुत जरूरी है। उस कार्पोरेशन की जिम्मेदारी निश्चित कर देनी होगी, जिस से इस देश के सभी जुलाहो को पर्याप्त मात्रा में काम देने की व्यवस्था हो सके। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं एक योजना शासन के सामने पेश करना चाहूंगा।

आज इस उद्योग मे इतनी बड़ी स्पर्द्धा हो गई है कि बुनकर स्वतन्त्रता से अपना उद्योग नही चला सकता है। आज उस को यार्न समय पर नही मिलता है, जिस के कारण उस का काम बन्द हो जाता है। रगाई, कलर देने, का काम करने वाले लोग भी इतने मुनाफा-ख़ोर बन चुके है कि उन को उचित दाम देने के बावजूद जुलाहो को पक्का कलर नही दिया जाता है। उस का परिणाम यह है कि मार्केट मे जुलाहो के द्वारा बनाए गए कपड़े या साड़ियो के रंग की कोई गारन्टी नही होती है और उन का कपड़ा मार्किट में बदनाम हो चुका है। ऐसी स्थिति मे जुलाहो की रोज़ी-रोटी को दृष्टि मे रखते हुए शासन आल-इडिया हैडलूम कार्पोरेशन के माध्यम से एक ऐसी व्यवस्था करे कि हर एक ऐसी

[श्री राम हेडाऊ]

बस्ती में, जहा जुलाहे हैं, एक कामन शेड का निर्माण किया जाये और उस में बुनकरो को काम देने की व्यवस्था की जाये । वहा हैंडलूम लगाये जाये या पावरलूम से काम दिया जाये, परन्तु जब तक हम सभी लोगो को पावरलूम पर काम नही दे सकते है, तब तक हैंडलूम को जीवित रखना अनिवार्य है ।

हमारे देश मे हैंडलूम ही एक ऐसा उद्योग है, जिस मे छ. सात सौ रुपए की लागत पर एक हैंडलूम लगा कर उस के द्वारा पाच छ आदमियो का एक फैमिली ठीक प्रकार से अपना उदर-निर्वाह कर सकती है । इतनी कम लागत पर लगाया जा सकने वाला कोई दूसरा उद्योग इस देश मे नही है । इसलिए उस को जीवित रखना बहुत जरूरी है । इसलिए एक कामन शैड मे इनको काम दिया जाए । देश और विदेश की जो मार्केट है उस को स्टडी किया जाए कि वहा कौन से प्रकार के कपड़े की डिमाड है और उसी प्रकार का कपड़ा उन जुलाहो के जरिए बनवाया जाए । उस के मार्केटिग की व्यवस्था, उस का पूरा सचालन करने की व्यवस्था शासन उस कारपोरेशन के माध्यम से यदि अपने हाथ मे ले तो मै समझता हू कि एक कलावन्त बुनकर जो आज इस देश मे है उस को हम एक निश्चिन्तता से काम दे सकते है । इस की जो योजना है उस को कार्यान्वित किया जाए और उस मे से भ्रष्टाचार को बिलकुल निकाल दिया जाए तो मुझे आज भी उम्मीद है कि एक जुलाहे को एक दिन मे कम से कम 15 रुपए की मजदूरी हम दे सकते है । इस देश मे यह जो जुलाहो का वर्ग है जिस मे कि मेहनतकश कलावन्त है जिन्होंने भगवान को भी वस्त्र दे कर उस की लज्जा की रक्षा की है आज वह खुद नगे और भूखे तडप रहे है । उन के कई आन्दोलन इस देश में हुए, एक बुनकर-आन्दोलन नागपुर मे हुआ, लेकिन उस मे हम उन के ऊपर गोली चलाते और उन लोगो की हिम्मत तोडते रहे है । वे रोजी रोटी मागते है, सूत मागने हैं, अपनी मुसीबतें शासन के सामने रखते है तो सरकार उन को गोली से कुचल देती है, उन के ऊपर झूठे केस चला कर उन की हिम्मत तोड़ते है । यदि कलावन्त लोगों की यही हालत रही तो इस के परिणाम बडे भयंकर होगे । यह इतना डाउन-ट्राडन समाज है, इनकी हालत इतनी गिरी हुई है कि जितनी बहुत कम लोगो की होगी । ये चौबीसों घन्टे मेहनत करने वाले लोग है, रात को भी दीया जला कर अपने करघे पर काम करने वाले मेहनतकश कलावन्त है । लेकिन दुख की बात है कि आजादी के 25 वर्षों के बाद भी इस देश मे उन की कद्र नही हो रही है । हम देखते है कि इन 25 सालो के अन्दर यह कलावन्त समाज धीरे धीरे खत्म होता जा रहा है, रोजी रोटी के लिए तड़प रहा है और उन मे से कई लोग अपना काम छोड कर मिट्टी का काम कर रहे है । इस बात को कोई नही देखता कि यह स्थिति उन की आजादी के बाद क्यो हो रही है ? किसी का ध्यान उन की ओर नहीं है । मैं शासन से बिनती करूगा कि इतनी वर्ल्ड मार्केट हैंडलूम ट्रेड की है इतना अच्छा मार्केट उस के लिए है, लेकिन उस का कोई उपयोग हमारा शासन नही करता ।

मैं इस सिलसिले मे एक बात और कहना चाहूगा कि सूत का दाम पिछले तीन सालो मे दुगुने से भी अधिक मात्रा मे बढ चुका है । आज 80 काउन्ट का सूत का 5 किलो का बडल 200 रुपए तक चला गया है । दूसरी ओर हम देखते है कि इस देश के कपास-उत्पादक को कपास का उचित दाम नही मिलता । मेरी समझ मे नही आता कि महाराष्ट्र मे जो एकाधिकार---खरीदारी कपास की की गई उस एकाधिकार खरीदारी मे 250 रुपए क्विन्टल दाम कपास का नियत किया गया । तो इधर 250 रुपए क्विन्टल कपास का दाम निश्चित करते है उधर 5 किलो के सूत के बंडल का दाम 200 रुपए होता है, यह इतना बड़ा अन्तर कहां से आया ?

15 किलो कपास से 5 किलो का सूत का बंडल निर्माण होता है । पन्द्रह किलो कपास की कीमत आज के हिसाब से 30-35 रुपए होती है और 5 किलो सूत की कीमत 200 रुपए होती है । यानी उस कपास से जो सूत बनता है उस सूत का निर्माण करने वाले कारखाने दारों को करीब करीब 70 प्रतिशत मुनाफा मिलता है । हम एक ओर देखते हैं कि जिनके पास पूंजी है और कारखाने हैं, वे अपनी पूंजी और मशीनरी के ऊपर अपने अधिकार के बल पर अपनी पूंजी बढ़ाते गए हैं, उन की मुनाफा-खोरी बढ़ती गई है और दूसरी ओर उत्पादक जो है चाहे कृषि से उत्पादन करने वाला काश्तकार हो या कपड़ा बनाने वाला जुलाहा हो उस को कुछ नहीं मिल रहा है । यह स्थिति यदि ज्यादा दिन तक चलती रही तो मेहनतकश आदमी शासन के विरोध में एक दिन बुलन्द आवाज ले कर खड़ा होगा और उस के परिणाम बड़े भयंकर होंगे । उनके पेट पर अंगार पड़ रहा है । उनके सवाल को हल करना होगा और उनको ध्यान में रखते हुए हमें उस के लिए योजना तैयार करनी होगी । मैं शासन से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि आल इंडिया हैंडलूम कारपोरेशन का गठन बहुत जल्दी किया जाए और इसकी पूरी जिम्मेदारी शासन अपने हाथ में ले कर हर एक बुनकर को काम देने की व्यवस्था करे ।

SHRI DHAMANKAR (Bhiwandi) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants for the Ministry of Commerce and make a few suggestions.

The Commerce Ministry is a very huge organisation dealing with so many Corporations and Boards. The new import policy has been just announced and it is in the right direction. It envisages more exports that will earn us foreign exchange. Its approach is to help the small scale industry to the maximum and also industries in the backward areas and the backward districts. This will go a long way to develop the backward areas, as the necessary infra-structure will be created in the backward areas and this will facilitate the industrial growth and development in those areas.

The Commerce Ministry is mainly concerned with internal and foreign trade. Industrial production is mainly with the Ministry of Industrial Development. However, textile production is entirely with the Commerce Ministry. The composite textile mills section and the decentralised handloom and powerloom section are, however, attached to the Commerce Ministry. I feel rightly that they should be tagged with the Ministry of Industrial Development, because it falls within the sphere of industrial production in the country. I request the Government to review the position and take the correct decision.

We must increase our export and gain foreign exchange. We must reduce our imports, and while we may import some raw materials, it would not be quite correct to export raw materials. In the case of rubber industries, we were forced to export rubber since the last two years and the prices had fallen because the rubber production was facing an acute crisis in this country. For two years, they allowed them to export. Now, the rubber production has gone up and the rates also have gone up to Rs. 625 per quintal, while the synthetic rubber production has gone down. I feel there will come when we will have to import rubber from outside the country at a very high price if we do not check the export of raw rubber from this country. I request the Commerce Minister to review and re-examine the position to ensure that the rubber industry in the country gets the raw material for rubber and synthetic rubber for the manufacture of rubber goods in this country.

We are exporting man-made fabrics to a very great extent. We have exported these commodities to the tune of nearly Rs. 25 crores as against the target of Rs. 18 crores. According

[Shri Dhamankar]

to the industry sources, it should not be difficult to raise the export of nylon fabrics and yarn to nearly Rs. 30 crores during the next financial year. The only handicap is the scarcity of raw materials.

The rayon and nylon industry is facing a shortage of rayon pulp and caprolactum. They are importing rayon pulp and caprolactum from international markets. The prices have gone up and the supplies are very low. The price of wood pulp which reached a level of Rs. 4,400 per tonne in 1973 is expected to go up to Rs. 7,700 per tonne in 1974. The import of rayon pulp is canalised through the State Trading Corporation since 1971, and the STC imposes a service charge of 7.1 per cent on the tyre cord manufacturers. The effect of this at the present rates of wood pulp works out to Rs. 200 per tonne and thus the advantage of canalisation has been lost. Wood pulp was earlier available according to demand and the STC was placing orders on the basis of release orders obtained by the manufacturers, and thus, the item was distributed on the basis of such orders. The tyre cord manufacturers have suggested that wood pulp be made available on the basis of the licensed capacity and not in terms of production. This point needs minute scrutiny. There is also need for setting up of a few more units for the manufacture of wood pulp in this coontry, as it may not be advisable in the long run to depend on the US manufacturers alone who hold virtual monopoly in the world market.

As regards rayon yarn, the handloom weavers and the power-loom weavers are facing acute shortage. In regard to some of the rayon industries, especially Birla-owned Century Rayon and the other at Nagda, irregular expansion has taken place. The Company has been licensed for a capacity of 22,000 tonnes per annum. The Company has, however, expanded the installed capacity to 78,000 tonnes by way of effecting substantial expansion in their existing licensed units at Nagda. Century Rayon is licensed for the manufacture of rayon filament yarn for a capacity of 7,000 tonnes. The Company has, however, been producing more than the licensed capacity. Its actual production in 1973 has been 10,438 tonnes. The company has achieved the higher production as a result of higher efficiency of machines. Government have taken the stand that as the Sarkar Commission has yet to submit its report, the unauthorised capacities of both Gwalior Rayon and Century Rayon will be regularised only later. I submit that, in order to meet the shortage of rayon yarn, Government should continue the supplies of the necessary raw materials for their expanded production without prejudice to the decision that the Government might take on their cases of unauthorised expansion. However, I would urge on the Government that they should see to it that the expanded production, through irregular expansion of the plants, is sold to the de-centralised power-loomand hand-loom sector at reasonable prices fixed by the Government They should not be allowed to makemore profits by selling this in the open market. They must be forced to sell it to the de-centralised sector.

As regards caprolactum, the Gujarat State Fertiliser Company will be starting the manufacture of caprolactum, for the first time in the country, from July 1974, which will result in saving of foreign exchange to the tune of Rs. 30 crores. At present, we are entirely dependent on foreign countries for the supply of caprolactum which we need for the manufacture of nylon yarn I submit that spinners should be allowed to import their requirement of caprolactum from the international market and the canalisation through STC should be discontinued. I feel, this will improve the position in regard to the demand for nylon yarn.

As regards cotton textiles, our exports, in 1973, were of the order of Rs. 226 crores. It is feared that cotton textile exports may dwindle considerably this year for want of adequate

supply of cotton. By the end of August 1974, the carry-over will be 13 lakh bales, as against 23 lakh bales last year. Advance planning and action are necessary, if the supply of cotton for domestic consumption and exports, is not to suffer.

With these few words, I support the Demands.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I wish all Members are like you.

SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI (Lakhimpur) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, while I rise to support the Demands of the Ministry of Commerce, I would like to congratulate the Minister for introducing dynamism into his Ministry, by increasing exports and enhancing the performance of his Ministry in other fields. Sir, the tree is known by its fruit. Similarly, this Ministry's performance can be judged by the exports and imports.

It is a good thing that during last year, total exports were of the order of Rs 1960 crores and the total imports Rs. 1796 crores, and thus, there is a favourable balance of Rs. 164 crores. This is apparently a good figure. But, there is no room for complacency because when we take into account the re-exporting of certain goods, the concessions given in freight, the replenishment entitlement benefits and certain other things and convert these in terms of rupees, it will exceed Rs 164 crores Then, there will be no favourable balance. Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister to see that the foreign-exchange earning goods, particularly the traditional items like jute and tea, are exported in larger quantities to the foreign market. Sir, this is more important in the present context, when we have to import crude oil to the tune of Rs. 1300 crores This becomes more important at the present juncture I am glad to note that the Ministry has entered into an agreement with the East European communities comprising 9 countries handling about 39% of the total trade of Europe. I hope our exporters under the able guidance of this Ministry will be able to reap benefits from this agreement.

Tea and jute alone earn about 1/4th of our total foreign exchange, but they are constantly neglected. As a result of it, our exports of these two items are on the decline. For instance, our raw jute export came down to Rs. 4.45 crores in 1972-73 from Rs. 11.96 crores in 1971-72. Our jute manufacture export came down to Rs. 249.96 crores from 265.28 crores in the same period. This is an indication that our exports are not going on increasing but are decreasing. The Jute Trading Corporation is there, but it is a paralysed body. It is neither able to boost our exports nor give a remunerative price to the growers. Since my friend, Shri Daschowdhury has dealt with it at length, I will skip over it.

In the Reserve Bank Study Team Report on tea it has been stated.

> "Tea industry enjoys a unique place in our national economy by virtue of its position as a major earner of foreign exchange and as an enterprise providing employment to a million of workers and supporting a number of ancillary industries and services."

Tea is also an export-oriented, land-based and labour intensive industry. It employs more than 1 million directly and four times more indirectly Therefore, it should be looked after properly. But India's share in the world market in tea export is declining. Profitability has also been reduced to 2%. It is going to be a sick industry. A number of gardens have been closed down and some are declared as sick. Government is going to take them over. But taking over the sick gardens cannot be considered as the panacea for all ills. There is a tendency to describe that the world production of tea is much more than its absorption. It may be right. But India's production of tea from 1951 to 1971 is less compared to the world production. From 1951 to 1971, while the index number of world tea production rose from 100 to 189, India's production rose only from 100 to 152. In the tea trade India has made no progress at all during this period.

[Shri Biswanarayan Sastri]

If you look to the export side, it is still far less. The FAO has fixed the limit of 211.5 million kg of tea for export by India, but we could not fulfil even that target in 1972-73.

There are so many reasons for this declining trend. I would like to narrate some of the main factors for this decline. One is the fiscal policy followed by the Government of India. Tea is considered as both industry and agriculture. So, there is a tax on tea by both the State and Central Governments. There is excise duty, a corporate tax and also an agricultural tax. This multiple tax is mainly responsible for the declining trend in the export of tea.

The hon. Deputy Minister of Commerce stated in the Lok Sabha in March, 1973 in reply to a question that "the East African countries have an advantage over India in lower transport costs and negligible duties". So, according to Government's own admission, the duties are mainly responsible for the decline in the export to UK, about which something has to be done immediately.

If I give some figures they will show very clearly that neither our export of tea nor its unit value has increased over the last twenty years. In 1950-51 we exported 200 million kg and the unit value realised was Rs. 7.11. In 1968-69 we exported the same 200 million kg and the unit value was Rs. 7.79. In 1972-73 we exported 201 million kg and the unit value was Rs. 7.60. During the same period, while the prices of all other commodities have gone up as much as four or even five times, the price of tea has not gone up even by 15 to 20 per cent. So, the profitability of the tea gardens has gone down and they are not in a position to provide even the minimum requirements of amenities to the labour and other employees of the tea gardens. It is bound to affect the economy of the States, more particularly of Assam.

There are 758 tea gardens in Assam out of which about 90 per cent are in Zone V, which is an irrational and illogical classification for levying excise duty. Out of 758 tea gardens, 680 gardens, that is, nearly 90 per cent, are in Zone V where excise duty is Rs. 1.15 whereas in other zones it is 25 paise, 50 paise, 100 paise and in Darjeeling alone Rs. 1.50. This Zone V tea constitutes 75 per cent of Indian's total export of tea. Because of this high excise duty, the producers are switching over to quantity from quality, and that is adversely affecting the export market and the realisation of unit value.

During the last ten years our export has gone down from 42 per cent to 39.5 per cent. If this trend is not resisted, then one day the export of tea will remain only in tradition. Today it is considered a traditional item. One day it will remain only as a tradition in memory. So, I would request the hon. Minister to consider the question of revising this irrational and illogical excise duty. I do not say that there should be any loss to the Exchequer but it should be rationalised. There should not be such a big variation of 25 paise to Rs. 1.50. Because it is neither based on cost of production, nor on the yield, nor on the selling price.

Let me give an example of Assam itself. In Assam, the tea gardens are divided in two zones, one zone paying Rs. 1.15 p. and the other zone paying only 50 p. The yield per hectare in Sibsagar district is 1,077 kg which is in zone 5 and the excise duty is Rs. 1.15 p. whereas in Nowgong district where the yield per hectare is 1,302 kg. there the excise duty is only 50 p per kg. of tea. Can there be any other glaring instance of injustice? The same person may have two tea estates, one in Sibsagar and the other in Nowgong, both being contiguous districts. At a distance of 10 or 15 miles, and tea garden has to pay Rs. 1.15 p. and the other tea garden has to pay 50 p. This is illogical. Therefore, it should be rationalised. There are five zones where the excise duty ranges from 25 p., 50 p., 100 p., Rs. 1.15 p. to Rs. 1.50 p. The excise duty of Rs. 1.15 p. should be reduced and the excise duty of

25 p. and 50 p. should be increased. Then, there will be no loss to the Exchequer. It should be logical, reasonable and rational. It could not be done by the Ministry since there were a number of cases in the High Courts. Recently, the Calcutta High Court gave its verdict on these cases. So, there is nothing wrong in revising or rationalising the excise duties. I would request the hon. Minister to look into this matter promptly.

The exporters of other commodities which are exported get import replenishment entitlements. They are entitled to import certain things for replenishment from any foreign market at international price. But this benefit is not extended to tea. Tea gardens also require certain things for replenishment. Take, for instance, fertiliser. Today, there was a Question on requirements of fertiliser. Their requirement is 110 kg. per hectare. But the Tea Board has recommended only 95 kg. per hectare. Even 95 kg. per hactare could not be supplied. If the tea gardens or the exporters of tea are allowed to import fertiliser, it will be a good help to the tea gardens. Similarly, insecticides and other essential things for the industry can also be imported. I would urge upon the Minister to see that at least 10 per cent import replenishment benefit is given to tea plantation on the basis of export.

The Tea Trading Corporation is functioning for the last 2½ years. But there is no Chairman and there is no Managing Director. This Corporation should be strengthened so that it can handle tea exports efficiently.

I would like to conclude by saying that Indian tea is sailing in stormy seas without proper direction and, if it is not rescued in the stormy seas, it will drag much else with it down to the bottom of the sea. I hope, before this, the Ministry will realise the position and improve the condition of tea industry.

SHRI CHAPALENDU BHATTACHARYYIA (Giridih) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, while supporting the Demands of the Commerce Ministry, I would like to say that in the context of a sea-change that has overtaken world economy and supersession of the international economic system which came into being after World War II, India's economy and trade and export effort, particularly, is faced with many imponderables.

There is the fuel gap, the fertiliser gap, the food gap, and all these add upto a balance of payments gap. In terms of present international prices, they add up to about Rs. 2100 crores—Rs. 1200 crores in oil, Rs. 500 crores in food and Rs. 400 crores in fertilisers at 1971-72 level of imports. Our capability for export performance is failing because of galloping price inflation and under-utilisation of many public sector undertakings, particularly the steel plants, because we have to import about Rs. 200 crores worth of steel just to keep our engineering and other industries going. So long, the difficulty for not only India but for other under-developed countries, generally called Group 77, has been this : whereas the development of advanced countries like USA, EEC countries, Canada, Australia and Japan has an economic ascent spiral at an unbroken rate and constant growth in the standard of living at the expense of under developed countries, our limiting factors and constraints prevented us from sharing that growth. Currencies of many countries are floating in the foreign exchange market; for all I know, some are even sinking; their purchasing parities vary. These bring in an element of uncertainty in the total situation. For two decades the countries producing primary products and consumer goods have been forced to sell cheap and purchase at high prices, which has been the major cause of stagnation of the economies of these countries. Increasing indebtedness of these countries now approaches, if it does not exceed, 90 billion dollars UNCTAD III was a failure; the rich men's club will not listen to the urgent plea of the countries of the third world to overcome the discrimination in international economic and trade system and to utilise 0.7 per cent

[Shri Chapalendu Bhattacharyyia]

of their G.N.P. for strengthening international cooperation. Algiers Charter, Lime Declaration and Action Programme of 1971 contain the basic demands of the Third World upon the international community. Then there is the slogan : 'Trade not Aid'. There are many barriers to trade. We are glad that the Commerce Minister has done a good job by coming to some agreement at least with the EEC countries, and we hope that it would be followed up with America. Our relations with the East European countries is one stabilising factor in an otherwise choppy sea of international trade.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You have only five minutes more. Why not come to Mica and other matters in which you are interested.

SHRI CHAPALENDU BHATTACHARYYIA : I say this because the issue was raised that our share of the world trade is diminishing. The share of world trade in respect of all underdeveloped countries declined from 21.3 per cent in 1960 to 17.6 per cent in 1970, and at this rate, it may be 10 per cent by 1990. India is also in that stream; our share of the world trade is also falling. Although 60 per cent of world shipping is accounted for by poor countries, only eight per cent of merchant shipping is under their direct control. Our objectives of policy should be to reduce the tariff and non-tariff barriers, to ensure some stability in world monetary system to the extent we can, revision of Shipping Code and non-aligned countries buying nationalised oil at auction price and sometimes double the posted price. That is rather unfair. Of course that has been made good by the bilateral agreements between Iraq and India and Iran and India recently.

I will not touch tea; I will not touch jute. But I must say that raw cotton must be grown in the eastern region. In Chotanagpur plateau introduction of ambar charkha and spinning mills must be undertaken so that thousands of handlooms lying idle in places roundabout Ranchi and Giridih districts and in and around Nababwip may be activised and this will release finer counts for export effort.

The Commerce Ministry should take up with ICAR the issue of the disastrous fall in lac production in Chotanagpur and Manbhum districts. The price of lac has increased from Rs. 26 per quintal to Rs. 1400 per quintal but there is no seed available. What is our Agriculture Ministry and ICAR and State Government doing ? What has the Commerce Ministry done in this matter ? If those seeds are made available to the adivasis, harijans and the poor in that region, they will be enabled to earn Rs. 100 for every *palas*, and kusum tree By one single step the local people can be helped to a great extent.

The Commerce Ministry should stop the import of soyabean oil from December 1974 as a matter of policy, to ensure larger acreage under soyabean and extraction of soyabean oil India itself. In Chotanagpur we have done it in our demonstration farms. From the uplands the income can easily increase from Rs. 40 at present to Rs. 500 per acre, without affecting our food production. I suggest a close look from the angle of cost effectiveness of the functioning of the STC, MMTC and Cotton and Jute Corporations should be undertaken. How is it that jute seeds have to be imported from Rajasthan for growing jute in the eastern reigon ?

Sir, the lowest nocotine content Virginia tobacco has been grown in Hazaribagh. This is the lowest Nocotine content of Virginia tobacco in the world. It is being done in Hazaribag experimental farm under ICAR. That should be expanded. That will give us a scope for future line of exports.

We are sending enormous quantities of oilcakes and have cut down imports of fertilisers. We must push through a new multi-lateral scientific agricultural programme which will be low on fertiliser and high on value. The suggestions which I have made regarding soyabean fall in that category.

Now I come to the floor prices of mica Whereas the prices of all industrial commodities of import have gone up by 400 per cent the floor price of mica has been kept steady at the same level for the last 20 years This has had a chain reaction This is one of the most labour intensive industries employing lakhs of people The result of the present situation is that lakhs of mica workers are getting the lowest wages in India I suggested last December that 50 to 100% increase should be there in floor prices of mica There are 200 varieties of mica and 150 importers for the 15 crore rupee export trade It is a highly complex trade Now this floor prices were revised as from 19th February 1974 from 15 to 50% except for scrap mica which had been increased to 100%

14 00 HRS

Even after this revision of floor price the anomaly is that the floor prices having been given effect to have been kept in abeyance Firstly it was upto 31 3 I suppose now, it has been kept in abeyance upto 30-4 or so I do not follow this Why after waiting so long you increased the floor price a bit just to give the people a good break? The mica industry has been strangled by the exchequer who has accumulated Rs 32 crores Mica production has fallen resulting in unemployment of thousands and thousands of mica workers These are now in jeopardy And currently in Giridih, there is a complete lock out of all factories and yet the floor prices which were announced are being kept in abeyance

My next suggestion is regarding the shifting of All India Training Institute of Weights and Measures from Patna This should be located at Ranchi The export performance cannot be divorced from the overall economic situation of the country One point was made the other day by my friend Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu regarding the anomaly in mica export figures They were higher than the production figures of the mica industry. That can be explained by two reasons These have been inquired into and gone into in detail by Mr Justice Reuban of the Central Mica Enquiry Committee in the Mid-forties The peculiar feature of mica is that mica can be carried as stocks for thirty or forty years A large quantity of mica is illegally being mined Mica is available in the 620 sq miles belt area The people who illegally mine the mica do sell it illegally Ultimately they find a way to export it without figuring in the figures of production compiled in the Mines Directorate

I feel that so far as MMTC is concerned in Giridih they delayed in the decision of the weaker section thereby the other sections of the society got a raw deal The mica which was rejected by the MMTC the weaker sections took it sold that to some other bigger exporter and was later accepted by MMTC That was how the jute was purchased and sold to the Jute Corporation They sold the jute at Rs 30 or 35 a maund to the jute purchasers The position is that today jute is purchased by the Jute Corporation at Rs 50 We want to give this *modus operandi* channelisation a good break in favour of weaker section

How can we put an end to this *modus operandi* in channelisation unless the Government of India's policy at the lower level is checked

श्री सतपाल कपूर (पटियाला) जो डिमान्ड रखी गयी है उनको मैं रिपोर्ट करता हू । मैं समझता है कि मिनिस्ट्री आफ कामर्स मे वियर और एथ्यूजियाज्म लाने की जरूरत है इस मिनिस्ट्री मे जो काम जहां फस जाता है वही अटका रहता है और आगे उसका बढना मुश्किल हो जाता है । जितनी रिपोर्टें आयी हेडलूम इडस्ट्रीज के बारे मे तथा दूसरी रिपोर्टें उनका पता नही क्या हुआ । जरूरत इस बात की है कि हम हेडलूम वीवर को बचाए । इस मिनिस्ट्री के काम मे पता नही कहा क्या नुक्स है कि कुछ हो ही नही पाता है । हमारे हेडलूम वीवर को नुकसान ही हो रहा है । आज हेडलूम इडस्ट्री एक बहुत बडे क्रासिस मे से गुजर रही है । इस क्रइसेस मे से निकालने के लिए जिस किस्म की

[श्री सतपाल कपूर]

एफीसिएंसी की जरूरत है मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पडता है कि उस किस्म की एफीसिएंसी हमें नजर नही आ रही है । स्पनिंग मिल वाले जिस तरह से उनको एक्सप्लाएड कर रहे है वीवर्ज को आर हेडलूम इडस्ट्री की तरह जिस तरह से क्रश किया जा रहा है, उसको आपको देखना चाहिए और उनको बचाने की आपको कोशिश करनी चाहिए । मै आशा करता हू कि हमारे दोनो साथी, श्री जार्ज तथा प्रोफसर चट्टोपाध्याय इस मामले को और सीरियसली लेंगे, और सीरियसली इस तरफ ध्यान देंगे (इंटरपसन) टैक्सटाइल कमीश्नर के दफ्तर जो जो रिपोर्ट कोल्ड स्टोरेज मे पडी हुयी ह उनको निकालने की जरूरत है, उस तरफ ध्यान देने की जरूरत है, उन पर अमल करन की जरूरत है ।

हम बहुत देर से वादे करते आ रहे है कि हम गरीब लोगो को कोर्स क्लाथ सस्ता देंगे लेकिन पिछले दिनो आपने कोर्स क्लाथ की कीमते बढ़ा दी है। और इसकी हम सख्त मजहमत करते है । आपको चाहिए था कि आप कोई न कोई फार्मूला निकालते जिसके जरिये आप फाइन क्लाथ पर टैक्स बढाते, उसकी कीमते बढाते लेकिन गरीब लोगो को कोर्स क्लाथ सस्ता देते । इस तरह से आप करते तो हमे कोई अफसोस नही होता । जहा तक इटरनल ट्रेड का ताल्लुक है देखने मे आ रहा है कि फाइन क्लाथ की तरफ ज्यादा ध्यान दिया जा रहा है, शहरो मे रहने वाले जो बडे बडे लोग है, उनके स्टेडर्ड को और किस तरह से ऊचा किया जा सकता है, उनकी लाइफ को और ज्यादा कम्फर्टेबिल कैसे बनाया जा सकता है इस तरफ ज्यादा ध्यान दिया जा रहा है । जब कि जरूरत इस बात की थी कि इस तरफ ध्यान दिया जाता कि देहात मे रहने वाला गरीब आदमी है, आदिवासी है हरिजन है, पिसे तब्के के लोग है, वर्किंग क्लास के लोग है उनको कैसे सहूलियत दी जा सकती है । मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पडता है कि कोर्स क्लाथ का प्रोडक्शन न सिर्फ कम हो रहा है बल्कि उसकी कीमत भी बढ़ती जा रही है । अभी पिछले दिनो उनकी कीमतें तीस परसेंट बढा दी गयी है.. .

प्रो० मधु दंडवते (राजापुर) : भाषणो में तो आलोचना करते है लेकिन कहते है कि हम डिमाड्ज को स्पोर्ट करते हैं ।

श्री सतपाल कपूर . हम आपकी तरह से नही है कि किसी के ब्रीफ पर यहा किसी चीज की मुखालिफत की जाए । हम तो जो सच्ची बात है उसको कहते है ।

मैंने कई बार कहा है कि मिडिल ईस्ट कट्रीज के साथ हमको अपनी ट्रेड को बढाना चाहिए और काफी बढ भी सकती है । यह ठीक है कि पिछले दिनो हमारे कुछ एग्रीमेंट्स हुए है, चट्टोपाध्याय जी गए थे और उसके फलस्वरूप एग्रीमेंट हुए । लेकिन इस फील्ड की तरफ और ज्यादा ध्यान देने की जरूरत है । मिडिल ईस्ट के देशो के साथ हमारी जितनी ट्रेड है इससे वह और भी ज्यादा बढायी जा सकती है ।

काटेज इडस्ट्रीज, विल्लेज लेवेल इडस्ट्रीज आहिस्ता आहिस्ता खत्म हो रही है । इनके उत्पादन को अगर एक्सपोर्ट किया जाए तो उसकी बड़ी गुजाइश है । इस इडस्ट्री का जो सबसे बडा क्राइसेस है वह यह है कि जो ट्रेड कारीगर है वे आहिस्ता आहिस्ता खत्म होते जा रहे है आपकी मिनिस्ट्री की यह ड्यूटी है कि वह विल्लेज लेवल इडस्ट्रीज काटेज इडस्ट्री की पैदावार को हम ज्यादा बढाए, उधर ज्यादा ध्यान दे । मैं मानता हू कि इनके लिए एम्पोरियम बने हुए है । लेकिन वे ही काफी नही और हमें इस दिशा मे दूसरे और कई काम करने होंगे । जो लोग अनट्रेड है, देहातो मे पुराने जो कारीगर है उनके वास्ते ट्रेनिंग कोर्स स्टार्ट किए जाए । इस इडस्ट्री की तरफ मै चाहता हू कि आप ज्यादा ध्यान दे ।

वर्ल्ड मे आज कारपेट एक्सपोर्ट की बहुत गुजाइश है और हम इस इडस्ट्री को अपने मुल्क मे बहुत ज्यादा बढा सकते हैं । लेकिन इस मिनिस्ट्री ने इस तरफ पूरी तरह ध्यान नही दिया है । इस वक्त हमारा कारपेट एक्सपोर्ट

तकरीबन 25,26 करोड रुपए की है । इस सिलसिले में हम पिछले दिनो मिनिस्टर साहब से मिले भी थे । अगर कारपेट इडस्ट्री पर पूरी तरह ध्यान दिया जाए, तो तकरीबन 400 करोड रुपए का एक्सपोर्ट अकेली इस इडस्ट्री से ही हो सकता है, और हमारे मुल्क के एक मिलियन आदमियो को काम भी मिल सकता है । यह बहुत आसान और सिम्पल काम है । हमारे मिनिस्टर साहब, श्री चट्टोपाध्याय, ने इस तरफ ध्यान दिया है, लेकिन जिस एनथ्यूजिएज्म और जोश के साथ इस काम को आर्गेनाइज करने की जरूरत थी, उस तरह वह आर्गेनाइज नही किया जा रहा है । मै मिनिस्टर साहब से दरख्वास्त करूगा कि वह कारपेट एक्सपोर्ट को प्रायर्टी दे ।

हम इस साल एक मिलियन टन शूगर का एक्सपोर्ट करना चाहते है । लेकिन इस मुल्क की शूगर लाबी चाहती है कि उस पर एक्सपोर्ट न हो । इस मिनिस्ट्री का यह फर्ज है कि वह इस टारगट को पूरा करे । अगर पूरी मेहनत की जाए, तो अगले साल हम 15 लाख टन शूगर यहा से एक्सपोर्ट कर सकते है। शूगर एवेलेवल है और उसका प्रोडक्शन बढाया जा सकता है, लेकिन शूगर लाबी का अपना एक इट्रस्ट है, जिसकी वजह से शूगर का अपना एक्सपोर्ट नही बढ रहा है । शूगर का एक्सपोर्ट बढाने से हमारे मुल्क को बहुत फायदा हो सकता है ।

इस वक्त तो एक लाख टन बासमती चावल एक्सपोर्ट होता है । लेकिन मै समझता है कि इस मुल्क मे तीन, साढे तीन लाख टन बासमती चावल इकठ्ठा किया जा सकता है जो मिडिल ईस्ट कट्रीज को एरक्सपोर्ट हो सकता है, और उस से हमको बहुत बडी फारेन एक्सचेज मिल सकती है । इस तरफ ध्यान देने की जरूरत है ।

सरकार की तरफ से कहा जाता है कि हम बडे यूनिट्स को सपोर्ट नही करेगे और छोटे यूनिट्स को जिन्दा रखेगे । पजाब और हरियाणा दो ऐसे सूबे है, जहा इडस्ट्री बिडला, टाटा या डालमिया की नहीं हैं— किसी बडे मोनोपोलिस्ट की इडस्ट्री नही है । इन दो सूबो के एक्सपोर्ट से करोडो रुपए का फारेन एक्सचेज इस मुल्क को मिलता है । लेकिन इन दोनो सूबो मे आज इडस्ट्री खत्म हो रही है—वह पूरी तरह से डेवलेप नही हो रही है । पजाब मे जो स्माल स्केल इडस्ट्रियलिस्ट मशीन गुड्स, साइकिल-पार्टस और हेंड टूल्स बना कर एक्सपोर्ट करते है, उनकी एसेस्ड कैपेसिटी के मुताबिक उन्हे जितना स्टील मिलना चाहिए, उसका सिर्फ तीन फीसदी उनको मिलता है । मिनिस्ट्री आफ कामर्स का फर्ज है कि पजाब और हरियाणा में—अमृतसर बटाला, जालधर लुधियाना, राजपुरा, फरीदाबाद, सोनीपत, और पानीपत वगैरह में—जो एक्सपोर्ट ओरियटिड इडस्ट्रीज लगी हुई है, वह उनकी जरूरी रियात को पूरा करे । और उनको मुश्किलात को दूर करने की कोशिश करे । मै चाहूगा कि मिनिस्टर साहब और डिप्टी मिनिस्टर साहब कुछ वक्त निकालें और दो-दो दिन राजपुरा, अमृतसर, जालधर, लुधियाना, और फरीदाबाद मे बैठे । वहा के लोगो से मिले और यह मालूम करे कि उनके सामने क्या क्या डिफिकल्टीज है ।

ये लोग पूरी मेहनत के साथ मुल्क का एक्सपोर्ट बढा रहे है । अकेला लुधियाना 50 करोड रुपए का फारेन एक्सचेज हर साल एक्सपोर्ट के जरिए ला कर देता है । इसी तरह अकेला अमृतसर करोडो रुपए का फारेन एक्सचेज अर्न कर के देता है । आज इन इडस्ट्री के कदम कमजोर हो गये है । हमारा फर्ज है कि हम उन इडस्ट्रीज को अपने पैरो पर खडा होने में मदद दे, उन को मजबूत करे और उनकी डिफीकल्टीज को रिमूव करे ।

जहा तक कैमिकल इडस्ट्रीज का ताल्लुक है हमने फ्रेकफर्ट मे इन्टरनेशनल कैमिकल इडस्ट्रीज की एक एग्जीब्यूशन देखी थी । उसमे इडियन डेलीगेशन भी गया था और

[श्री सतपाल कपूर]

हमारी कैमिकल इंडस्ट्री के स्टाल भी लगे थे। उन लोगों की इस मिनिस्ट्री के खिलाफ सबसे बड़ी शिकायत यह है कि हालांकि उनको इन्टरनेशनल आर्डर तो बहुत मिले रहे हैं, लेकिन उनके आर्डर्ज की डेट बाउंड होने की वजह से वे उनको पूरा नहीं कर पाते हैं, क्योंकि जो समान उन्होंने ही बना कर भेजना होता है उसके लिए मशीनरी वगैरह जिन चीजों की इम्पोर्ट करने की जरूरत पड़ती है छः-छः महीने तक उनके इम्पोर्ट लाइसेंस मिनिस्ट्री से नहीं मिलते हैं। उनकी तजवीज यह है कि—और मैंने मिनिस्टर साहब से मिलकर भी यह बात कही थी—कि जो यूनिट कैमिकल मशीनरी बनाते हैं उनके आइटम्ज के इम्पोर्ट लाइसेंस एडवान्स में दे दिए जाएं और हर साल उनसे हिसाब ले लिया जाए कि पिछले साल फलां फलां आइटम्ज के एडवान्स इम्पोर्ट लाइसेंस उनको दिये गये थे, उन्होंने उनमे से कितने यूज़ किये हैं और कितने नहीं यूज़ किये हैं। हमारे इंडियन डेलीगेशन का कहना था कि अगर यह छोटा सा काम कर दिया जाए, तो कैमिकल इंडस्ट्री का एक्सपोर्ट तीन गुना ज्यादा हो सकता है। इस वक्त उसका एक्सपोर्ट 12 से 15 करोड़ रुपया है, जबकि वह 50 करोड रुपए के नज़दीक पहुंच सकता है।

एक इंडस्ट्री का जिक्र करते हुए मुझे बड़ा अफसोस होता है। अमृतसर ने सारे हिन्दुस्तान को सिखाया कि रैग्ज से शडी बना कर कम्बल तैयार किये जा सकते हैं। और वह इंडस्टी सारे हिन्दुस्तान मे फैल रही है। पिछले दिनों पचास के करीब नये लाइसेंस दिये गये, लेकिन जिन लोगों ने—पंजाब के लोगों ने यह काम सारे हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों को सिखाया, उनको एक भी लाइसेंस नही दिया गया। पता नही, मिनिस्ट्री ने किस इन्ट्रेस्ट को सामने रखकर और किस फार्मूले के बेसिस पर ये लाइसेंस बाँटे हैं। प्रो० चट्टोपाध्याय उस वक्त इस मिनिस्ट्री में नही थे। लेकिन मैं इस बात की सख्त निन्दा करता हूं कि हालांकि पंजाब ने यह इंडस्ट्री सारे हिन्दुस्तान को सिखायी, लेकिन किसी पंजाबी को एक भी नया लाइसेंस नहीं दिया गया। होशियारपुर के लोगों ने जो एक बैकवर्ड एरिया है, एप्लायी किया, और पंजाब गवर्नमेंट ने भी रिकमेंड किया इसके अलावा अमृतसर के लोगों ने भी एप्लायी किया, लेकिन एक भी लाइसेंस पंजाब में नहीं दिया गया। मिनिस्टर साहब इस मामले में दुबारा गौर करें और देखें कि जिन लोगों ने मुल्क में इस इडस्ट्री को शुरू किया है, उन को क्यों इग्नोर किया गया है।

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): I support the Demands of the Ministry of Commerce. Of course, there is a very good sign of improvement in the functioning of the Ministry. Hopefully, the graph of exports is rising. At the same time, there are some problems which still remain which might affect indigenous industry as well as agriculturists producing cash crops.

First of all, I come to textile machinery. This is a matter which has already been taken up. Textile machinery in the country is produced by one or two monopoly groups. Here I find there is a double approach by the Ministry. When we take up the question of rubber growers and export of rubber, they say that if there is surplus after meeting indigenous requirements, they will export. But in so far as textile machinery is concerned, there is a heavy demand in the country today. There are many small textile units suffering for want of machinery. But the Government say 'We have got an international market and we must export'. I ask : is this not done only to help Birlas? Because Birla is the main producer of textile machinery. I do not think Shri Chattopadhyay is interested in export of textile machinery only because it is in Calcutta. But is this policy not helping only the Birlas? Why not adopt the same standard in regard to rubber as you have adopted in the case of textile machinery? And what are you earning through this export of textile machinery? Only a sum

of Rs. 3.5 crores according to an answer furnished to us. Your main intention is to help the Birlas. Otherwise please explain why you are exporting textile machinery when there is a heavy demand for such machinery in the country itself.

Due to the shortness of time, I must now come to my own State.

Here, an answer has been given last Friday by the hon. Minister. Of course, they would not say Statewise, but I will refer to the answer given to the Unstarred Question No. 5822. They have said that the marine products had gone up to Rs. 70 crores and it may go up again to Rs. 87 crores. Definitely, we can claim a major share of it from my own State.

About rubber, the situation is very pitiable, but I will deal with it later on. Take then, tea; both of us can claim a share in it. Kerala's share is there. The total comes to Rs. 200 crores worth of export from the Kerala ports alone. Then there is cashew, coir, coffee—everything In this connection, I shall say a few words about coffee. I do regret to say that the Commerce Minister has not taken note of the problems of the coffee growers of my own State. In the Wynad area of our State—Shri Unnikrishnan is representing that area —there are large areas where coffee is grown in the estates. The Government have imposed a duty there. I regret to say that the Commerce Ministry, which should have known the implications and should have understood the problems of the coffee growers, have not acted properly. The Government have not saved the coffee growers from the heavy burden which has been imposed on them. I hope the Commerce Ministry will take it very seriously if they are aware of the problem

As far as marine development is concerned, I am very glad that the Marine Development Authority is doing very well. My only regret is they are not getting proper attention or a proper deal from the Udyog Bhavan. Many of the people sitting in Udyog Bhavan —I do not blame them—have seen neither the sea nor the fish. So, they cannot decide things by simply sitting there.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am sure Mr. George has seen both.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola) : And also Shri Chattopadhyaya, because in Bengal there is a lot of fish.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : In regard to the Marine Development Authority, the attention if the people sitting in Udyog Bhavan is lacking. For instance, take the allotment of trawlers. There is a heavy pressure from the big business houses, namely, Indian Tobacco, Union Carbide, Britannia, Raunak International, etc; also from Tatas and Birlas. 50 trawelrs—who will allot them? Can the Commerce Ministry do it? The Ministry of Agriculture is also concerned with it. There are conferences. In this matter, the small exporters or the small people numbering about 200 to 300 on the Kerala coast have been excluded because of the heavy pressure in favour of the big business houses. Even in this allotment, I regret to say that the Marine Development Authority has not been taken into confidence or it has not been consulted. I would like to know why, if the Marine Development Authority is concerned with all aspects of the marine products and it deals with the export of the entire marine items. the Government ignores the suggestions and the facts? The Marine Development Authority has made a suggestion

You will be surprised to know that last year the Indian Tobacco incurred a heavy loss to the tune of Rs. 45 lakhs in their marine business. Still, they are very eager to continue? Why? Even with a loss of Rs. 45 lakhs, Indian Tobacco is very eager to continue fishing in the sea coast for export purposes. It is not actually to fish but to fish some other things. That is why we said, why can't you stop the incentive import licensing to these people.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : From tobacco to fish is a long jump.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : They are losing. Rs. 45 lakhs is a huge amount. My point is this. We requested the Government in the Consultative Committee also to cancel the incentive import licence which attracts these big business houses into this business and to import whatever they want. They can do the mischief and they can make underinvoicing and after the accumulation of foreign exchange abroad, they do all kinds of manipulations in the marine products export trade. That is why even though they are losing money they continue in this business and they want to swallow the entire lot of small exporters on the Kerala coast. I requested the Minister to consider the proposal, the suggestion of the small marine products exporters to cancel the incentive import licence. Why can't you do it? It is saving of foreign exchange. If you want to save foreign exchange, cancel it. What is wrong in cancelling it? I hope the Minister will consider it. Sir, I would like to request the hon. Minister to give due consideration to the proposals and suggestions of the Marine Development Authority, which consists of experts in the marine field.

Sir, on Friday, there was a big debate here. I do not want to go into the details. But, I want to complain against the Commerce Ministry. The insurance companies are not giving rejection cover to small people. It is very good But, I do not know why the Commerce Ministry kept quiet. The insurance companies gave about Rs. 3.5 crores by way of rejection cover to three big firms, namely, Indian Tobacco, Britannia and Raunak International. Is it not a loss to the country? Rs. 3.5 crores in foreign exchange. Why is this given only to these three big firms? Why is there this discrimination? Why other people have not been allowed this benefit? Why only these three companies, two foreign companies and one other company, should be given this insurance rejection cover, to the tune of about Rs. 35 lakhs? I am sorry, the Commerce Minister kept quiet.

Now, I come to rubber. In regard to such important matters, the Minister should give them a fair deal. Here, I have before me, the reply given by the Minister to an unstarred question. We are demanding people in Kerala, representatives of the Rubber Board as well as Members of Parliament—that rubber should be exported. The Minister cautiously said that surplus rubber has been exported. I would like to know, how much surplus is there in the country today? In India, I believe, about 2,12,000 hectares are under rubber cultivation. This has shot up from 21,000 and odd hectares, 25 years ago. This is good. Sir, you may be surprised to know, in my own State, 70% of them are small growers, holding about one acre and so on. There is heavy demand for rubber in the world market today. According to newspaper reports, the price in the international market is about 60 to 66 pounds. The international market is controlled by the big companies like Dunlop, Firestone etc. The Tariff Commission fixed a price of Rs. 525 per quintal, in regard to the small growers. The Commerce Ministry was good enough to come forward and make an announcement that they will export. But, how much have we exported? According to the information given in reply to unstarred question 5774 by Shri Samar Guha, we have exported 2600 tonnes. We have earned Rs. 147 lakhs. Here, I charge the STC, either they are ignorant of the business or they have failed to get for our rubber, the international price. We have exported only 2600 tonnes, valued at Rs. 147 lakhs. On an average, it comes to about Rs. 570 per quintal. You must understand that the international price is 60 to 66 pounds. This is more than Rs. 1000. Here, the STC have failed. Why did not the STC export 5000 tonnes, as announced, and get for our product, the international price? Why is the price very low? In this also, the STC went into the open market as traders and they could not purchase, when the Kerala Rubber Marketing Federation offered them a higher price. The country has lost a certain amount. The hon. Minister mentioned about surplus. In reply to the same question, the hon. Minister said that there is 5 months' stock with

the rubber manufacturers. One month's stock means, 10,000 tonnes. So, 50,000 tonnes of rubber is lying idle with the manufacturers. According to the hon. Minister, there is a minimum surplus of 14,000 tonnes and the total production is 1,24,000 tonnes. I would like to ask a question what is the real surplus ? The real surplus in the country today is more than 60 000 tonnes of rubber. I agree, the price is a little high. This is because, the international market value is high. Otherwise, with 50,000 tonnes in stock with these big cartels, the prices would have crumbled This was not the case, because, the Commerce Ministry was good enough to export at least some quantity My request to the Government is, when the prevailing international price is 60 to 66 pounds, why should we not export 50,000 tonnes of rubber ? There is ample production. Production is going up every day. Stock is there; carry-over stock is there. According to his own answer, there is a surplus. When you take into account the surplus and the carry-over stock, you can export 60—70,000 tonnes and you can earn Rs. 50 crores in foreign exchange. Why should the Government hesitate to do this ?

Lastly, I would like to mention about subsidy. The subsidy was fixed by the Tariff Commission in 1960 It is Rs. 2471 per acre, for replantation. In other countries, it is high. In Malaysia, it is about Rs. 6798 and in Sri Lanka it is about Rs 4483. The Tariff Commission and the Rubber Small Holdings Economic Enquiry Committee recommended an increase in the subsidy to the Kerala farmers. We are not demanding anything from the Plan outlay or from the Commerce Ministry's funds. They are collecting a cess of Rs. 35 lakhs every years and Rs. 110 million are lying idle. Why can't they use this for increasing the subsidy for replantation ? How else can the fifth plan target of 2.25 lakh tons be achieved ? I hope the minister will consider it.

A word about coir. I know it is not the ministry's fault; they tried their level best to get EEC concessions. But it is a matter of regret that the export of coir goods has gone down and last year's target of Rs. 14 crores has not been reached. I hope this matter will be taken up with the Industries Ministry and the needful will be done.

श्री मुहम्मद जमीलुर्रहमान (किशनगंज) : मोहतरिम डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, मिनिस्ट्री आफ कामर्स के जो नोट्स हम को सर्कुलेट हुए हैं, उनके पेज 3 पर लिखा हुआ है —

The objectives of the Ministry of Commerce are :

To organise and develop the country's external trade;

to regulate the country's external trade;

to promote exports of Indian products and commodities;

to develop export-oriented industries;

to disseminate commercial information to the general public;

to administer enemy property in India;

to enforce the adoption of the metric system of weights and measures;

to regulate the country's internal trade.

इन मेन आब्जेक्टिवज को देखने के बाद मुझे तो ऐसा मालुम होता है कि वाकई इस महकमा की बडी जिम्मेदारियां हैं मुल्क की मुआशी हालत को दुरुस्त करने में या मुल्क को तिजारत को आगे बढाने में, चाहें मुल्क के अन्दर हो या बाहर हो । लेकिन इसके जो परफारमेन्सेज हैं, उनको देखकर मुझे नाउम्मीद हुई है । मैं मिसाल के तौर पर आप से अर्ज करूं—जूट कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया को ले लीजिए । इस कारपोरेशन से मैं इतना दुखी हूं कि जिसका बयान नही कर सकता अगर आप इजाजत दें तो इस कारपोरेशन को 'ज्यूज कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया' कहने के लिए तैयार हूं । इस कारपोरेशन ने किसानों का

[श्री मु० जमीलुर्रहमान]

खून चूसा है, किसानो के साथ ज्यादती की है, किसानो को गरीब से गरीबतर बनाया है। इस कारपोरेशन के अन्दर एक मकम्मिल साजिश चल रही है—मिल आनर्स के साथ किसानो को चूसने और लूटने की। सरकार के नोट के अनुसार 157 रु० और कुछ पैसे फी क्विटल जूट का भाव मूकर्रर किया गया है, लेकिन आप को ताज्जुब होगा, इस अवधि मे जब कि 30 मार्च को मैं अपनी कास्टीचूएन्सी मे लौटकर आया हू, मैंने अपने हल्के के पच्चीसो किसानो से पूछा, परचेजर्स से पूछा, उन्होने बताया कि 30 रुपए से लेकर 50 रुपए फी मन तक बिक रहा है। यह खून चूसने की बात नही तो और क्या है ? एसे कारपोरेशन का क्या फायदा, इतना खर्चा इस कारपोरेशन पर करने का क्या फायदा है, इतने लोगो को कारपोरेशन मे बहाल रखने का क्या फायदा है।

एक माननीय सदस्य जूट पैदा करना बन्द कर दीजिए।

श्री मुहम्मद जमीलुर्रहमान वह तो होगा ही। किसान अपने आप बन्द कर देगा। आप देख लीजिए कितने हैक्टर्ह मे जूट की पैदावार की कमी हुयी है, किसान खुद छोडता जा रहा है। जब वह एक मन जूट बेचता है, तो उसकी कीमत से 10 सेर अनाज खरीद कर लाता है—इस का क्या मकसद है ?

मैं आप से अर्ज कर रहा था—यह कारपोरेशन शाइलाक की तरह से किसानो का खून चूमने पर तुली हुई है। जब तक जूट कारपोरेशन मे सुधार नही आयेगा, किसानो को मुकम्मिल दाम नही मिलेगा, उसका जो पैसा जूट पैदा करने मे लगा हुआ है, जब तक नही निकलता है —किसानो का कल्याण होने वाला नही है, उनकी हालत वद से बदतर होती जायेगी। और होती जा रही है।

मैंने जिले पूर्णिया मे और खासकर मेरे हल्के में यह कैश-क्रप है। इसके अलावा दूसरी फसल मेरे हल्के मे धान की होती है। इस कैश-क्राप को देखकर ही लोग अपनी खेती के काम को अपने खाने के काम में चलाते हैं। लेकिन आप जरा देखिए—जब एक मन की कीमत 30 रुपए मिलती है, तो उसका गुजारा कैसे होगा जब कि दूसरी चीजो की कीमते रात दिन बढती जा रही है, तीन चार और पाच गुना तक बढती जा रही है।

यह जूट कारपोरेशन का एक आस्पेक्ट था। अब दूसरा आस्पेक्ट लीजिए—किसानो को सीड नही मिलता है, अगर मिलता है तो जैसा मैंने शिन्दे साहब को लिखा था— सात और आठ नौ रुपए किलो मे मिलता है और उस पर भी इतना दगा फिसाद होता है कि किसानो के सर फटते हैं, कुर्ता फटता है, एक हगामा मचता है। आज आपकी कारपोरेशन किसानो को फर्टीलाइजर नही दे सकती, पानी नही दे सकती, बिजली नही दे सकती, जितनी तकलीफे हैं सब किसानो को बरदाश्त करनी पडती हैं।

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER These relate to the Ministry of Agriculture

SHRI MD JAMILURRAHMAN · There must be coordination between the Commerce Ministry and the Ministry of Agriculture, because a lot of foreign exchange is earned by this particular crop

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER · All right, they will pass this on to the Ministry of Agriculture.

श्री मुहम्मद जमीलुर्रहमान: आप जूट सैन्टर्स की खरीदारी की बात को लीजिये। मेरे हल्के मे एक सैन्टर है—किशन गज मे जब कि 95 परसेन्ट किसान जूट पैदा करने वाले हैं। नार्थ बगाल की भी यही हालत है, आसाम की भी यही हालत है। मेरे हल्के मे जहा एक सेन्टर है, 6 लाख ग्रोअर्स है—अब आप बतलाइये एक सैन्टर कैसे उनकी जरूरत को पूरा कर सकता है। अभी भट्टाचार्य जी कह रहे थे—किसान अपनी गाडी मे माल लाद कर लाता है, सुबह अपने घर से चलता है, दोपहर तक वहा (कारपोरेशन) पहुचता है, उस के बाद उस को कह दिया जाता है कि हम तुम्हारा माल नही लेगे क्योकि खराब है।

बाहर दलाल लोग मौजूद है जो 30 रुपये में उस का माल खरीद लेते है और फिर वही माल सरकार के गोदाम में 157 रुपये कुछ पैसे मे जमा हो जाता है और उस से जो आमदनी होती है—आधा तेरा और आधा मेरा—आपस मे बाट लेते हैं—यह हालत आप के जूट कारपोरेशन की है । मोहतरिम डिप्टी-स्पीकर साहब, आप भी हमारे एरिये से आते जाते है—आप की कास्टीचुयन्सी मे भी किसानो का जो दुखदर्द है, उस को आप बखूबी समझते होगे ।

मै आप के जरिये सरकार का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हू—आप जूट सैन्टर्स ज्यादा से ज्यादा तादाद मे बनाइये । नार्थ बगाल आसाम, मेघालय, इन सब जगहो पर ज्यादा से ज्यादा सैन्टर्स खोलिए जो किसानो के इजी-रीच मे हो। आप जानते है कि किसानो के पास कोई ऐसा जोरदार साधन तो नही है कि ट्रक मे भरा और 10 मिनट मे पहुचा दिया, वह तो अपनी बैलगाडी या भैसगाडी मे भर कर लाता है । मैं चाहता हू कि मेरे हल्के मे आप इन जगहो पर सैन्टर्स खोले—ठाकुरगज, बहादुर गज, विशनपुर, पवाखार्ली, लोहागाडा, जोकीहाट, कुसेल, डुमरिया, पलासी, फुलवरयाह ट, ढवेली, दीघलबाक, कीलयागजहाट, सिकटी, सैदाबादहाट, बरधा, मदनपुर, कासतहाट, डेहरी, वारसीहाट, अमौर रैटाहाट ये तमाम हल्के मेर इलाके मे है जहा 90 फीसदी किसान जूट ग्रोअस है । इसी तरह से नार्थ बगाल, आसाम मे भी खोले जाये ताकि किसानो को राहत मिल सके ।

पूर्णिया मे एक जूट मिल लगाने की बात पिछले दो सालो से सुन रहा हू, सुनते-सुनते कान भी पकने लगे है, लेकिन जूट मिल अभी तक नही बैठ सकी है । अगर किशन गज मे जूट मिल लग जाये, जैसा कि सरकार ने माना भी है, उस से हजारो लोगो को, पढे लिखे, गैर पढे लिखे, स्किल्ड और अनस्किल्ड लोगो को काम मिलेगा, किसानो को जायज पैसा मिलेगा और जो माल तैयार होगा वह मुल्क मे और मुल्क से बाहर जायगा, जिससे करोडो रुपये का फारन एक्सचेज आयेगा ।

अभी मैने इस किताब मे एक फिगर देखी है—1972-73 मे 2 लाख बेल्स एक्सपोर्ट हुई, लेकिन उसी साल हमारे साथ वाले मुल्क बगाल देश से आप ने 2 53 लाख इम्पोर्ट की । इस का क्या मतलब है ? हमारे किसानो ने जो पैदा किया वह दो लाख किया और इम्पोर्ट किया 2 53 लाख । अब आप का कच्चे माल का एग्रीमेन्ट भी होने वाला है—2 लाख या कुछ बेल्ज का । अपने मुल्क की हालत को भी आप देखे । मैं आपको चेतावनी देना चाहता हू कि एग्रीमेन्ट हो, एक्सपोर्ट बढे, इसमे कोई दो राये नही है और फिर उसमे जूट की ही बात नही है, कोई भी चीज हो, हैडीक्रैफ्ट हो, हैडलूम हो या यूटेसिल्स हो उनकी तरफ भी आपकी तवज्जह जानी चाहिए ।

आखिर मे मै स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कार्पोरेशन के बारे मे कहना चाहता हूँ । स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कार्पोरेशन को तो मै स्टेट तमाशा कार्पोरेशन कहने के लिए तैयार हू । इसका काम सिर्फ यह रह गया है कि कारें बेचने की बात हो तो पर्चा छाप दिया या स्कूटर बनाने की बात हो तो पर्चा छाप दिया लेकिन मै पूछना हू कितने गरीब आदमी कारो पर चढते है और कितने गरीब आदमी स्कूटर पर चढते है ? सही माने मे जो काम होना चाहिए वह नही होता है । एम० टी० सी० जिसको मै स्टेट तमाशा कार्पोरेशन कहता हू वह बुनकरो की मदद कर नही सकता, हैडीक्रैफ्ट की मदद कर नही सकता या मुरादाबाद के बर्तनो का जो काम है उसको कोई मदद दे नही सकता, मुआशी तौर पर या गैर मुआशी तौर पर, जिन चीजो मे इस मुल्क को करोडो रुपए की फारेन एक्सचेज हासिल हो सकती

[श्री मुहम्मद जमीलुर्रहमान]

है । जैसा कि मैं समझता हूं यह कार्पोरेशन कुछ बड़े लोगों का कार्पोशन है । मिल वाले या बड़े उद्योग-धंधे जो कुछ खास चीजें बनाते हैं उसी के लिए यह एक खास फ्रेम तैयार किया गया है, एक ढांचा तैयार किया गया है, लेकिन अवाम जो चीजें बनाते हैं, वह चाहे बर्तन हों, हैंडलूम का सामान हो, उनको मदद करने की कोई भी बात उसकी निगाह में नहीं है । इसलिए मैं चाहूंगा कि इन चीजों की तरफ भी इसकी निगाह आनी चाहिए और हैंडीक्रैफ्ट का सामान है, हैंडलूम का सामान है या मुरादाबादी बर्तन हैं उनके एक्सपोर्ट को इम्पीटस देना चाहिए । हैंडलूम की जो हालत है, बुनकरों की जो हालत है उसके बारे में दास चौधरी जी ने, भट्टाचार्य जी ने और सतपाल कपूर जी ने यहा पर कहा है । मैंने अपने यहां देखा है कि बड़े अच्छे-अच्छे बुनकर हैं और वह बहुत अच्छे अच्छे कपड़े बनाते हैं। बनारस मे मैंने अपनी आखों से देखा है कि एक बुनकर सुबह से शाम तक काम करके एक साड़ी बनाता है और फिर उसको बगल में दाब कर बनारस के चौरस्ते पर खड़ा रहता है लेकिन उसका कोई परसाने हाल नहीं होता । शाम को जो बडे ट्रेडर्स हैं वह उस साड़ी को बीस रुपए में खरीद लेते हैं जबकि उस साड़ी की असल लागत 18-19 रुपए होती है । लेकिन सरकार को कोई चिन्ता नही है कि किस तरह से उसकी मदद हो, कैसे उसको कंपिटीशन से बचाया जाये । दूसरी तरफ नये डिपार्टमेंटस खोले जायें तो उसमें कोई दो रायें नहीं हैं, आफिसर्स बढ़ाए जाये तो कोई दो रायें नही हैं या डी० ए० बढ़ाया जाये तो कोई दो रायें नही है । लेकिन बुनकरों के फायदे के लिये अगर कोई बात सोची जाये तो इन अफसरो की तुरन्त दो राय हो जाती है ।

आखिर में एक बात मीडयम कोर्स क्लाथ बारे में अर्ज करता चाहता हूं कि कम से कम यह कपड़ा तो गरीबों को पहनने दीजिए जिसके लिए आप और हम कमिटेड है कि गरीबों को सस्ते दामों में यह कपड़ा देंगे । आपको चाहिए कि कम से कम यह कपड़ा जिसका रेट एक रुपए 80 पैसे या एक रुपये 90 पैसे है उस पर निगाहे करम कीजिए दूसरे जो कपड़े है टैरीलीन या टेरीकाट— मैं तो उनको पहनता और जानता नही— उन पर आप टैक्स बढ़ाये लेकिन गरीबों को पहनने के लिए यह कोर्स क्लाथ दीजिए ।

काटेज इण्डस्ट्रीज का जहां तक सवाल है, उसको बढ़ावा देने के लिए हर ब्लाक में दो दो काटेज इण्डस्ट्रीज खोली जानी चाहिए ताकि पढ़े-लिखे और गैर पढ़े लिखे लोग, जिनमें आज अशांति फैली हुई है उनको वहां पर रोजगार मिल सके और साथ ही साथ वहां पर माल तैयार हो सके जिसको एक्स-पोर्ट करके लाखों करोड़ों का फारन एक्सचेंज कमा सकें ।

[شری محمد جمیل الرحمان (کنن گنج) : محترم ڈپٹی سپیکر صاحب ، منسٹری آف کامرس کے جو نوٹس ہم کو سرکولیٹ ہوئے ہیں ان کے صفحہ ۳ پر لکھا ہوا ہے -

The objectives of the Ministry of Commerce are :

To organise and develop the country's External trade;

to regulate the country's external trade;

to promote exports of Indian products and commodities;

to develop export-oriented industries;

to disseminate commercial information to the general public;

to administer every property in India;

to enforce the adoption of metric system of weights and measures;

to regulate the country's internal trade.

ان میں آبجکٹیوز کو دیکھنے کے بعد مجھے تو ایسا معلوم ہوتا ہے کہ واقعی اس محکمے کی بڑی ذمہ داریاں ہیں ملک کی معاشی حالت کو درست کرنے میں یا ملک کی تجارت کو آگے بڑھانے میں، چاہے ملک کے اندر ہو یا باہر ہو۔ لیکن اس کے جو پرفورمنسز ہیں ان کو دیکھ کر تو مجھے ناامیدی ہوتی ہے۔ میں مثال کے طور پر آپ سے عرض کروں۔ جوٹ کارپوریشن آف انڈیا کو لے لیجئے۔ اس کارپوریشن سے میں ایسا دیکھتی ہوں کہ جس کا بیان نہیں کر سکتا۔ اگر آپ اجازت دیں تو میں اس کارپوریشن کو ''جوٹ کارپوریشن آف انڈیا،، کہنے کے لئے تیار ہوں۔ اس کارپوریشن نے کسانوں کا خون چوسا ہے، کسانوں کے ساتھ زیادتی کی ہے، کسانوں کو غریب سے غریب تر بنایا ہے۔ اس کارپوریشن کے اندر ایک مکمل سازش چل رہی ہے۔ مل اونرز کے ساتھ مل کر کسانوں کو چوسنے اور لوٹنے کی۔ سرکار کے نوٹ کے مطابق ۱۰۷ روپئے اور کچھ پیسے فی کوئنٹل جوٹ کا بھاؤ مقرر کیا گیا ہے، لیکن آپ کو تعجب ہوگا، اس اوقات میں جب کہ ۳۰ مارچ کو میں اپنی کانسٹی چیونسی سے لوٹ کر آیا ہوں، میں نے اپنے حلقے کے پچیسیوں کسانوں سے پوچھا، پرچیرز سے پوچھا، انہوں نے بتایا کہ ۳۰ روپئے سے لیکر ۵۰ روپئے فی من تک بک رہا ہے۔ یہ خون چوسنے کی

بات نہیں تو اور کیا ہے؟ ایسے کارپوریشن کا کیا فائدہ ہے، ایسا خرچ اس کارپوریشن پر کرنے کا کیا فائدہ ہے۔ ایسے لوگوں کو اس کارپوریشن میں بحال رکھنے کا کیا فائدہ ہے؟۔

ایک ماننیہ سدسیہ۔ جوٹ پیدا کرنا بند کر دیجئے۔

سری محمد حمید الرحمان۔ وہ تو ہوگا ہی۔ کسان اسے آپ بند کر دینگا۔ آپ دیکھ لیجئے کسے ہیکٹیئر میں جوٹ کی پیداوار کی کمی ہوئی ہے، کسان خود چھوڑتا جا رہا ہے۔ جب وہ ایک من جوٹ بیچتا ہے تو اس کی قیمت سے ۱۰ سیر اناج خرید کر لاتا ہے۔ اس کا کیا مقصد ہے؟

میں آپ سے عرض کر رہا تھا، یہ کارپوریشن سائیلاک کی طرح سے کسانوں کا خون چوسنے پر تلی ہوئی ہے۔ جب تک جوٹ کارپوریشن میں سدھار نہیں آئیگا کسانوں کو مکمل دام نہیں ملے گا، ان کا جو نیسہ جوٹ پیدا کرنے میں لگا ہوا ہے جب تک وہ نہیں ملتا ہے کسانوں کا کلیان ہونے والا نہیں ہے، ان کی حالت بد سے بدتر ہوتی جائیگی۔ اور ہوتی جا رہی ہے۔

میرے صلع پورنیہ میں اور خاص کر میرے حلقے میں یہ کیش کراپ ہے۔ اس کے علاوہ دوسری فصل میرے حلقے میں دھان کی ہوتی ہے۔ اس کیش کراپ کو بیچ کر ہی لوگ

سری محمد جمیل الرحمان۔ اب جوٹ سیٹرز کی خریداری کی بات لیجئے۔ میرے حلقے میں ایک سیٹر ہے، کس نج میں۔ جب کہ ۹۵ پرسنٹ کسان جوٹ پیدا کرنے والے ہیں۔ پارٹ بنگال کی بھی یہی حالت ہے، آسام کی بھی یہی حالت ہے۔ میرے حلقے میں جہاں ایک سیٹر ہے، ۔ لاکھ روپیہ ہیں۔ اب آپ بتلائیے ایک سیٹر کیسے ان کی ضرورت کو پورا کر سکتا ہے۔ ابھی پٹنا ہائی کورٹ نے کہا رہے تھے کسان اپنی گاڑی میں مال لے کر آتا ہے، صبح سے شام تک انتظار کرتا ہے، دوپہر تک وہاں کارپوریشن کا جاتا ہے اس کے بعد اس کو کہہ دیتا ہے کہ ہمارا مال نہیں لیا گیا ہے۔ بلکہ وہاں موجود ہیں جو ۳۰ روپئے میں اس کا مال خرید لیتے ہیں اور پھر وہی مال سرکار کے گوداموں میں ۱۵۰ روپئے فی کوئنٹل میں جمع ہو جاتا ہے اور اس سے جو آمدنی ہوتی ہے۔ آدھا ہمارا اور آدھا تمہارا۔ آپس میں بانٹ لیتے ہیں۔ وہ حالت آپ کے جوٹ کارپوریشن کی ہے۔ محترم ڈپٹی سپیکر صاحب، اب بھی ہمارے ادھر سے آئے جاتے ہیں۔ آپ کی ڈسٹلی جو سیٹی میں بھی کسانوں کا جو دکھ درد ہے اس کو آپ بخوبی سمجھتے ہیں۔

میں آپ کے ذریعے سرکار کا دھیان دلانا چاہتا ہوں۔ اب جوٹ سیٹرز

[سری محمد جمیل الرحمان]

اپنے کھیتی کے کام کر رہے ہیں۔ اسے کھانے کے کام کو چلانے میں۔ ایک اب ذرا دیکھئے جب ایک من کی قیمت ۳۰ روپے ہوتی ہے تو اس کا گذارہ کیسے ہوگا جب کہ دوسری چیزوں کی قیمتیں آسمان کو چھو رہی ہیں، ان حالات اور ماحول میں کیا کیا جا رہا ہے۔

یہ جوٹ کارپوریشن کا ایک آسپیکٹ تھا۔ دوسرا آسپیکٹ ایسے، کسانوں کو وقت نہیں ملتا ہے، اور اگر ملتا بھی ہے تو جیسا میں نے سندے صاحب کو لکھا تھا، سات آٹھ اور دو روپئے کلو میں ملتا ہے اور اس پر بھی اسا دینگا نہیں ہوتے ہے کہ کسانوں کے سر پھٹے ہیں، ذرہ پیٹا ہے، ایک ہنگامہ مچا ہے۔ آج آپ کی کارپوریشن کسانوں کو فرٹیلائزر نہیں دے سکتی پانی نہیں دے سکتی بجلی نہیں دے سکتی جسی بکلیمیں ہیں سب کسانوں کو برداشت کرنی پڑتی ہیں۔

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER These relate to the Ministry of Agriculture

SHRI MD JAMIL URRAHMAN There must be coordination between the Commerce Ministry and the Ministry of Agriculture, because a lot of foreign exchange is earned by this particular crop

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER All right, they will pass this on the Ministry of Agriculture

جو مال تیار ہوگا وہ ملک میں اور ملک سے باہر جائیگا، جس سے کروڑوں روپے کا فارن ایکسچینج آئیگا۔

ابھی میں نے اس کتاب میں ایک آنکڑا دیکھا ہے ۱۹۷۲-۷۳ میں ۲ لاکھ بیلس ایکسپورٹ ہوئی، لیکن اسی سال ہمارے یہ جو والے ملک کے دیش نے ۲.۵۳ لاکھ امپورٹ کی۔ اس کا کیا مطلب ہے ہمارے کسانوں نے جو پیدا کیا وہ دو لاکھ کا اور امپورٹ کیا ۲.۵۳ لاکھ کا اب اچھے مال کا ایکزیمپٹ بھی ہونے والا ہے۔ وہ لاکھ کا بھی مہنگا ہے۔ اے ملک کی حالت تو بھی آپ دیکھیں۔ میں اب تو جاؤں دینا چاہتا ہوں کہ ایکزیمپٹ ہو، ایکسپورٹ بڑھے، اس میں کوئی دو رائے نہیں ہیں اور پھر اس میں جوٹ کی ہی بات نہیں ہے، کوئی بھی چیز ہو، ہینڈیکرافٹ ہو، ہینڈلوم ہو یا دوسری ہوں ان کی طرف بھی آپ کی توجہ ہونی چاہئے۔

آخر میں میں سٹیٹ ٹریڈنگ کارپوریشن کے بارے میں کہنا چاہتا ہوں۔ سٹیٹ ٹریڈنگ کارپوریشن کو تو میں سٹیٹ ایمپوریم کارپوریشن کہنے کے لئے تیار ہوں۔ اس کا کام صرف یہ رہ گیا ہے کہ کاروں بیچنے کی بات ہو تو وہ جہاں دینا چاہتا ہے کوٹہ بیچنے کی بات ہو تو وہ جہاں دینا چاہتا لیکن میں پوچھتا ہوں کتنے غریب آدمی کاروں پر چڑھتے ہیں اور کتنے غریب آدمی سکوٹر پر

زیادہ سے زیادہ تعداد میں بنائے جائیں۔ بنگال، آسام، میگھالیہ، ان سب جگہوں پر زیادہ سے زیادہ سینٹر کھولے جائیں کسانوں کے ایجی ٹیشن میں ہوں۔ آپ جانتے ہیں کہ کسانوں کے پاس کوئی اثاثہ اور سادھن تو نہیں ہے کہ ٹرک میں بھرا اور ۱۰ میل میں پہنچا دیا، وہ تو اسی بیل گاڑی یا بیس گاڑی میں بھر کر لاتا ہے۔ میں چاہتا ہوں کہ میرے حلقے میں اب ان جگہوں پر سینٹر کھولیں۔ تھانہ، ضلع، مہادر گنج، بس ڈپو، ہوا تھانہ، اوما گڈا، جو ڈھاٹ، کوسبل، ڈومریا، بلاسی، بسلوریا ہاٹ، ڈھسلی، ریکلیا ک، سکتی، شداباد ہاٹ، ردھا، مدن پور۔ ڈسپ ہاٹ، دھٹی ہاٹ۔ بارا علاقہ امور، بائسی ہاٹ یہ تمام حلقے میرے علاقے میں ہیں جہاں ۹۰ فیصدی کسان جوٹ کرووز ہیں۔ اسی طرح سے بارڈر بنگال و آسام میں بھی کھولے جائیں تاکہ کسانوں کو راحت مل سکے۔

پورنیہ میں ایک جوٹ مل لگانے کی بات پچھلے دو سالوں سے سن رہا ہوں، میرے سنتے کان بھی پکنے لگے ہیں، لیکن جوٹ مل ابھی تک نہیں بیٹھ سکی ہے۔ اگر کشن گنج میں جوٹ مل لگ جائے، جیسا کہ سرکار نے مانا بھی ہے، اسی سے ہزاروں لوگوں کو، پڑھے لکھے، غیر پڑھے لکھے، سکلڈ اور ان سکلڈ لوگوں کو کام ملے گا، کسانوں کو حاضر پیسہ ملے گا اور

[شری محمد حمیل الرحمان]

پر کہا ہے - میں نے اپنے یہاں لکھا ہے کہ بڑے اچھے اچھے بنکر ہیں اور وہ بہت اچھے اچھے کپڑے بناتے ہیں - بنارس میں میں نے اپنی آنکھوں سے دیکھا ہے کہ ایک بنکر صبح سے شام تک کام کرکے ایک ساری بناتا ہے اور پھر اس کو بیچ میں دلا کر بنارس کے ہوزسے پر چھوڑا رہتا ہے لیکن اس کا کوئی پرسان حال نہیں ہوتا - شام کو جو بڑے ٹریڈرز ہیں وہ اس کی ساڑی کو بیس روپے میں خرید لیتے ہیں جب کہ اس کی ساڑی کی اصل لاگت ۱۸—۱۹ روپے ہوتی ہے - لیکن سرکار کوئی ایسا نہیں ہے - ہے کہ کس طرح سے اس کی مدد ہو، کیسے اس کو کمرشیس سے بچایا جائے - دوسری طرف بے ڈائرکٹس کھولے جائیں تو اس میں کوئی دو رائے نہیں ہیں - آفیسرز بڑھائے جائیں تو کوئی دو رائے نہیں ہیں یا دی - اے - بڑھایا جائے تو کوئی دو رائے نہیں ہیں - لیکن بنکروں کے فائدے کے لئے اگر کوئی بات سوچی جائے تو ان افسروں کی دو رائے ہو جاتی ہیں -

آخر میں ایک بات میڈیم کورس کلاتھ کے بارے میں عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ کم سے کم یہ کپڑا تو غریبوں کو پہنے دیجئے جس کے لئے آپ اور ہم کمیٹڈ ہیں کہ غریبوں کو سستے داموں میں یہ کپڑا دینگے - آپ کو چاہئے کہ کم سے کم یہ کپڑا جس کا ریٹ ایک روپیہ ۸۰ پیسے

جڑھے ہیں، صحیح معنے میں جو کام ہونا چاہئے وہ نہیں ہوتا ہے - ایس - ٹی - سی - جس کو میں سٹیٹ بنامہ کارپوریشن کہتا ہوں وہ بنکروں کی مدد کر نہیں سکتا، ہینڈیکرافٹ کی مدد کر نہیں سکتا یا مرادآباد کے برتنوں کا جو کام ہے اس کو کوئی مدد دے نہیں سکتا. معاشی طور پر یا غیرمعاشی طور پر، جن چیزوں سے اس ملک کو دوروں روپئے کی فارن ایکسچینج حاصل ہو سکتی ہے - جیسا کہ میں سمجھتا ہوں کارپوریشن کچھ بڑے لوگوں کا کارپوریشن ہے - مل والوں یا بڑے ادیوگ دھندے جو کچھ خاص چیزیں بناتے ہیں اسی کے لئے یہ ایک خاص پروگرام تیار کیا گیا ہے ایک ڈھانچہ تیار کیا گیا ہے لیکن عوام جو چیزیں بناتے ہیں وہ چاہے ہینڈ لوم ہو ہینڈ لوم کا سامان ہو ان کو مدد کرنے کی کوئی بھی بات اس کی نگاہ میں نہیں ہے - اس لئے میں چاہوں گا کہ ان چیزوں کی طرف بھی اس کی نگاہ آنی چاہئے اور ہینڈیکرافٹ کا سامان ہے، ہینڈ لوم کا سامان ہے یا مرادآبادی برتن ہیں ان کے ایکسپورٹ کو فروغ امپیٹس دینا چاہئے - ہینڈ لوم کی جو حالت ہے، بنکروں کی جو حالت ہے اس کے بارے میں داس چودھری جی نے، نھٹا چاریہ جی نے اور سب پال کپور جی نے یہاں

ہ ایک روپیہ ۹۰ پیسے ہے اس پر نگاہ ڈرم کیجیے - دوسرے جو کپڑے ھ ں سرپایں یا ڈریکوٹ، میں تو ان کو پھسا اور جانسا نہیں ، ان پر آپ ٹیکس بڑھا ں لیکن غریبوں تو نہیں کے لئے نہ کورس کلاتھ دیجیے -

کانسچ انڈسٹریز کا جہاں تک سوال ہے اس کو بڑھاوا دینے کے لئے ہر دلا ک میں دو دو کانچ انڈسٹریز کھولی جانی چاہئں تاکہ پڑھے لکھے اور سمجھ پڑھے لکھے لوگ جن میں اج اسادی دیس ہوئی ہے ان کو وہاں ر روزگار مل سکے اور ساتھ ہی ساتھ وہاں ر مال ار ہو سکے جس کو ایکسپورٹ کرکے لاکھوں کروڑوں کا فارن ایکسچینج کما سکیں-]

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola) Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir I wish at the outset to compliment the two Ministers in charge of this Ministry and support the Demands of the Ministry Since the teaming up of the two young, progressive and dynamic Ministers in this Ministry, the entire prospect of this Ministry has toned up and there is a feeling of buoyancy in the affairs of this Ministry I would like to submit to these two Ministers that this Ministry can help to stave the entire rot that is taking place in the economy of this country today After all, the Ministry of Commerce reaches the smallest man in the country by way of end-products The Commerce Ministry is the Ministry which is responsible for earning most of the foreign exchange for our country Therefore, if this Ministry really becomes active, it can completely regenerate the entire economy of our country and with other benefits like giving employment, etc , to which I will come presently Therefore, I would submit that this Ministry should take a broader perspective and view of the commercial matters and spheres in this country.

I had the privilege of being in Sweden just a week back and also in Finland, and what I saw and discussed with some of the Ministers and Members of parliament there really threw some light and made me think as to why we cannot do similar things in our country Outside the Communist countries Sweden is known to have a welfare socialist economy in a parliamentary democratic set-up During my discussion I asked them how was it that they maintained economic standards which were higher than even USA's The difference between the average lowest income and the highest income is not more than four times I asked them how they could achieve this miracle, although that country was not rich in any big material The biggest raw material that they have is wood Both Finland and Sweden have more or less the same nature of economy They have some other things also like steel But the major progress has been achieved by way of industries

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER May I tell you the reason ? There is no such things there as swindling, as alleged, in the jute Corporation

SHRI VASANT SATHE I am coming to that, Sir, why there is no swindling I will narrate it, it will benefit us What they told me was that their industrial production was mainly trough big cooperatives And whose cooperatives are these ? The cooperatives of workers, not the bogus cooperatives as we have in our country which have a capitalist character of the so-called producers, you know what is happening in our sugar cooperatives, there are capitalist cooperatives in the sugar industry in our country, worker is still a worker, a slave There, in Sweden one of the biggest cooperative is the House-Building Trade Workers' Cooperative which takes contracts all over the world That Cooperative and similar other cooperatives told me that they are represented in a Board under their Ministry there the Ministry is called

[Shri Vasant Sathe]

the Ministry of Economic Affairs, what you call Ministry of Commerce here. I had the privilege of meeting your counter parts there. When I asked them how they maintained the stability of prices and growth of economy in their country, they said that, under their Ministry, they have a Board and on this Board there are representatives of producers of raw materials, representatives of producers of finished products, mainly cooperatives, and representatives of consumers. It is presided over by the Minister. Every year the Board fixes the prices all along the line, from the producer's end to the consumers' end, of all that is put in the market, of everything that is traded, of everything on which there is commerce. The prices are fixed and those prices are adhered to. I asked him whether there was anything like blackmarket or default or swindling or cheating, and he said, 'Yes; but what we do is this; if there is a default at the retail outlet, we first catch the wholesale outlet; and we take them to task why they supplied the goods to him'. There is an in-built mechanism which they have got. This is what they told me. Although there is law to punish the defaulters, a very stringent law, all the same, they say, it does not become essential to use it.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The farmer brings his jute; it is condemned by the Corporation and he is forced to sell it to the middle man and the middle man sells it to the Corporation at three times the price he pays to the farmer. How will you check it ? What is the Swedish solution to this problem ?

SHRI VASANT SATHE : We do not have that pattern.

So, to-day we have to change the entire character of the capitalistic pattern in our country wherein you are able to exploit, then many compete with each other in that exploitation. So, whatever effort you may make in this country, that will be polluted, corroded and corrupted by this huge sector, the corrupting sector.

Therefore, if you want to change the character, you must introduce a different pattern of commerce. That is what I am trying to point out. But we will have to go into a greater depth about all this and I cannot spell it in the shortest time at my disposal.

One of the most important things in this country is production of exportable goods. Now, I would like to emphasize and I think you are taking steps in that direction, that we should not lay emphasis on exporting raw materials like hides and skins, rubber and other things and even iron. Let us think in terms of exporting more and more manufactured articles. Our country is capable of manufacturing goods, even sophisticated goods like electronics. In the field of handicrafts, there is none to beat this country. Why should you not think of a pattern of this ? Do you know the most popular thing outside in the world to-day that India sends is the handloom cloth ? How crazy they are and how popular this cloth is, both of silk and cotton, you know. And even your major earner of foreign exchange in the field of textiles is your medium, standard and handloom cloth and not the fine and superfine cloth. I have said it again and again in this House. We import Rs. 100 crores worth of cotton in the name of export of fine cloth and these mills utilise that cotton to produce fine and superfine cloth and dump it in the internal market for the consumption of hardly 1.7% of our population who have an income of Rs. 500 per month. Therefore, are you going to take stock of this and change the entire structure and allow more production, decentralise and disperse the units in the rural areas ?

Let more chappals be produced. The Kolhapur chappals—how popular they are, you know. Do you require large scale units like Batas and Flexes for exporting more shoes and chappals ? Do you need to export shoes prepared by big concerns ? Why cannot you go in for products manufactured in small scale units which will give a tremendous employment opportunity ? How are you going to solve the problem of youth unrest in this country if these young men do not get productive employment ? A major reason for their unrest

is that they are the products of an unproductives system of education good for nothing You have not given them any job and their hands are not doing any productive work Then, what will their hands do? This is a major area where your Ministry can play a very important role to give jobs, productive jobs of producing goods to millions of our young men in this country and every village whether it is a product of agro based industries, for example, poultry, dairy or anything, take soyabean and every type of food products we can produce in our country Help him to grow That is real family planning—planning the family of a poor man, give him in kind, give him a buffalo or a small scale unit or an industrial unit and now you give along with it your advice regarding birth control I link it with that That is also important, but that does not concern you So I do not bother you

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER The cow the beef he is concerned with

SHRI VASANT SATHE Then I come to trade part I was in a country like Finland, a far off country more or less cut off from us, but eager to develop trade with us I was glad to hear that our Minister is paying a visit to that country next month They are looking forward to your visit I met the Finance Minister they told us that they are looking forward to your visit They are eager to have talks with you Sir the whole world is shrinking and getting so small It is all a question of specialisation Regarding what is good in one place we need not waste our energy on that very same thing They can produce better newsprint better newsprint, cheaper materials like paper etc We can take that from them They want textiles from us Let us give textiles to them It is a question of mutual benefit in international trade Therefore, there is lot of scope to improve trade, all over the world But ultimately you can export only what surplus you have You produce more There is tremendous manpower in this country You must help to utilise that manpower to produce more goods and in the ultimate analysis it is goods which are wealth After all it is goods that you trade? What is Commerce in short? Goods

PROF D P CHATTOPADHYAYA And services

SHRI VASANT SATHE Services come later Don't worry about services because the moment you talk of services they think in terms of five-star hotels The moment you talk like that, these capitalists—this is a clique—always think in terms of saying Oh, don't worry, in capital-intensive scale, in economy scale, we will encourage more services, etc and that will lead only to cabaret artists

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER It depends upon what service, digging the earth and sowing jute is also service

SHRI VASANT SATHE Those services are there those services are inherent in nature

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER It comes to this—the human quality

SHRI VASANT SATHE They are allied services and they will help, Sir but not as slaves What I say is this In your Commerce Ministry I would beg of you because you have a perspective

SHRI RAJA KULKARNI (Bombay North-East) He is coming to Nagpur He is visiting in a day or two

SHRI VASANT SATHE I know he is coming He will know all about cotton I need not tell you anything of cotton because you will hear it My basic stand today is this I wish to impress this upon our friend Please take this perspective a broader perspective, of utilising the entire human resources of this country and the natural resources to produce more and not allow it to be centralised in the hands of a few

This is the role which your Ministry has to play and to the extent you succeed in playing this role and curbing the capitalist system—I am not talking of the individuals—of exploita-

[Shri Vasant Sathe]

tion in this country, you will succeed in this respect. Thank you, Sir, for giving me the time.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, while submitting the Demands for Grants for the Ministry of Commerce for the favourable and sympathetic consideration of this August House I take this opportunity to make only a very few remarks.

14.59 HRS.

[SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI *—in the Chair*]

In this discussion which started day-before-yesterday and spilled over today many of the hon Members were kind enough to enlighten us with their criticisms and suggestions concerning the functioning of the Ministry of Commerce. At the outset I have to thankfully recollect those of the hon Members who spoke on this subject. Their criticisms were very kind, considerate, constructive and well-meaning.

Sir, a discussion, a review or even a criticism of the functioning of the Ministry of Commerce is never more relevant than to-day in our Independent India. Sir, there was a time when we were all living in a sort of slavery and complacency. Our economy will sustain itself to improve its own import demand through foreign aid.

15 HRS.

Last year, when our Fifth Five Year Plan was on the anvil, we decided about our ambitious task that towards the end of Fifth Five Year Plan, our intention or our aim was zero aid and self-reliance. It was well thought out. We will be able to achieve it by our efforts. 1972-73 was a very unusual year or a lucky year so to say. For the first time, during the past twentyfive years of Independent India, we had a situation where our export figures were higher than our import bill. In fact, it may kindly be collected that at the beginning of the Fourth Five Year Plan, the target for 1972-73 was to achieve the figure of Rs. 1,760 crores. But, Sir, by the efforts of our industrialisation by our workers, farmers, etc., we were able to achieve the unprecedented export figure of Rs. 1,961 crores. Thus, it may also kindly be analysed that we achieved a figure which is Rs. 60 crores above that of the target fixed by us for the year 1973-74. We were able to get a favourable balance of payment position in 1972-73 by exceeding the target fixed for 1973-74. What I am pointing out is that we should not be too complacent about what we achieved. We were looking up to the situation when, after all, India will be definitely able to have a favourable balance of payment position immediately. I still remember that a few critics were rather cryptic about these figures. But, I do not want to go into that aspect. When we achieved a rate of growth of 21.6% in 1972-73, many thought that we would not be able to sustain it. They tried to explain it away by saying that this increase was predominant due to the exports made by us to Bangla Desh. I do not want to go into that aspect also. I would like to say that the prospect for 1973-74 is equally bright and our achievement is equally satisfactory. During the first ten months of 1973-74 —upto January—our export figure is Rs. 1,921 crores. This itself is nearly 22% of the increase over that of 1972-73. We are quite hopeful that even by a very realistic and very modest estimate, we were quite hopeful that when our 1973-74 final tally arrived it would be at least of the order of 18 to 19%. These were the bright sides of the picture on our strategy. Our prospects have been completely thrown aboveboard and out of gear by what happened after October—after the international situation—for which everybody admits that India is not responsible. We cannot improve upon it. That has ultimately led us to a situation where our balance of payment position cannot be in the foreseeable future, at least very much in our favour.

I need not explain that. If we go by the estimate of 1972-73, to what has been achieved in 1973-74, what we earned is 20% to 22% increase in the rate of growth in exports. But, 75% of that will be eaten up by petroleum products and fertilisers which are our basic needs to sustain.

As regards our export efforts, for the Fifth Five Year Plan, our intention or our aim is to maintain a rate of growth ranging from 7% to 8%. We can achieve this. There is no problem for that. We can achieve that. The situation that is existing now after what had happened after October 1973, even this 7% or 8% or 10% of our growth rate will not meet the needs of this country. Naturally, we shall have to strengthen, broad-base and streamline our production base. For a production base we have two types of export commodities—one, the traditional or the agro-based and second, the non-traditional or more sophisticated engineering goods. As regards the non-traditional sector to maintain a higher rate of export it is imperative that we need industrial raw-materials. Now, every item of the industrial raw-materials are inputs for the production of export goods. The price of every item has gone up. So, naturally we are operating in a vicious circle. On the one hand we want to increase exports and on the other hand for sustaining exports we must have imports. We are faced with inevitable import necessity inspite of our best efforts for import substitution. That is one aspect

The second aspect is, as the House is aware, for quite a long time India's exports were based on traditional or agro-based industries. There, Sir, in 1972-73 or 1973-74 even when we are concentrating on non-traditional and engineering goods for a higher rate of growth the performance of the traditional or agro-based industries also is equally satisfactory. Some Members were pointing out that the situation in Tea is not very bright. If they had used past tence I would have agreed. The Ministry of Commerce have taken many steps even before the tea estate owners started clamouring for that. We know that tea is one of our top three foreign exchange earners. During 1972-73 our exports, due to certain factors, were to the tune of 210 million kg worth Rs. 155 crores. We took prompt steps and during the past two-three months the figures have started looking up. The increase is to the tune of 27—30 per cent and we are quite hopeful that this year our exports will be at least 7 million kg higher than 1972-73 and our realisation will be in the vicinity of Rs. 160 crores even as regards the unit value realisation recently the price has gone up to Rs. 8.2 from Rs. 7.6. So, the measures which the Ministry of Commerce took have started showing results. We knew between India and Sri Lanka. our friendly neighbour country, we control 65 to 66 per cent of total world exports and, as such, cooperation between the two was essential. It is with this view that we took initiative to have closer cooperation and better working arrangement with Sri Lanka. As a result thereof, I am happy to inform this august House, in the past two months definite results are showing. Our tea production is also going up. In 1971-72 the tea production was 425 m. kgs; in 1972-73 our tea production was 460 m. kgs and this year it has come up to 478 m. kgs. Every year our production is going up at a time when the production of some neighbouring major producers is not upto the mark. In some cases it is going down. This is the picture about Tea.

As regards Coffee also in 1972-73 our exports were worth Rs. 32 crores and the quantity was 48,000 tonnes. This year the export figure will be Rs. 41 crores—an increase of Rs. 10 crores—and quantity-wise also there is definite improvement.

There were two hon. Members who spoke for and against the export of rubber. During the year under review

[Shri A. C. George]

we were able to take some very major steps. Shri Sathe had suggested that it should be our intention to see that more and more finished goods were exported. In 1973-74 we took some very important steps in this direction; we were not satisfied with exporting raw materials only but we thought that we should go on exporting more and more of finished goods. In that context, I am glad to say that some of the steps taken have shown results.

Coming to the question of rubber export, I would submit that it may have to be recollected that during the past 25 years India was importing rubber, or for a short period, was self-sufficient in rubber. So, rubber for us was mainly an import bill. I thank the farmers and the agriculturists because of whose higher performance over a period we have been able to reach a situation where we are not only self-sufficient but we can spare something also. During 1973-74, in fact, to be more specific, in August, 1973, for the first time, India exported rubber.

Of course, there are two views about it. One hon. Member was quite critical about these exports, and another hon. Member said that these exports were not enough. I shall confine myself to saying and repeating that the performance of the rubber growers is very satisfactory, and the target has been achieved. While in 1972-73, the rubber production was 1,12,000 tonnes, it was 1.25,000 tonnes in 1973-74. This has to be compared with what the position was eight years back; it has actually more than doubled. In 1966-67, the production was only 65,000 tonnes. So, from that situation, during the past six or seven years, the agriculturists have brought us to a situation of self-sufficiency, and we can earn also foreign exchange. In 1973-74, the production would be 1,25,000 tonnes.

The hon. Member who had raised this matter is not present here, but I would like to tell him that now the situation has changed. The original decision about export of rubber was that it would be exported even by incurring loss if it was necessary, because at the time we took the decision the international price of rubber was lower than the indigenous satatutory price. So, you can understand that the decision was made definitely to help the farmers, when the tyre manufacturers or the rubber manufacturers were comfortably operating in a surplus economy or surplus supply situation and there was a glut in the market and the demand was that somehow the surplus must be removed; at that time, it was economically not advisable to export, but still to help the agriculturists, it was decided that we would export even incurring loss if need be. The export is canalised through the STC. We are closely watching the situation. As regards those who were apprehensive about the wisdom of exporting, I may inform them that the exports are canalised through the STC and we shall definitely see that the indigenous demand is met and the industry will not starve for indigenous natural rubber. At the same time, I may have to warn the Industry that they may not have the great privilege of operating in a glut market where they could pay less; at least statutorily and legally they could not pay less, and in the account books at least they had to show that they were paying the statutory price, but they were having a comfortable situation of operating in a glut when the natural rubber production was surplus and the demand was low; that particular privilege may not be there now, but they need not be apprehensive that their demands may not be met. We shall be exporting only after meeting the demands of the indigenous producers. The picure is very bright, because after all, any tragedy has its own brighter side as well. The recent international situation has given us certain advantages. I do not want to highlight those advantages. In the case of jute, rubber, coir, mica which is mined in Bihar, etc. in the case of all those products which at one time were threatened by the cheaper synthetics, it may be that the new situation has given them a certain edge over the synthetics in the international market. In that context, it may be that coir

will have better prospects, if we operate properly; and similarly jute also will have better prospect and so also rubber, because it is said that no more is synthetic rubber having an edge over natural rubber; so, even if the price falls we need not be afraid of the market situation; it is our intention to give more and more subsidy and more and more loans, as Shri Ravi was pointing out, so that the agriculturists might be encouraged and be given more incentives to produce more and more and achieve the target fixed for the Fifth Plan, namely 2,25,000 tonnes. These are definitely to be achieved.

Now I would touch on marine products. There may be a few criticisms about this, about trawler allotment; there may be criticism of the slow pace at which steps are taken. I can only assure the House that we will take measures to expedite matters. At the same time, it has to be recalled that in this field in 1972-73 we had an unprecedented rise in export, Rs. 58 crores. Our target fixed for 1973-74 was Rs. 75 crores. Latest reports are that we are going to exceed it and attain Rs. 84 crores. This will be absolutely unprecedented, a real record performance of our fishermen and all those who are engaged in the marine product exports.

About cashew, I would remind the House of the days when almost every other day we had a call attention motion coming about cashew distribution. Luckily that is not so now precisely because during 1973-74, we were able to decide upon a distribution policy which is satisfactory to the workers, to the trade union movement and the export effort, to the concerned Governments and to everybody who is interested in the reasonable functioning of the cashew industry.

The distribution policy which has so far not been criticised by any body has been evolved to the entire satisfaction of the working class so that their wages, their amenities will never be denied to them by a few people who are operating in the field in a clandestine manner.

Here also, I humbly submit that our exports which were Rs. 68 crores in 1972-73 are going to be improved upon and the performance is likely to be Rs. 78 crores. The availability of imported raw nuts has also been streamlined so that at the time the indigenous crop arrives in the market, the farmers may be able to get a better price. So the staggering of imports is showing results in that indigenous nuts are realising a higher price.

SHRI R. BALAKRISHNA PILLAI (Marelikara) : What about cashew plantation ?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE : We are interested in that also. We will pass on the suggestion to the Agriculture Ministry.

SHRI R. BALAKRISHNA PILLAI : That will not materialise. That is the whole trouble. For the last 20 years, you have not done it.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE : Now I come to a suggestion made by Shri Sathe. In 1973-74, for the first time, we started regulation of the export of semi-finished leather. Here also I would like to take you back to last year budget session when there were so many call attention motions and so many members were agitated about it and were discussing the pros and cons of the leather policy of the Government of India. We came to the conclusion that progressively we have to send out finished material. Therefore, a disincentive was put on the export of semi-finished leather and an incentive was provided for export of finished leather goods. This is definitely showing results. Export of finished leather has gone up from Rs 10 crores to nearly Rs 18 crores.

At the same time, some hon. members were expressing apprehension here last year. The export figure of semi-finished leather has not come down; valuewise it has gone up though quantitatively some restrictions have been

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put. I am happy to inform the House that this year also we are maintaining the rate of growth in the export of leather; last year it was Rs. 173 crores and this year it will be Rs. 184 crores.

So in all these items which can be called the traditional or agro-based items, our performance is quite satisfactory though our policy is shifting more and more to export of finished goods rather than of raw materials.

As I pointed out at the beginning, we are facing a great challenge especially in the Ministry of Commerce because the unprecedented rise in the cost of our import bill is more than a challenge to the Ministry of Commerce. It is not by limiting exports or by restricting the availability of raw materials that we can improve our economy. We will have to maintain the supply of industrial raw materials; we will have to maintain the inputs needed for higher production. So naturally we can balance our trade by higher achievement of export to different countries. While laying enough stress on the traditional agro-based exports and their production, we are striving our best to see in the non-traditional category of exports we put up the maximum rate of growth and maintain it which alone can fetch us the foreign exchange needed. We are making our best efforts to see that all these targets are achieved so that the country will be taken to a stage where in site of odds and crises, we will be able to achieve zero aid or self-reliance which is our goal.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : (Tellicherry) : May I ask one small question. I think he will answer it. He did not say anything about the problem of nationalisation of the tea plantations, about the Kerala Governments' ordinance for the nationalisation of the foreign owned plantations which was put before the Government, as for back as in 1971 and also about the take-over of the foreign trade in coir. I would also like to know what is the policy of the Government with regard to the new entrants in the field of marine products the monopoly companies including Union Carbide.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE : About the nationalisation of plantations, as a major policy matter, my senior colleague Prof. Chattopadhyaya will be referring to it in his speach.

About the nationalisation of coir trade, it as suggested last year that as a firest step we may canalise the export of coir goods. But the Government of Kerala had different views and it was particular that short of nationalisation nothing must be implemanted. But we were having the view that as a first step we will go for canalisation of exports, not nationalisation of the industry.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : The Government of Kerala is for nationalisation of the trade.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE : Its attitude is for nationalisation, but it opposed the canalisation of the export of coir goods.

SHRI R. BALAKRISHNA PILLAI : The position is, in the black market, the price of tyres is very high, whereas the actual cultivator is not getting the correct price or the expected price for natural rubber. I want to know whether the Ministry is considering to raise the present price of tyre to the actual price which it is fetching in the market so that the cultivator also will be benefited by getting more price. What is the attitude of the Government?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: I may answer it fully in this way. The statutory price for rubber fixed in September, 1970 is Rs. 520 per quintal for the best variety, RB-1. The market price, in comparison to Rs 520, the statutory price, is Rs. 670. That means Rs. 150 per quintal over and above the statutory minimum price fixed.

श्री मूल चन्द डागा (पाली) : मैं वाणिज्य मंत्रालय को धन्यवाद देता हूं कि उनकी आयात और निर्यात की पालिसी ने काफी सफलता प्राप्त की है और जैसा उन्होंने प्रोग्राम बनाया है उसकी लोगों ने सराहना की है । मैं कुछ अपने घर की बात

कहना चाहता हूं। मेरे जिले में हैंड प्रोसेस से काम चलता है। 200 फैक्ट्रियां ऐसी चलती हैं जिन में कोई पावर की जरूरत नहीं है। हम आप से पावर नहीं मांगते, लैंड नहीं मांगते, और न पैसा मांगते हैं। हमारे यहां रॉ मैटीरियल की भी प्रौबलैम नहीं है। मजदूर सारा काम अपने हाथ से करते हैं। वे मरसराइज्ड कपड़ा बनाते हैं। वह कपड़ा सारे देश में जाता है। ग्यारह हजार मजदूर उसमें काम करते हैं। वे अपने हाथ से मशीन चलाते हैं। दो हजार की मशीन है लेकिन उस पर आपकी कम्पाउंड एक्साइज ड्यूटी पांच हजार रुपये की है। आप एमेजिन करें कि दो हजार की मशीनरी के ऊपर पांच हजार की कम्पाउंड ड्यूटी? स्टिटिंग मशीन के ऊपर साढ़े चार हजार और मरसराइज्ड मशीनरी के ऊपर पांच हजार की ड्यूटी जिसमें सारा काम हाथ से होता है कहां तक उचित है? सारा देश कहता है कि हाथ से काम करने वालों को जिनका पावर की जरूरत नहीं है उनके ऊपर किसी तरह की ड्यूटी नहीं होनी चाहिये। वे इतना अच्छा काम करते हैं, इतना अच्छा कपड़ा तैयार करते हैं लेकिन उसके ऊपर आप यह ड्यूटी क्यों लगाते हैं? दो हजार की मशीनरी व लगातार सुबह से शाम तक मेहनत करते हैं न सरकार से कुछ मांगते हैं, न लेते हैं और सरकार कहती है कि हम ड्यूटी लगायेंगे, यह कुछ बड़े मिल वाले जो बम्बई में बैठे हुए हैं उनके मुकाबले में ये खड़े न हो जाएं इसलिए आप क्या ड्यूटी लगाते हैं? आप के बड़े-बड़े आफिसर्स अगर यह समझते हों कि हम को बड़ी-बड़ी मिलें ही चलानी हों और हमारे घरेलू उद्योग न चलें तो मशीनरी कर के उन को बन्द कर दीजिए और कह दीजिए कि बाहर चले जाएं। वे क्या कसूर करते हैं? सारे मजदूर हाथ से काम करते हैं, कोई पावर इस्तेमाल नहीं करते। अच्छा से अच्छा हाथ से तैयार करते हैं। बम्बई वाले समझते होंगे कि हम बड़ी अच्छी-अच्छी मशीन चलाते हैं और हमारा कपड़ा बड़ा फाइन निकलता है लेकिन अगर यह हाथ से उतना अच्छा कपड़ा निकाल दें और उनके मुकाबले में खड़े हो जाएं तो क्या आप उन से कहेंगे कि नहीं साहब हम तो तुम्हारी दो हजार की मशीनरी के ऊपर पांच हजार रुपए ड्यूटी के लगा देंगे? इमेजिन करें कि हैंड प्रोसेस की मशीनरी है और हमारे चट्टोपाध्याय जी जैसे मिनिस्टर के होते हुए जो यह चाहते हैं कि इस तरह के उद्योग चलें फिर भी ऐसी बात होती है। अगर यही करना है तो आप भी आइए हिम्मत के साथ। अगर कम्पाउंड ड्यूटी लगानी है तो ठीक है हैंड प्रोसेस में काम करने वालों का काम बन्द कर दीजिये और मिल वालों को प्रोटेक्शन दीजिए जिसमें केवल वही यह काम करें। हमारे राजस्थान के चीफ मिनिस्टर श्री हरिदेव जोशी ने लिखा, पहले के चीफ मिनिस्टर ने लिखा, हमारा डेपुटेशन मिनिस्टर साहब से मिला तो उन्होंने कहा कि इट इज ए गुड रिक्वेस्ट और हम इसके लिए कुछ करेंगे तो मैंने सोचा कि यह मौका अच्छा है मैं अपनी बात कह दूं। यह केवल मेरे जिले की ही नहीं पूरे राजस्थान की बात है। वहां कई जगह ऐसी इंडस्ट्रीज चलती हैं। आप खुद एक बार उनका विजिट करें उन छोटे-छोटे गांवों में जाएं कच्ची सड़कों पर जहां धूल उड़ती हो वहां चल कर देखें कि कैसे मजदूर पसीना बहाते हैं। (व्यवधान) यह माल एक्सपोर्ट होता है, नेपाल जाता है बंगला देश जाता है। कुलकर्णी साहब शायद इसको इस्तेमाल नहीं करते। वे बड़ी अच्छी साड़ियां बनाते हैं। आप उनको पहना कर देखें। लेकिन आप लोगों का यह तो ख्याल रहता है कि बहुत बड़ा सेठ है मिल मालिक है, उसकी एक बड़ी इमेज होती है, भगवान जाने उसका क्या असर पड़ता है राजनीति पर कि किसी ने उसके मुकाबले का धंधा शुरू किया तो कहेंगे कि बन्द करो। हैंडलूम बीवर्ज का क्या हुआ? राज्य सरकारें सब कहती हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान के गांवों में घरेलू उद्योगों को प्रोत्साहन देने की

[श्री मूल चन्द डागा]

आवश्यकता है । मैं यह बात बार-बार कहता हूं और कई बार मैंने इस पर जोर दिया है । आप जितनी बाते करते है—मैं एक बात पूछना चाहता हूँ—आप ने कहा है कि काटन-क्लाथ 400 से 800 कर दिया, डबल कर दिया है बडी खुशी की बात है, लेकिन इसके डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन का क्या होगा ? क्या आप ने देखा है कि आप को कितना काटन क्लाथ चाहिये, पहले यह 400 था, इस को तभी 800 क्यो नही किया, इसके लिये मिलो पर आपने क्या पाबन्दी लगाई है ? मैं आप को बतलाना चाहता हू कि यह कपडा फिर उन्ही के पास वापस चला जाता है, गरीबो के पास नही पहुच पाता, इसलिये कि आप के डिस्ट्री-ब्यूशन मशीनरी ठीक नही है । आप कह देंगे कि यह काम कामर्स मिनिस्ट्री का नही है. सप्लाई मिनिस्ट्री या जो डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन करने वाली मिनिस्ट्री है वह जाने । इस तरह से तो आप अपनी जिम्मेवारी से नही बच सकते । सब से पहले तो आप देखिये कि देश के गरीब लोगो के लिये कितना कपडा चाहिये, उस के बाद मिलो पर उतना माल पैदा करने के लिये पाबन्दी लगाइये । इस दफा तो मिल वालो ने बहुत मुनाफा कमाया है—इसलिये उन्हे उतना माल देना ही चाहिये ।

एक चीज जिससे बहुत तकलीफ होती है कि आप के यहाँ डिफरेंट मिनिस्ट्रीज मे कोआर्डीनेशन नही है, सब एक दूसरे पर जिम्मेदारी को डालते है । कही रा-मैटीरियल नही है, कही कोयला नही है, कही पावर नही है—आखिर इन सब चीजो की जिम्मेदारी कौन लेगा । यह तो आप सब की ज्वाइन्ट रेस्पांसिबिलिटी है । कोई कहता है कि रेल का चक्का जाम कर देंगे—मेरे इधर बैठे हुए लोग कहेंगे—मजदूरो चलो, यहाँ से ज्यादा पैसा ले ले । इस वक्त ज्वाइन्ट रेस्पांसिबिलिटी न होने से ये सब दिक्कते आती है । इसलिये तमाम मिनिस्ट्रीज मे प्रापर कोआर्डिनेशन होना चाहिये ।

एक और बात बतलाता हूं—मेरे पास एक लैटर आया है, आप के पास भी जरूर आया होगा । एक एक्सपोर्ट करने वाले ने शिपिंग और ट्रांसपोर्ट मिनिस्ट्री से कहा कि मै काधला से एक्सपोर्ट करना चाहता हू मुझे शिप दिया जाय । उसने कई बार उनको लिखा, लेकिन मना कर दिया गया, कहा गया कि शिप्स नही है बम्बई जाओ, काँधला से नही दे सकते । उसने कई बार लिखा, कितना एक्सपेंडिचर हुआ, सारा माल एक्सपोर्ट करना चाहता था, लेकिन शिप नही मिला और जो एक्सपोर्ट करना चाहता था वह एक्सपोर्ट नही हुआ ।

आप ने अभी यूनियन कार्बाइड का जिक्र किया कि उनको 350 टन नही चाहिये, 400 टन चाहिये, वे अमरीका से केमीकल्ज इम्पोर्ट करते है । मैं पूछता हू कि इस की क्या जरूरत है, उन की इस्टाल्ड कैपेसिटी कितनी है—जरा इसको देखिये ।

अभी जार्ज साहब ने बडे दावे के साथ कहा कि मैं हिन्दुस्तान मे उन लोगो को बरदाश्त नही करूगा जो लाइसेंस की हेराफेरी करते है । लेकिन यह तो अभी भी हो रहा है, फैक्टरी का बोर्ड लगा हुआ है, लेकिन प्रोडक्शन कोई नही है । ऐसा इसलिये हो रहा है कि बडे-बडे लोग बडे बडे लोगो मे मिले हुए है । आप ने पीछे स्टील के बारे मे कुछ कदम उठाये, यहाँ भी जरा मजबूती के साथ कदम उठाइये । आप के यहाँ सैक्रेटेरियेट मे जो लोग बैठे हुए है उन के एटीट्यूड को ठीक कीजिये । ये जो आई० सी० एस० आफिसर्स बैठे हुए हुए है इनको कामर्स की कोई बात समझ मे आती भी है या नही या सिर्फ गडबड की ही बात समझ में आती है । जगह-जगह लाइसेंस की दुकाने लगी हुई है, हेराफेरी हो रही है । अगर आप चाहे तो मैं आप को लिख कर भी भेज सकता हू, आप जाँच करवाये, जब आप को तसल्ली हो जाय तब उनके खिलाफ ऐक्शन लीजिये ।

आप दोनों जवान मिनिस्टर्ज हैं, आप इस बात पर तुले हुए हैं कि लाइसेंस में कोई हेराफेरी नहीं होगी, लेकिन कामयाब तब होंगे, जब पूरी तरह से कन्ट्रोल करेंगे । आप देखिए कि गड़बड़ी कहां होती है, बैंगलोर, मैसूर के अन्दर या कुछ दूसरे हिस्सों मे आपकी चीजे कहां जाती हैं ।

आखिर मे मै फिर इस बात को दोहराना चाहता हू मेहरबानी करके हैंड प्रोसेस के काम को बन्द न कीजिये, उन को कम्पाउन्ड ड्यूटीज से ऐक्जैम्प्ट कीजिये ।

*SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM (Tirunelveli). Mr. Chairman, Sir, we were happy to hear our Deputy Minister of Commerce, Shri A. C. George, saying that the exports had been increasing significantly. But, Sir, the balance of trade position is not satisfactory. In 1968-69, the imports were higher than exports by Rs. 550. 7 crores. In the years 1969-70, 1970-71 and 1971-72, the imports were higher by Rs. 169.4 crores, Rs. 99 crores and Rs. 216.3 crores respectively. For the first time in the history of our country, in the year 1972-73, the exports were higher by Rs. 164.2 crores. It is felt that again in 1973-74 the value of imports would be higher than exports.

Sir, it is highly regrettable that the exports of traditional goods like tea, jute goods, sugar, iron and steel, spices like pepper, cardamom, etc. have been declining. At the same time, the imports of fruits, vegetables, machine tools, cotton, wheat etc. are going up. It is really painful to note that the Government have not yet exploited the vast export potential in marine products, fruits, flowers, forest products like processed plywood, gums, shellac etc.

From pages 183 to 191 of the 1973-74 Annual Report of the Ministry of Commerce, you will find the Government's Export Policy Resolution of 1970. It is mentioned in this Export Policy Resolution that the role of the public sector in the development and expansion of our foreign trade will be expanded progressively and substantially. Here, it is relevant to mention that greater attention should also be paid to the export of products manufactured by our public sector undertakings. I wish to draw the attention of this House that the export of products manufactured by our public sector undertakings does not constitute even 5% of the total exports of the country. I request the hon. Minister of Commerce to explain this sad feature of our foreign trade.

Sir, we have 17 Export Promotion Councils to assist the export of commodities like cashew-nuts, chemicals and allied products, cotton textile, engineering goods, hides and skins, plastic and linoleum products, shellac, silk and rayon textiles, spices, sports goods, tobacco, processed food, basic chemicals, finished leather, wool and woollens, handloom products, gem and jewellery etc. I am extremely sorry to point out that in 1973 that the exports of all these commodities have declined inspite of these Export Promotion Councils. I am compelled to state that our scarce resources are being wasted on these Export Promotion Councils, as they have not contributed to the increase in the export of commodities for which they are meant to assist.

Sir, the Government set up the Marine Products Export Development Authority on 16th August, 1972 in Cochin to take such measures as it considered fit for development of off shore and deep sea fisheries with special reference to export. This organisation was also empowered to import trawlers for deep-sea fishing, to assist the indigenous manufacture of such trawlers and also to assist the industry in a constructive manner. But, it is inexplicable to me that this Authority should have permitted a foreign monopoly concern like Messrs Union Carbide India Ltd., to undertake deep-sea fishing for export purposes. I request the hon. Minister of Commerce to explain whether this is the way that the indigenous fishing industry is being helped.

The hon. Deputy Minister referred to the close co-ordination that exists between India and Sri Lanka in the matter of tea exports. I would like to point

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

[Shri S A Murunganantham]

out that during the past three years the export of onions and chillies to Sri Lanka has come to a standastill. Large number of workers enaged in the export of trade of onions and chillies in Tuticorinn, which is a part of my constituency, in Nagapattinam, in Poona and in Bombay have been thrown out of employment and their livelihood. I would like to have clarification from the hon Minister on this point.

Sir, from Tuticorin of my constituency, pa'myrah stalks and fibre are being regularly exported and the value of their export is of the order of Rs 2 24 crores. With a view to assisting this industry, the Khadi Commission requested the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade to conduct a survey of this industry and to suggest ways and means of assisting this industry The Indian Institute of Foreign Trade has submitted its Survey Report suggesting liberal cash assistance to this export industry Six months ago there was also a Seminar in Madras, in which the Khadi Commission also participated, which discussed the problems of this industry in detail But so far the Government have not announced their acceptance of the recommendation of the India Institute of Foreign Trade regarding liberal cash assistance to this export industry I would like to know from the hon Minister the steps he proposes to take in this respect

Sir, the Government accepted the recommendation of Sitaramayya Committee about exporting only finished leather hereafter, as that is expected to fetch more foreign currency While the Government is quick to implement this recommendation, nothing has been done so far to build the infrastructure for the production and export of finished leather In consequence, the tanning units not suitably equipped with machines for finished leather production have been caught unawares Out of nearly 400 units in Tamil Nadu, which has been occupying a premier place in the export of leather, 350 units have been closed and nearly four lakh workers employed in these tanneries and allied industries have been thrown out of employment Similarly, nearly Rs. 60 crores worth of tanned leather has also got accumulated in Tamil Nadu. Another deprecating thing that the Government have done is permitting the monopoly houses to enter this industry reserved for small scale sector, under the pretext of creating a quick infrastructure for finished leather and leather goods production These monopoly houses are going to swallow hundreds and thousands of small tanners in the country. Sir, there is urgent need for additional fiscal incentives and also liberal import licences for machines and materials for the production of finished leather. I request the hon Minister to look into the problems of small scale tanners and do the needful. I wish to place* on the Table of the House a memorandum detailing the plight of small scale tanners, leather exports and workers in our country.

While the price of cotton has gone up by 100% during the past six months, you can imagine the rise in the price of yarn. The Cotton Corporation of India was set up to stabilise the price of cotton in the country and also to end the hold of middle-men on the cotton trade I understand that Cotton Corporation of India is also utilising the services of the very same middlemen in the procurement of cotton Consequently, the rise in the price of cotton has not been arrested During 1972 73, the Cotton Corporation of India procured 3 88 lakh bales of cotton I need not say that it is the bounden duty of the Corporation to supply adequate quantities of cotton to the sick mills taken over by the Centre and the State Governments I would like to know from the hon Minister how the Cotton Corporation has helped in arresting the rise in the price of cotton and also in what manner the Corporation has assisted the sick textile mills taken over by the Centre and the State Governments

Recently the price of standard cloth was raised by the Government by 30%. But the actual increase to the consumers is 37 5% That is because the Government have increased the retailers' margin also from 12 5% to 20% on the ground that the freight rate, distribution

*The Speaker not having subsequently accorded the necessary permission, the paper was *not* treated as laid on the Table

expenses etc have gone up I can understand if this is applicable to the retailers in far away corners of the country I would like to know why the retailers in big cities who are nearer to the Mills to the godowns and who do not incur any transport expenses should be given this increase in their margin I hope the hon Minister will clarify this point, as the common people who are the consumers of standard cloth have been hard hit by this rise

While the price of standard cloth has been statutorily increased by 30%, the Government have appealed to the mill-owners to increase their production from 400 million metres to 800 million metres of standard cloth I want to know whether the Government have got any machinery to ensure that the mills produced 800 million metres so that at least adequate supply is available to the consumers

Some time ago the cess on mill cloth was increased for the ostensible reason of assisting the handlooms in a better manner But the entire cess has now been merged with the general revenue The financial assistance to the handloom sector has also not gone up in any appreciable manner According to the latest declared textile policy of the Government 25 lakhs of handlooms in our country which can produce a substantial portion of the cloth requirement of the country would be helped not only financially but also in the allocation of yarn I would like to know the concrete steps taken by the Government in this respect

While the Tamil Nadu Government are in the process of introducing legislation for reserving dhoti, sari, lungi, chaddar, angavastram, bed-sheed, bedcover, carpet, handkerchief, towels crape cloth etc for the handloom sector, the Central Government have not yet announced its all-India reservation policy for the handloom sector Similarly, while the State Government has completed the census of unauthorised powerlooms in the State, which are detrimental to the interests of handlooms, I understand that the Central Government has not yet completed the all-India census of unauthorised powerlooms Unless this work is completed, the handlooms cannot be helped to stand on their feet In order to control the number of unauthorised powerlooms in the State, the State Government has also asked for a quota of 10 000 powerlooms in the State I request the hon Minister of Commerce to enumerate the steps he proposes to take in the matter of helping handlooms in the country

Before I conclude, I would refer to the fact that the Textile Commissioner controls the distribution of yarn over 100 counts, without having any control on the price of yarn This has enabled the mill-owners to fleece the handloom weavers Similarly, the allocation of staple fibre to the mills is controlled But the Mills have got a voluntary scheme of distributing yarn to the handloom weavers This is the position in art silk also I request that this voluntary scheme of distribution of yarn should be scrapped It may either be handed over the State Governments or the Centre may themselves do this work Then only the handloom weavers will get adequate quantity of yarn at reasonable prices Since the facilities and concessions to the handloom weavers are getting dwindled day by day In consequence the production has suffered leading to fall in the export of handloom products I would like to know the steps being taken by the Government to revitalise the handloom sector Sir the initial depreciation allowance of 20% now being proposed for cotton and jute goods should also be extended to art silk industry I hope that the hon Minister of Commerce will exert his influence on this matter which will increase the export of art silk products

In conclusion, I would plead with the hon Minister that the Government should take keen interest in reviving the export of onions and chillies to Sri Lanka Similarly, liberal cash assistance should be extended to palmyrah fibre and stalks industry so that its exports can be stepped up substantially

SHRI RAJA KULKARNI (Bombay-North-East) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the pattern of international trade has been changing since the last three of four years so rapidly that, I am sorry to see, our Commerce Ministry is not catching up with it, though there have been some efforts made by way of modifications in the export policy and the strategy that has been adopted since 1970. I was listening to the speech made by the Deputy Minister. He has been having the same old thinking about export promotion and import substitution of traditional items and non-traditional items. I think now there is a need for a completely new look to the international trade of our country. For the last so many years, and even under the export Policy Resolution of 1970, the base was surplus nature of production of a commodity—traditional or non-traditional. Whatever commodity we produced, we gave priority to indigenous requirements and then if we had surpluses we tried to find out the export potentiality of those. This has been the main basis of the export policy so far.

But now it is a question of prices in the international market and the potentiality of any item to fetch foreign exchange, whether we produce in large quantities or we produce in small quantities is not so material for export drive. The base of a new export policy has to be what commodity will fetch more foreign exchange if exported, even though our production of that commodity may be short to even meet our indigenous requirements. Therefore, a completely new list of commodities of international trade, has to be made on the basis of their potentiality to earn more foreign exchange. This kind of a new change that has come in the international trade changes the whole outlook. But I am sorry to find that our old Policy Resolution of 1970 still remains as the guideline for our export policy.

In the Report of the Commerce Ministry it has been stated that there was a Committee to devise a new export strategy. But we have not heard of the emergence of a new strategy. No enunciation or declaration of a new export strategy has so far been made. We are short in rice production, but recently we exported some rice to Middle-East countries; even if it means that we have to import some rice from other countries. The country is benefited by such export. We are exporting sugar though we are short in sugar production in our country. Even if we have to import sugar from other countries, our country would still be benefited if we export a part of our production.

The hon. Minister should take the whole House into confidence and tell us what exactly is the new list of those commodities based on the guideline of capacity of the commodity to earn more foreign exchange. However, it appears that there has been certain *ad hocism* which is going on in the Commerce Ministry. Many times the *ad hocism* creates more difficulties in the implementation when it comes in confrontation with other Ministries, such as Transport and Shipping Railways or Finance Ministry. Difficulties of this Ministry increase through cross-purposes with the result that the country suffers and losses are more.

I would draw the attention of the House to a specific issue of the country's increased losses arising out of continuation of old export strategy. I would give only one example. The Deputy Minister stated and some members have also referred to that we should export more and more of natural rubber. They pleaded the case for the export of raw material. Now, a time has come for a new strategy. If it is admitted that in the international trade, it is more beneficial to export finished products than raw material, then we would like to know what wisdom is there in continuing the export of natural rubber especially during the last one year when there are thousands and thousands of small rubber goods manufacturers in the country who are starving for want of raw material, are not getting the raw material, that is, the natural rubber. In our country, the

production of both the natural as well as the synthetic rubber is in short supply. Are we going to import natural rubber and feed these small-scale rubber goods manufacturers in the country to keep them running and to avoid unemployment in the rubbers goods industry? It is these issues which need to be clarified and explained the export strategy if it is to be in the interests of the nation.

Similarly, we have given during the last one year a number of cases of the raw materials which should not be exported because they fetch a very small export value. Their added value is not much. Take for example, the barytes from Andhra. It is a non-traditional item of export. It has been developed during the last four to five years only. Some small scale manufacturers through the indigenous technology have successfully processed these barytes which come from the mines in Andhra in a crude form, into a powder. This powder is required in the Middle East countries, by the oil industry in the drilling of oil wells. We want to earn foreign exchange from the Middle East. We have pointed out to the Commerce Minister that here is a case where our country can earn crores of rupees worth of foreign exchange. The manufacturers of baryte powder have huge orders on hand but they cannot fulfil them because the raw material is allowed to be exported in large quantity. With a view to get some idea I will cite an example of one exporter of barytes powder. Chemco Supply Corporation of Bombay during last two years has started exporting to the Middle East-countries for the oil industry there the baryte powder and it has earned for the country crores of rupees worth of foreign exchange. It has got orders now but they say they cannot execute them because the raw material is directly being sent abroad. To those who are producing the raw material Government should give licence for manufacturing and processing of crude barytes instead of allowing them to export crude barytes which has very little added value. Let the country stop export of raw materials and let us export those finished products which are in the interest of the country and which will fetch more export-added value.

I will give another instance wherein practices followed by the Ministry go directly against its own declared policy. There are large export orders for woollen blankets, from the African countries also from some of the Middle-east countries which are oil producing countries. It is the shoddy industry which manufactures woollen blankets. Its imported raw material, woollen rags, is detained in Bombay docks. I do not know whether the difficulty was because of inter-ministerial contradictory policies are because of failure of proper decision by Commerce Ministry. This is an example where the Ministry has completely failed. Ministry did not take proper decisions at proper time. They made mistakes after mistakes

Last year there was a scandal,—woollen rags scandal. Woollen rags by themselves should not be an item of scandal. It is a valuable raw material. The scandal is made by some people who are not actual users, because of certain policies pursued by the Government. Government gave licences to non-actual users and weavers who did not require such raw materials. They required only yarn but they were given licence for import of woollen rags. In the guise of rags, weavers imported second hand serviceable garments. Last year the scandal was discovered. A CBI enquiry was instituted. One does not know what is the outcome. Who were the culprits? We don't know. We pointed out these facts to the Commerce Ministry. We said that the main defect lies in the Commerce Ministry giving import licences to Ludhiana weavers who did not need such raw materials. Their raw material is yarn. Woollen rags are raw material for shoddy spinners and nor for weavers. It is the raw material for shoddy spinning units. They are actual users. Therefore no licence should be given to the Ludhiana units. Their import licences should be stopped and they should be given to the actual users *i e*, the spinning units But no

[Shri Raja Kulkarni]

decision was taken on this basic point Some kind of *ad hoc* patchwork was made And what was done ? May be the Commerce Ministry did it with good intentions, one does not know But, instead of stopping the licence of the weavers, the Commerce Ministry imposed a condition that there should be 100% mutilation of the imported rags Now, it was not known to the Commerce Ministry officials whether it is possible to import woollen rags according to the concept of 100% un serivceable goods What is 100% mutilation, Sir ?

We were told that the Commerce Ministry sent its officers to Australia to make arrangements to see that they should export their woollen rags as per the condition

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All the Australian exporters were reported to have asked what exactly was meant by hundred per cent mutilation They thought that one or two cuts in the old garments according to them meant hundred per cent mutilation Therefore it is not a realistic condition for a country of origin to fulfil What is a rag according to Australian exporters is not a rag according to the Government of India

In the meanwhile the goods started coming from the exporters These exports are made by the S T C and not by any individual importers actual user or non-actual user The S T C officials were not knowing how and when to go into the market They did not know when orders are to be placed and what should be done about the mutilation condition and thing of that kind They only created a mess of the whole affair They booked the orders and the goods came At present, more than 5,000 bales, for the last two months, are being detained by the Customers in the Bombay docks and almost all these bales belonged to the actual users, that is, the spinning units—spinning mills—numbering about twenty five—shoddy spinning industry is a labour intensive industry, employing 25,000 workers They are now facing unemployment These units are starving Some way must be found out The Shoddy Mills Association, I am told submitted a scheme to the Commerce Ministry which has approved of the same Some kind of a compromise formula has been arrived at by making arrangement for complete mutilation under the supervision of a Customs Officer. But, the Customs are not releasing the goods and the Finance Ministry is not giving clearance to it. Now, it has become an inter-ministerial tangle In the meanwhile, demurrage charges are increasing Who is paying them ? The shoddy spinning mills will be charged this huge penalty for no fault of theirs Production is being hit The export orders of these spinning units will not be fulfilled The country would, ultimately be a loser in the export orders Thus the Commerce Ministry's own policy is coming in the way of our export promotion This is a glaring example There is a need for the Commerce Ministry to immediately sit with the Finance Ministry to settle this These spinning units are prepared for mutilation under the Governments scheme prepared by the Commerce Ministry wherein mutilation is carried under the supervision of the Customs Officers If the Commerce Ministry says that hundred per cent mutilation should be there for the woollen rags let make the arrangement for mutilation of woollen rags but let them release the goods immediately Something must be done by both the Officers of Finance and Commerce Ministries Why are they sitting tight on their prestige ? Who is the sufferer ? It is the people and the country who are the sufferers The Government however, is not taking any action The implementation of its own policy cuts across the export earnings of our country

For the shoddy industry, there is another problem apart from getting the release of all those 5,000 bales of rags To-day, the prices of wool in the international market have gone up tremendously and many woollen manufacturers in many countries are not importing them; because of prohibitive

import prices. Therefore, why not increase the ceiling of shoddy industry within the same level of ceiling of foreign exchange for whole woollen industry. At present it they are given Rs. 1.80 crores why not increase it to Rs. 5 crores. It is a labour-intensive industry and this is an industry which is in the backward areas. Sir, these woollen blankets are used by the poor and the common people. Defence gives a bulk order for blankets. So, this industry needs encouragement.

Now, I come to cotton textile. The Ministry has already admitted that the exports of cotton textiles during the year 1973-74 have been less owing to the failure of statutory yarn control They are trying to rectify the mistake so I am not going into that aspect. But the point is that now under the Fifth Five Year Plan, expansion of spinning and weaving capacities are visualised with a view to fulfil larger export orders. We would like to have more textiles exported. The Cotton Mills Federation has been saying don't put any condition for expansion on new units. I am not advocating their cause But what is the Plan? I am told the Commerce Minister, in his reply to one of the Questions, has said that the mill-owners demand for delicensing the textile industry for expansion and new units, is under consideration for a limited period of two to three years. I do not know whether this would be a proper stage but one fact remains, it would mean the admission of the failure of the public sector in the cotton textile industry. The National Textile Corporation and the State Textile Corporations, have taken over, for management purposes, sick units. They have shown that these units can be run into profit. Why not nationalise all those units which are with these textile corporation and why not they fulfil the need of the country—whether for expansion of spindles or weaving capacity and also for exports We would like the Commerce Ministry to see that the public sector in the cotton textile industry plays an important role in the expansion of the capacity as well as in the higher exports of cotton textile.

Similarly, take the other section of the textile industry—synthetic man-made fibre industry. With the good offices of the Commerce Ministry there was a voluntary pact between nylon spinners and nylon weavers. It was not working well because these weavers, which are thousands in number, were being harrassed and exploited. They were making a complaint that this voluntary agreement was not working properly. The complaints of these weavers are still there today. We would like more checks to be put on the distribution of rayon and nylon and something should be substituted in place of voluntary agreement. They have also committed certain mistakes by way of omissions in this agreement either through ignorance or for the reasons best known to them.

There is a small section of small enterpreneurs known as crimpers These crimpers have been deleted from the list, though they are actual users in all sense of that term. They have been excluded from getting the multi-filament yarn from the nylon spinners as a result of special interest of nylon spinners. Those units are now on the point of closure. The nylon spinners have put up their own crimping machines with the connivance of the Commerce Ministry and these crimping machines are fed by the multi-filament yarn by these nylon spinners at the cost of the innumerable small and independent crimpers. This discrepancy should be removed. I would suggest that no discrimination should be made and judicious distribution should be effected, and a new policy evolved for the distribution of this synthetic yarn.

With these words, I support the Demands.

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पाडेय (मदसौर) : सभापति महोदय, आज हम वाणिज्य मन्त्रालय की मागों के सबन्ध मे चर्चा कर रहे हैं। सरकार की गलत आर्थिक नीतियो का प्रतिबिम्ब विदेश व्यापार और आन्तरिक व्यापार दोनो मे साफ़-साफ परिलक्षित होता है। मन्त्री महोदय ने इस मंत्रालय की 1973-74 की रिपोर्ट मे यह

स्वीकार किया है कि यद्यपि आयात को घटाने और निर्यात को बढ़ाने की दिशा में प्रयत्न किये गये, लेकिन फिर भी व्यापारिक संतुलन को कायम रखने मे कोई आशाजनक प्रगति नहीं हुई है। रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है, "लेकिन इसी अवधि के दौरान आयातो में हुई 44.3 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि के फलस्वरूप भारत के व्यापार संतुलन में 94 करोड़ रु० का घाटा रहा जबकि पिछले वर्ष की उसी अवधि के दौरान उस में 154 करोड़ रु० के बेशी थी।

इसी पृष्ठभूमि में हम को देखना है कि सरकार ने कम्युनिस्ट देशों तथा अन्य देशों के साथ जो व्यापारिक समझौते किये हैं, कुल मिला कर उनसे भारत को कितना लाभ हुआ है, व्यापारिक संतुलन में कितना सुधार हुआ है और भारत की विदेशी मुद्रा की स्थिति मे कितनी प्रगति हुई है। अगर इन व्यापारिक समझौतों के द्वारा हमारे व्यापार संतुलन और विदेशी मुद्रा की स्थिति में कोई सुधार नही होता है, तो फिर सरकार अपनी आयात-निर्यात नीति और लाइसेंसिंग पद्धति में परिवर्तनों की भले ही कितनी घोषणायें करे, उनका कोई अर्थ नही है। अथवा वे निष्प्रभावी है।

पिछले वर्ष भी जब इस मंत्रालय की मांगों के सम्बन्ध में चर्चा हो रही थी, तो मंत्री महोदय ने अपनी नीति में परिवर्तन की घोषणा की थी। इस बार भी जब इस मंत्रालय की मांगों पर चर्चा हो रही है, कुछ नीति सम्बन्धी परिवर्तन की घोषणायें की गई हैं। लेकिन इस के बावजूद हमारे जो उद्योग आयात पर अवलम्बित हैं, जिन को आयातित कच्चे माल की आवश्यकता है, वे प्राय लड़खड़ा रहे हैं, भले ही वे उस आयातित कच्चे माल को एम० सी० टी० सी० या एम० एम० टी० सी० के जरिये प्राप्त करते हो, या किसी और माध्यम से प्राप्त करते हों। वास्तव में हमारी नीति हमारी प्रणाली और प्रक्रिया दोषपूर्ण है, जिस की वजह से हम अपने उद्योगों को ठीक समय पर आयातित वस्तुयें उपलब्ध कराने मे असमर्थ रहते है।

निर्यात बढ़ाने के लिए मंत्री महोदय ने कई देशो की यात्रा की है। वह पर्शन गल्फ़ के क्षेत्र मे भी गये और वहां कई देशों के साथ उन्होने सम्पर्क स्थापित किया। लेकिन अभी तक उसके कोई परिणाम हमारे सामने नही आये है। मंत्री महोदय ने निर्यात के संवर्द्धन की दिशा में एक्सपोर्ट-इम्पोर्ट बैंक के बारे मे फ़रवरी में एक घोषणा की थी। मै नही जानता कि उस की प्रगति कहा तक हुई है। केवल कमेटी बना देने मात्र से, या उस की घोषणा कर देने से ही, उस दिशा मे कोई बहुत बड़ा परिवर्तन हो जायेगा, ऐसा मै नही समझता हूं। अगर उस नीति को सक्रिय रूप दिया जाये और कोई प्रभावशाली कदम उठाये जाये, तो हमारे निर्यात में प्रगति हो सकती है। लेकिन निः संदिग्ध रूप से आज उसके बारे मे कुछ भी नही कहा जा सकता है।

मै मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान इस बात की ओर दिलाना चाहता हू कि कुछ परम्परागत वस्तुओ के निर्यात में गिरावट आई है। हम को गम्भीरता के साथ विचार करना चाहिए कि उनके निर्यात में कमी क्यो हुई है, क्या हम उनके निर्यात को बढाने के लिए प्रयत्न नही कर सकते है या और ऐसे कौन से उपाय हो सकते है, जिनके द्वारा हम उनके निर्यात को बढावा दे सकते है। व्यापारिक सतुलन को स्थिर रखने की दृष्टि से भी यह विचार आवश्यक है।

मंत्रालय की रिपोर्ट के पृष्ठ 3 पर कहा गया है, "1971-72 मे हासिल स्तर के मुकाबले 1972-73 मे जिन वस्तुओं के निर्यातों मे गिरावट आई, वे है चाय, पटसन निर्मित माल, चीनी, लोहा तथा इस्पात, मैंगनीज अयस्क तथा गर्म मसाले।" मै मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि उन्होंने इन वस्तुओं के निर्यात को बढाने की दिशा मे क्या कदम उठाये

है, जिस से हमें विदेशी मुद्रा की प्राप्ति होती रहे। सरकारी आंकड़ो से पता चलता है कि उनके निर्यात में मामूली नही बल्कि काफी गिरावट आई है।

इस रिपोर्ट मे यह भी कहा गया है कि हम चीनी और बासमती चावल के डामेस्टिक कनजम्पशन—घरेलू उपयोग को घटायेंगे और विदेशी मुद्रा कमाने के लिए उन वस्तुओ को ज्यादा से ज्यादा बाहर भेजेंगे। मैं समझता हूं कि अगर सरकार देश मे इन वस्तुओ की उपलब्धि, घरेलू आवश्यकता और विदेशी मुद्रा की स्थिति मे ताल-मेल बिठा कर किसी समुचित नीति का निर्धारण करेगी, तो वह आन्तरिक खपत की आवश्यकता को भी पूरा कर पायेगी और विदेशी मुद्रा भी अर्जित कर सकेगी।

हमारे निर्यात मे स्थिरता नही बनी रही है। आकड़े इस बात के साक्षी है कि कभी तो निर्यात मे वृद्धि हुई और कभी गिरावट आई। इस रिपोर्ट मे बताया गया है कि निर्यात की वृद्धि दर 1969-70 में 4.1 प्रतिशत, 1970-71 में 8 6 प्रतिशत और 1971-72 मे 4 8 प्रतिशत रही। इस से प्रकट होता है कि निर्यात की वृद्धि दर असमान रही। हमारे निर्यात मे उत्तरोत्तर वृद्धि होती गई, ऐसी बात नही है। केवल एक्सपोर्ट पालिसी के प्रस्ताव द्वारा यह कार्य सभव नही। उस दिशा मे ठीक अमल हो।

जहा तक टैक्स्टाइल का सम्बन्ध है, या कपड़े के निर्यात का प्रश्न है सरकार ने कुछ टैक्स्टाइल मिलो को अपने हाथ में लिया है, काटन कार्पोरेशन बनाया है और उस के जरिये स्थिति को सुधारने का प्रयत्न किया है। लेकिन आज कट्रोल्ड क्लाथ के बारे मे क्या स्थिति है? हम किस प्रकार के कपडे का उत्पादन करे, कितना उत्पादन करे और भाव किस प्रकार निर्धारित किये जाये, सरकार ने इस बारे मे कोई स्पष्ट नीति नही बनाई है। आम लोगो को जिस कपडे की जरूरत है उसका उत्पादन ठीक नही हो रहा है। उसका वितरण दोषपूर्ण है।

मैंने मत्री महोदय के सामने एक मामला रखा था। उसके बारे मे मैं फिर उन को याद दिलाना चाहता हूं। ग्वालियर की एक कपड़ा मिल ने एक्सपोर्ट के लिए कुछ कपड़ा तैयार किया, लेकिन उसका एक्सपोर्ट कैन्सल कर दिया गया और उसको देश में आन्तरिक बिक्री के लिए भेज दिया गया। वह कपड़ा वास्तव में 18 मीटर था, लेकिन उस पर मुहर 20 मीटर की लगाई गई थी। मैंने मत्री महोदय से निवेदन किया था कि इस मामले की जाच की जाये, क्योकि इस मे लाखो रुपये के घोटाले का प्रश्न उलझा हुआ है। मत्री महोदय ने उत्तर मे बताया है कि इस मामले मे केवल 8000 रुपये की राशि अन्तर्ग्रस्त थी। लेकिन मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हू कि अगर यह कपड़ा एक्सपोर्ट किया जाता और विदेशो मे 20 मीटर के बजाय 18 मीटर कपडा बेचा जाता, तो हमारे देश की कितनी बदनामी होती। मत्री महोदय ने अपने 3 मार्च, 1974 के पत्र मे लिखा है "इस मे केवल 8000 रु० की राशि अन्तर्ग्रस्त थी और उसे सम्बन्धित पार्टियो को लौटाया जा चुका है। हम इस बात की कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि ऐसे कदम उठाए जाएं, जिससे कि ऐसी गलतिया दोबारा न हो। मैं आपको सूचित करता रहूंगा।" मैं मत्री महोदय को धन्यवाद दूगा इस बात के लिए कि उन्होने पत्र का उत्तर दिया लेकिन मैं फिर भी निवेदन करना चाहूगा कि इसके अदर वास्तव मे काफी घोटाला हुआ है और वे इस बारे मे हुए भ्रष्टाचार की जाच करवाने की कोशिश करेंगे तो काफी और घोटाले प्रकाश मे आ सकते है। हमारा क्वालिटी इम्पेक्शन का कार्य तथा प्रिशिपमेट इस्पेक्शन के कार्य मे काफी सुधार की आवश्यकता है। क्वालिटी कट्रोल पर हम पूरा ध्यान दे।

चीफ कट्रोलर इम्पोर्ट और एक्सपोर्ट की जो सारी एथारिटीज है उनका भी एक मामला मैं ध्यान मे लाना चाहूगा। अभी कुछ दिन पहले सभवत. 16-10-73 को या इस के आस-

[डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पाण्डेय]

पास की तारीखों में बम्बई की एक मार्डन 16 मिने लेबोरेटरी को एक फिल्म रिडक्शन एक्विपमेंट लक्समीटर मंगाने के लिए आयात लाइसेंस दिया गया था। इस आयात लाइसेंस हेतु 40 हजार रुपये की विदेशी मुद्रा स्वीकार की गई। लेकिन बाद में पता नहीं किन कारणों से या कैसे उसे बढ़ा दिया गया और 2 लाख 82 हजार का कर दिया गया। उसके लिए कोई विशेष कारण ज्ञात नहीं। लेकिन उस फर्म को हमारी इम्पोर्ट-एक्सपोर्ट की एथारिटी के लोगों ने फेवर दिखा कर विदेशी मुद्रा को 40 हजार बढ़ा कर 2 लाख 92 हजार का कर दिया इसके बारे में मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान आकर्षित किया गया। सी० बी० आई० की इनक्वायरी कराने की बात कही गई। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि उसका परिणाम क्या निकला, उसको क्या आप सदन की मेज पर रखेंगे ताकि पता चल सके कि किन-किन अधिकारियों ने मिल कर यह सारा घोटाला किया और विदेशी मुद्रा को 40 हजार से बढ़ा2 कर लाख 92 हजार कर दिया। जो अधिकारी उसमें शामिल हैं उनके नाम मैं नहीं लेना चाहता लेकिन यदि आप चाहेंगे तो मैं बता दूंगा। इस प्रकार जो इम्पोर्ट-एक्सपोर्ट का कंट्रोल करते हैं वहीं पर इस तरह का घोटाला होता है। यह घटना एक उदाहरण मात्र है। इस सारे मामले की यदि ठीक से जांच हो तो कुछ और घोटाले के प्रकरण सामने आएंगे।

आपको पता होगा कि सदन में पिछली बार चर्चा आई थी कि फर्टिलाइजर के नाम से ग्रेनुलेटिड मड आया था यह किसके माध्यम से आया, सारा प्रकरण आज भी रहस्यमय है। उसका मंत्री महोदय कोई सन्तोषजनक उत्तर नहीं दे सके थे। इस तरह से अगर इन मामलों में सावधानी से काम नहीं करेंगे तो कोई भी सुधार का काम नहीं हो सकेगा। इम्पोर्ट-एक्सपोर्ट के बारे में नीति सम्बन्धी जो दोष है उन्हें व्यावहारिक दृष्टि से ठीक करना होगा।

एस० टी० सी० के जरिये स्टेनलैस स्टील का आयात हुआ। उसमें किस प्रकार से सक्रैप आया और लोगों को दिया गया यह भी आपके नोटिस में है। उसमें काफी घोटाला हुआ है। एक तरफ हम कहते हैं कि छोटे उद्योगों को हम प्रोत्साहन देना चाहते हैं लेकिन जो एस० टी० सी० कुछ चीजें आयात करती है उनके बारे में प्राय: व्यवस्था है कि 100 टन माल अगर एक साथ लेंगे तभी हम उसे उठाने देंगे, सौ टन की बंदिश लगाई जाती है, अगर किसी को दस पांच टन माल की आवश्यकता है तो वह नहीं उठा सकता। फलस्वरूप बड़ा व्यापारी उठाता है और उसके जरिये छोटे-छोटे व्यापारियों को माल जाता है जिसमें वे बहुत बड़ा मुनाफा कमाते हैं। एस० टी० सी० के मुनाफे के प्रतिशत के बारे में भी कई बार यहां चर्चा हुई है। उसे भी आज तक ठीक नहीं कर पाये हैं।

मैंने मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकर्षित किया कि कांडला के अन्दर काफी मात्रा में एस०टी०सी० द्वारा आयातित स्टेनलेस स्टील सक्रैप पड़ा हुआ है उसे कोई उठाने नहीं आया। ऐसी स्थिति हमारे व्यापार मंत्रालय की कई शाखाओं में और कई जो उसके अन्तरंग निगम हैं उनके अन्दर चल रही है।

मैं अभी-अभी की एक घटना की ओर माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं। वार्टर के आधार पर हम कुछ चीजें इम्पोर्ट करते हैं और कुछ एक्सपोर्ट करते हैं, इस प्रकार की एक पद्धति है। लेकिन उनका एक नोटेफिकेशन होना चाहिए। अभी आपने कुछ चीजों के बारे में वगैर नोटिफिकेशन निकाले, वगैर कोई सूचना या विज्ञप्ति निकाले कह दिया कि वार्टर के आधार पर ये चीजें भेज दीजिए, यह एक्सपोर्ट कर दीजिए, यह इम्पोर्ट कर लीजिए। यह सारी चीजें कुछ चन्द लोगों को ही ज्ञात हो सकीं। आश्चर्य है कि आप के मंत्रालय के कुछ लोग हैं जो इस प्रकार की गुप्त बातें बताते हैं? नोटिफिकेशन हुए बिना यह पद्धति क्यों अपनाई गई ? इस का प्रयोजन क्या है? इसकी वस्तुस्थिति क्या है? माननीय मंत्री जी बताएं कि यह जो कार्य

हुआ है बिना नोटिफिकेशन के वह किस आधार पर हुआ है? इस में काफी बडे पैमाने पर भ्रष्टाचार हुआ है और भ्रष्टाचार की बाते सामने आई भी है। कुछ अधिकारियो ने मिल कर यह सारा काम किया है। जो चीजे इस प्रकार की होती है उन का विधिवत नोटिफिकेशन होता है। लेकिन कुछ चीजो के बारे मे यह नोटिफिकेशन नही हुआ। इस सारे मामले पर पूरा प्रकाश डाला जाना चाहिये। इसकी स्पष्ट जानकारी व जाच जरूरी है।

अभी म निवेदन कर रहा था कि जो ऐक्चुअल यूजर्स होते है उन को तो माल उपलब्ध नही होता, उन को प्राय लाइसेस मिलता भी नही है यह स्थिति केवल एक केस मे नही है। अनेक सस्थानो और अनेक प्रतिष्ठानो के बारे मे यह कहा जा सकता है। कुछ केस इस प्रकार के हमारे यहा पर नोटिस मे आए है। बम्बई मे मध्य प्रदेश के अदर और दिल्ली के अन्दर अनेक सस्थानो के बारे मे आयात का लाइसेस तो उन्हे दिया गया लेकिन आयातित वस्तुए उन्हे ने स्वय उपयोग नही की। उन सस्थानो का पता ही नही केवल बोर्ड मात्र लगा हुआ है। यदि वह फर्म इदौर की है या दिल्ली की है तो उन्होने सीधे बम्बई मे माल मगाया और वही उसको बेच दिया। क्या कोई ऐसी एजेंसी आपके पास है जो इस बात को देख सके कि जो आयात करने वाले लोग है वास्तव मे उनके जरिये इसका उपयोग भी हो रहा है या नही। अथवा जो एजेंसी है वह समक्ष नही है भ्रष्ट है उससे यह साफ प्रमाणित होता है। आयात लायसेंसेज के मिसयूज पर सख्त कार्यवाही जरूरी है।

लाइसेस जो आप देते है उसकी प्रणाली भी बडी जटिल है। इसको आप सरल करे। एक तरफ जहा हमारे कैनेलाइजेशन सिस्टम की कुछ अच्छाइया है वहा उसके अन्दर कुछ डिफैक्ट्स भी है। जो सही यूजर्ज होते है उनको माल ठीक समय पर मिल भी नही पाता। कई बार माल आ कर पडा रहता है। उसको कोई उतारने नही आता है जिसके कारण डिलिवरी समय पर नही होती है, फिर

चाहे वह एस० टी० सी० या एम० एम० टी० सी० के जरिये हो, उनकी कीमतें प्रति दिन लगने वाले डेमरेज के कारण काफी बढ जाती है और बहुत ऊची कीमत पर वह माल आता है। कई बार आयात लाइसेस देते है उसमे काफी बिलम्ब होता है। सादा पहले होता है और माल लम्बे समय बाद आता है या ठीक समय पर वह नही आ पाता है जिस के कारण फिर कीमत बढ जाती है इसलिए यह आवश्यक है कि जब कोई रिलीज इशू आर्डर आप देते है तो उसके छ महीने के अन्दर वह माल उसे प्राप्त हो जाए ऐसा कोई एक लिमिटेड समय निश्चित कर देना चाहिये।

इम्पोर्ट लाइसेस की अवधि आप ने वर्तमान मे केवल एक वर्ष की रखी है। कई बार एक वर्ष के अदर चीज नही प्राप्त हो सकती। तो इस बारे मे पुनर्विचार की आवश्यकता है कि यदि आवश्यकता पडे तो अवधि को बढ़ाया जा सके। एक वर्ष के अदर फारेन एक्सचेंज की या किसी दूसरी चीज की कम्प्लायन्स वह न कर सके तो उस का इम्पोर्ट न रुके और उस को फिर से नई प्रोसेसिंग मे जा कर नया प्रार्थनापत्र देने और नई स्वीकृति प्राप्त करने की आवश्यकता न पडे। बेअर हाउसिंग सुविधा भी आज पर्याप्त नही है। उसकी भी ठीक व्यवस्था आवश्यक है।

इसी प्रकार से आप जो सहायता देते है विभिन्न माध्यमो से डेवलपमेंट बैंक इत्यादि के जरिए उस मे उन लोगो का एक्सपोर्ट परफार्मेंस देख कर तत्काल उन को सहायता मिले इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था आप करे। अभी आयात निर्यात के बारे मे आपकी सहायता की जो प्रणाली है या जो रीति है वह ठीक नही है। उसमे सुधार की जरूरत है।

जहा तक घरेलू और छोटा-छोटी इडस्ट्री का सवाल है उन के द्वारा जो चीजे तैयार की जाती है जैसे रेडीमेड गारमेंट्स है बिजली के उपकरण है उन की काफी अच्छी मार्केट बाहर है, लेकिन उन को प्रोत्साहन देने की दिशा मे हम बहुत पीछे है। उन का निर्यात

[डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पाण्डेय]

बढाना चाहिए और उस के लिए प्रयास किया जाना चाहिए । और ऐसी कई चीजे छोटे उद्योगो मे प्राप्त होने वाली है जिन का निर्यात बढाया जा सकता है कुछ वस्तुए, जैसे मिर्च मसाले इत्यादि हैं भी लका के साथ और बर्मा के साथ काफी बडी मात्रा मे निर्यात होता था । वह अब काफी घट गया है । उसके निर्यात को बढाया जा सकता है । वह हमारे पडोस के देश है उस दिशा मे कुछ प्रयत्न तो जरूर किया है और उस के लिए कुछ कदम उठाए है । लेकिन वे नगण्य है । यदि इस ओर ध्यान दिया जाये तो इन के उत्पादन मे हजारो और लोगो को काम मिल सकता है । रोजगार प्राप्ति की दिशा में भी यह सहायक होगा ।

हमारे देश के कुछ विशेष भागो के अदर पापी हस्क जो आपिअम निकालने के बाद बाई-प्राडक्ट के रूप मे बचता है काफी मात्रा मे होता है । उस का एक्सपोर्ट वैसे तो लोग करते है लेकिन उस के एक्सपोर्ट को और बढाया जा सकता है । जैसे लेमन ग्रास का काफी एक्सपोर्ट हो रहा है उसी प्रकार से पापी हस्क का भी काफी एक्सपोर्ट हो सकता है और उस से काफी विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित की जा सकती है । आज यह केवल 15-20 रुपये क्विटल के भाव किसानो से खरीदी जाती है और बाजार मे आ कर 400 रुपये क्विटल बिकती है । बाहर जाते समय और ज्यादा मूल्य उसी चीज का हो जाता है । तो अगर उस का कोई माध्यम हो और उस के निर्यात को बढाने की दिशा मे कुछ प्रयास किया जाय तो बहुत बडी मात्रा मे हम उस से विदेशी मुद्रा प्राप्त कर सकते है । इन बातो की ओर मत्री महोदय ध्यान दे । मैंने इस बारे मे मत्री महोदय का ध्यान पत्र द्वारा आकर्षित भी किया है ।

अभी हम ने कुछ मक्त व्यापार क्षेत्र स्थापित किए है । काडला हमारे यहा मक्त व्यापार क्षेत्र है लेकिन उस की स्थिति काई विशेष सतोषजनक नही है । जिस प्रकार की वहा सुविधाए होनी चाहिए और जितनी उस की प्रगति होनी चाहिए वह नही हुई है । व्यापारिक क्षेत्र जिस प्रकार से बढना चाहिए वह व्यापारिक क्षेत्र बढा नही है । दो तीन जगहो के बारे मे सुझाव और आए थे । एक हल्दिया के बारे मे था कि हल्दिया को भी मुक्त व्यापार क्षेत्र बनाया जाना चाहिए (व्यवधान) जो स्थिति काडला की है उस के अदर सुधार करने की आवश्यकता है और मत्री महोदय हल्दिया के बारे मे बताएगे कि उस की क्या स्थिति है? शान्ताक्रुज के अदर भी इसी प्रकार से एलेक्ट्रिकल गुड्स के लिए मुक्त व्यापार क्षेत्र बनाने की बात कही गई थी, उस का क्या हुआ ? हमारे ट्रेड डेवलपमेट एथारिटी ने हल्दिया और साल्ट लेक एरिया मे मुक्त व्यापार क्षेत्र बनाने की बात कही है । उन के बारे मे बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे—उन मुक्त व्यापार क्षेत्रो का क्या किया, किस दिशा मे आप सोच रहे है ।

इस के साथ ही मैं चाहूगा—आप की आयात और निर्यात की जो स्थिति है जो नीति है, इस नीति के बारे मे समग्र रूप से विचार करे ताकि निर्यात अधिक से अधिक बढे और आयात घटे, । यह ठीक है कि बहुत सी चीजो का आयात घटा है, लेकिन आप के कुछ ट्रेड एग्रीमेन्ट्स की वजह से विचित्र स्थिति पैदा हो जाती है फिर चाहे वह एग्रीमेन्ट रशिया से हो, इराक, इरान या युगोस्लाविया से हो । आप ने उन ट्रेड एग्रीमेन्ट्स के अन्तर्गत रशियन ट्रैक्टर टी०—25 मगाये, लेकिन उन के कम्पोनेन्ट्स के बारे मे कोई एग्रीमेन्ट सभवत नही किया । आज ये ट्रेक्टर्स किसानो के पास बेकार पडे हुए है—न उन के टायर्स उपलब्ध है और न पुर्जे उपलब्ध है । जिस कम्पनी के पास ये ट्रैक्टर्स आये थे हम ने उन से पूछा—वे कहते है कि हमारे पास स्पेअर पार्ट्स नही है । हम ने राज्य सरकार को लिखा तो उन्होने भी जवाब दे दिया और यहा पूछा तो यहा से भी जवाब मिल गया । आप के एग्रीमेन्ट मे ऐसी व्यवस्था जरूर होनी चाहिये थी कि स्पेयर्स भी समय पर उपलब्ध हो सके । ट्रैक्टर ही नही, आप विभिन्न प्रकार की मशीनो का आयात करते है—अगर आप उन के स्पेअर पार्ट्स की व्यवस्था नही करेंगे तो वे नही चल सकेंगे ।

इन सारी बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुए आप को ऐसा प्रयत्न करना चाहिये—जिस से सारी चीजों में सन्तुलन बना रहे, हमारे यहां जो असमानता आई हुई है, वह दूर हो सके तथा विदेशी मुद्रा का भी अर्जन हो।

आय की निर्यात की जो प्रधान वस्तुयें हैं, जैसे चाय, काफ़ी, रबर, जूट, आयरन और कपड़ा, काजू—इन की तरफ़ ध्यान देने की विशेष चेष्टा की जाय। अभी मंत्री महोदय ने काजू के बारे में बतलाया, लेकिन अभी भी उस में काफ़ी गुंजाइश है। तम्बाकू के काम में भी काफ़ी गुंजाइश है—इस दिशा में जितना प्रयत्न होना चाहिये था, उतना नहीं हुआ लेदर गुड्स के एक्सपोर्ट की भी काफी और गुंजाइश है। यदि आप प्रयत्न करेंगे तो स्थिति अच्छी हो सकती है। हमारे यहां जो असंतुलन की स्थिति छाई हुई है—उस को सुधारने का प्रयत्न होना चाहिये। आप की यह रिपोर्ट है—वर्किंग आफ़ इण्डस्ट्रीयल एण्ड कामर्शियल अण्डरटेकिंग्ज़—इस में हैण्डीक्रैफ्ट्स एण्ड हैण्डलूम कारपोरेशन आफ़ इण्डिया के बारे में कहा गया है

Annual Report on the working of industrial and commercial undertakings of the Central Government, 1971-72 :

The total sales of the corporation during the year 1971-72 excluding sales of Consortium Members amounted to Rs. 4.34 crores as against Rs. 3.84 in the previous year. The operating results of the corporation for the year after non-operating/prior period adjustments resulted in a loss of Rs. 16.8 lakhs during the year as against a profit of Rs. 3.5 lakhs in the previous year.

यह उदाहरण-मात्र है—आप की ये कारपोरेशन घाटे में है। इसी तरह से आप की अन्य कारपोरेशन हैं जिन का संचालन आप के मंत्रालय की मारफत होता है, वे भी घाटे में जा रही हैं। एस०टी०सी० और एम एम०टी० सी० के कार्य को सुधारें। समयाभाव के कारण मैं उन की गहराई में नहीं जा रहा हूं। लेकिन आप की अव्यावहारिक दोषपूर्ण अर्थ नीति, योजना नीति का प्रतिबिम्ब आप की व्यापार नीति पर प्रतिबिम्बित हो रहा है। उस को ठीक करने की चेष्टा करें बार बार नीति बदलने से, नई नीतियों की घोषणा करने से कुछ नहीं बनेगा, उन में सुधार होने की सम्भावना नहीं है।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Sir, to eliminate the strains in our economy, it is absolutely essential that the export and import policy has to be made quite sound. Through export and import policies are absolutely the concern of the Commerce Ministry, it has to be borne in mind that the infrastructure for a successful import and export policy is also provided by shipping and transport and civil aviation. Therefore it is highly desirable that there is coordination between the Ministry of Commerce and the Ministries of Shipping and Transport, Civil Aviation and Railways. Otherwise, it is quite possible that at the implementation level there will be serious loopholes left, as a result of which the general broad framework of the import and export policy is bound to fail.

At the very outset, let me make a mention of the failure of the Ministry to present the Report of the Tariff Commission in time. As my colleague, Shri Madhu Limaye, has pointed out, a lot of damage has been done not merely to democratic norms but even to the economy of the country. I was happy that the Ministry of Commerce expressed his regret for the failure to present the Report of the Tariff Commission in time. I hope that such follies will not be repeated, because that will affect not only the democratic functioning of our Government but also the economy of our country.

As far as the infra-structure for import and export is concerned. I would like to make a pointed reference to the situation that has recently developed. The news-papers announced only yesterday that Indian exporters are facing a serious diffi-

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culty because the airlines have stopped the booking of export cargo. Already, after the furnace oil crisis the traditional liners have changed their routes and some of the cargoes that were lifted by the traditional liners earlier could not be lifted now because they do not touch the Indian ports. As a result of that, many exporters were relying on air transport. If the airlines now stop the booking of export cargo, that will create further difficulties. Therefore, I would very much like the Ministry of Commerce to establish liaison with the Civil Aviation Department and discuss with them as to how the fresh difficulties that have been created can be solved completely.

I would like to say something in detail about the problem facing the rubber industry. My hon. friend, Shri Raja Kulkarni, has already touched that aspect in a cursory way. I would like to give some facts and figures which have not been given by any other hon. Member in this debate. As far as rubber is concerned, because of the fall in production and increase in consumption of both natural and synthetic rubber, a very dangerous situation is developing. As far as production is concerned, it is very interesting to find how a shift has taken place from 1971-72 to 1973-74. In 1971-72 the production of natural rubber was 1,01,210 metric tonnes, which came upto 1,23,000 metric tonnes, in 1973-74. As far as synthetic rubber is concerned, the pattern is dangerously alarming. While in 1971-72 the production was 3,02,911 metric tonnes, in 1973-74 it has come down to 20,000 metric tonnes. So, the total production in 1971-72 was 4,34,121 metric tonnes and in 1973-74 it was 1,43,000 metric tonnes. What is still more alarming is the consumption pattern. In 1971-72 the consumption was 96.454 tonnes on natural rubber and 3,37200 tonnes of synthetic rubber, making a total of 4,33,654 tonnes. In 1973-74 the consumption of natural rubber is 1,22,000 and synthetic rubber 26,000 tonnes making a total of 1,48,000 tonnes, while the total production is 1,43,000 tonnes.

This is the relationship between the total production and the total consumption. In view of this, you will find that the rubber industry is not able to meet with the problems. There is the problem of unemployment. The Central Trade Union organisation is more concerned with that. This situation has posed the problem both for the rubber industry and for the Central Trade Union organisation. The problem of unemployment will become alarmingly more serious. So, it is very necessary that the entire export policy *vis-a-vis* rubber industry has to be completedly altered. There have been heavy exports and, as a result of that, adequate rubber is not available for the rubber industry.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil) : Does he know the total stocks available with rubber manufacturers ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : These are the figures which the Ministry of Commerce can say are correct or not.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : With all respect to the hon. Member, I would like to know from him what is the total consumption of small units.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : If the Minister says that the figures that I have given are not correct, I will be very happy.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE : All his figures are correct except the back-log figures of the previous years. From the previous year, there is a back-log of 47,000 tonnes.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Both from the point of veiw of the safety and security of the workers, of their jobs, and also from the point of view of the industry, it is necessary that a clear statement of policy must be made by the Minister of Commerce.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE : While the hon. Member was not here, I made a categorical statement that it is our policy to see that the industry is supplied with natural rubber, that the indi-

genous demand is met, and export whatever is surplus.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : If this is a cotegorical statement that after meeting the requirements of the industry and after ensuring that the workers will not be thrown out because of inadequacy of raw materials, only surplus will be exported, I am thoroughly satisfied with the proposition.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : At the same time, the interests of the growers should be protected. Even last year, they were getting Rs. 318 whereas the Tariff Commission fixed Rs. 520.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE : If the hon. Member, Prof. Madhu Dandavate, can kindly pass on to me the name of one single industry consuming natural rubber and is suffering for lack of raw material, I will be interested to see that they are supplied the raw material.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : That is the view-point which the Central Trade Union organisation has been putting forward. If he can establish that my case is wrong, I will be extremely happy because that protect the intersts of the workers.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You are participating in a debate, not in a dialoguge.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I did not initiate the dialogue. Being a democrat, I responded to the dialogue.

MR. CHAIRMAN : This remark applies to all sections of the House.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE (Betul) : It appeared that Prof. Madhu Dandavate was intervening and Mr. George was participating.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Now, I would like to make some reference to the policy regarding distribution of yarn. Unfortunately, the Government could not make up its mind regarding the price as well as distribution policy of yarn. Whenever a situation was created in which there were pressing demands from the handloom workers, then only they succumbed to pressures and, by that time, sufficient damage had been done. Even after the new policy that has been formulated, there is a difficulty in a large number of handloom centres and powerloom centres. When the yarn is demanded by the powerloom centres, very often it is found that whenever yarn of certain types of counts is required, the quantity of yarn made available to them is not exactly of the type of counts desired by them. As a result of that, when they say that this is not the quantity required by them because that is of a different count, a part of it is actually sold in the black market. That is what is happening.

In the past, there have been experiences that even to those mills which were run by the Government, actually the yarn was made available on payment of palm money. These malpractices have created tremendous difficulties, and I hope that Government will take note of that.

I would like to say something—I would not like to repeat what Mr. Raja Kulkarni has said—in relation to non-clearance of the consignment of 5,000 bales of woollen rags in Bombay port. I would like to point out to the hon. Minister that, unless they are able to coordinate their policies, unless the Customs authorities and the Ministry of Commerce are able to have a coordinated opproach, more and more difficulties will come in. A theoretical policy has been laid down that, unless hundred per cent mutilation is effected, these rags cannot be brought into the country from the countries of the West and countries like Australia. All those countries from where these rags are coming, due to various factors, due to the price factor, due to the cost factor and due to lobour not being available in those respective countries, even in countries like USA, Australia and Western Europe, this particular task of hundred per cent mutilation is not undertaken by them. Now the question is how is the problem to be solved; they are

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not prepared to undertake the responsibility of hundred per cent multilation and here again the 5,000 bales of woollen rags are lying in the port. The only way-out is that the STC should be prepared to undertake this responsibility and under the supervision of the Customs authorities, the process of multilation should be conducted, what are serviceable and what are unserviceable. On that we have one approach and the Western Countries have altogether a different approach. Ours is a country which lives below the poverty line. And what are rags for them are not rags for us here. But leaving aside that particular controversy, when hundred per cent mutilation process has been introduced, on practical considerations it is necessary that the STC, which is an important agency, the canalising agency in this particular case, must show the willingness to undertake this responsibility of hundred per cent mutilation, and that can be conducted under the supervision of the Customs authorities.

One point to which my friend, Shri Raja Kulkarni, has not referred is the quantum of demurrage that is being involved in this particular case My information is that demurrage to the extent of Rs. 1 lakh is involved every day because of non-clearance of 5,000 bales in Bombay Port, and at a time when there is a crisis of foreign exchange allowing Rs. 1 lakh as demurrage, to be wasted away like that, will mean a serious burden on the foreign exchange position. Therefore, I hope that due note will be taken as far as this problem is concerned.

I would like to say something regarding hand-processing. With the best of intentions, certain relief has been given for the hand-processing industry. But in places like Bombay, it has been the demand not only of the industry but also of the accredited representatives of the labour working in the processing industry that this relief that has been offered by the Government with the best of intentions is being misused by certain entrepreneurs who manipulate things in such a manner that, for all practical purposes, it appears as if a particular process is a hand-process; it is just a manipulation and, as a result of that, you find that this relief that has been offered by the Government is taken advantage of by certain private entrepreneurs only for their own manipulations; as a result of that you find that the processing industry in Bombay is suffering a lot and there is a threat of workers being thrown out of the industry. We have already made a representation to the Finance Minister. This is one aspect with which the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Commerce are concerned, and I hope...

SHRI DHAMANKAR : The threat is to the big financiers who are operating power-processing.

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE : On the contrary, it has been the grievance of the trade union in the processing industry that certain industrialists who are not really operating what should really constitute hand-processing are manipulating and are taking advantage of this. A camouflage hand processing has been conducted and that is creating a threat to the workers who are working in the other processing industries I hope that this problem will also be gone into

There is one problem to which I would like to make a pointed reference. The Minister of Commerce had already given certain assurances to the workers concerned. Rightly, our Government has taken a decision to take over the publication of scientific books and scientific journals. On that occasion, it was pointed out by the trade-unionists that we have nothing against the general policy of take-over as far as the scientific journals and scientific books is concerned. But they wanted an assurance that the book depots and the book houses will not be permitted to throw out the workers taking advantage of this particular policy. It was pointed out to the Minister that the India Book House, Bombay, taking

advantage of this new step, are trying to throw out their workers. We were assured by the Minister concerned that this type of a threat to the workers will not arise. I want to bring to his notice that a situation has already arisen and there is a threat of unemployment as far as the India Book House is concerned. Therefore, I take it for granted that the Minister will stand by the assurance that was given by him.

Lastly, within the few minutes available, I would like to make a reference to one important aspect, that is, take over of some of the sick units. Unfortunately, this provision for takeover of sick units and improving their health is being utilised by certain capitalists to the detriment of the workers and to their advantage. When they find that their machinery is outdated, then when they find that their profitability has gone down, they declare their units as sick units. The Government assure them that their units will be supervised and when they confirm that they are sick units, they are taken over. After giving the patient proper treatment, the profitability of these units improves and the entire machinery is streamlined. Rationalisation of the old machinery takes place and when the profitability is increased, then the sick units are transferred back. Now, we have a provision of law that even when such units have been taken over, they need not be returned to back to the private entrepreneurs. I would like to ask for a categorical assurance from the Minister of Commerce that wherever there is a takeover of such units and when their profitability has increased, they will not be returned to those very people who were responsible for their going into the red. . . .

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : It is not.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I hope these industries will be worked in the interests of better industrial relations and also in the interests of the industrial workers.

These are the concrete suggestions I have made and I hope the Minister will give satisfactory answers to some of the points I have raised.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA : I must thank the hon. Members who have taken part in the debate, criticising us and suggesting new things. We take all their ideas and suggestions in the spirit they were made.

Already some points have been covered by my colleague. So, to save the time of the House, I would not repeat all those points. I will go on to those other points which have not been touched on by him.

My colleague has already referred to the projected export performance of this year. I would just like to also indicate what is going to be our target next year. We have three sets of projections for the year 1974-75 and we are now discussing in the year 1974-75. Our conservative estimate is that it will be Rs. 2,360 crores and the realistic estimate is Rs. 2 574 crores. But we do believe that we shall possibly try to achieve the target of Rs. 2.771 crores. It will be the endeavour of this Ministry and the organisation under its control to achieve the target.

You will appreciate that this target cannot be achieved if we cannot follow the correct policy backed by right type of institutional arrangements and procedural efficiency and simplification. Now, so far as our policy aspects are concerned, I would like to submit certain highlights of our policy. First is production augumentation. In jute, textile, plantations we are thinking of substantial expansion and modernisation, in a planned way, not in an *ad hoc* way. And also our import policy is also aimed to meet the requirements of increased production. The second parameter is to see that the right type of price is realised for our exported commodities and services, right type in the context of the inflationary trend all over the world. So our endeavour would be to see the realisation of higher unit value for our commodities and to achieve these ends

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we have entered into dialogue with the countries with some of which we enjoy a sort of oligopolistic position in the supply of some commodities like jute and also tea My colleague had already been to Ceylon and I had also occasion to discuss this matter with my Ceilonese counterpart and we will be also in touch with Kenya and Indonesia so that our unit value realisation from tea is proportionate to and consistent with the high inflationary trend and higher prices prevailing in the world market These exercises may be extended and we are thinking of extending it in respect of some other commodities also, iron ore for example, and also rubber which we can think of So, this is the second aspect of our policy

The other thing is this It is the perpetuation of new markets and also preservation of our old markets With this end in view Sir as you know we have already held certain regional meetings of our commercial representatives in different parts of the World in East Europe in South East Asia in Gulf Areas etc We believe in all these areas we have tremendous export potentiality and we are trying our best to formulate our policy identify the commodities and consider our promotional measures so that we can take advantage of the position

Fourthly we are also thinking in terms of project exports and product diversification There are a number of turnkey projects in Gulf countries and elsewhere which we are organising We are also thinking of participation in construction of railway projects in Suez Canal area and also in Iraq and we are increasing our volume of non-traditional exports like electronic engineering goods, etc etc

So now this policy can be implemented if we have some institutional structure appropriate to these aims and also our procedures should be suitably modified and simplified

You know, Sir, that already, a few days back, we had announced our new import and export policies which are aimed at considerable simplification of our rules and regulations enabling the exporters to obtain a licence quickly, and in some cases, exporting without obtaining a new licence It was just repeating the existing one So all these cater to the same aim, namely the expeditious increase of our exports

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So far as the institutional aspect of our policy realisation drive is concerned we would like to submit that right from our ministry itself to the organisations and corporations under the administrative control of the ministry things are being overhauled and restructured You are aware that the ministry itself has been very recently and totally re-structured The Commerce Ministry is a blanket term under which there are three distinct departments—Department of Foreign Trade, Department of Export Production and Department of Internal Trade The idea under lying these three distinct departments is to see that a proper focus and attention is given to export production The whole aim of export production cannot be realised unless the export production is properly geared up The question of gearing up of export production is particularly pertinent in the context of so many prevailing constraints internal and external So, we have taken all possible care and caution to see that export production measures within the ministry are fully coordinated Also as rightly pointed out by some of the hon Members, we have taken care to see that there is proper coordination in between the different ministries

You know that in between different ministries proper coordination is achieved through two or three committees mainly—Economic Policy Committee Cabinet Committee on Industry and Commerce and also a Cabinet Committee on Economic Cooperation These committees see that there is considerable coordination in production, trade and commerce so that the functions of different economic ministries conform to the same end A similar exercise had been undertaken also in the official level by forming one high-powered Committee under the Cabinet

Secretary and another highpowered Committee under the Secretary of Heavy Industry. These had been set up with a clear objective that the production drives and the production plans undertaken in different ministries are coordinated so that the export earning is maximised.

The other institutional things which I would like to indicate are in regard to what we are doing about the S.T.C. M.M.T.C., Jute Corporations and other things which have been referred to by several hon. Members. But, I would like to mention another aspect about which I forgot to mention. In this context, one of our policies, besides the four narrated by me, is also to see how we can reduce the consumption of certain commodities and services in the home market which have tremendous export potentialities. You will kindly appreciate that talk of foreign exchange increase by exports makes no sense unless we are ready to deny ourselves certain commodities and certain services which are available to us but which have a tremendous foreign market.

So, one of our objectives is also to see that we reduce the consumption of those commodities and services which have significant export potentialities in this case basmati rice, sugar, marine products, etc.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Would you put ground nuts in the same category?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: I have to think twice before I say 'eyes'.

We expect maximum export earning and we all know the constraints of production and then if we insist on not reducing our consumption in any respect on any commodity or service we are landing ourselves in a blatant contradiction.

With these policy aims in view I would also like to submit certain procedural things we are following. Apart from the simplification of import and export policy we are reducing, if possible eliminating, cash assistance and subsidy because in an inflationary situation cash assistance and subsidy should be minimised, if possible eliminated. That will attract certain criticism. But in a difficult situation we are not free to choose from many options. We have to choose one of the very limited options open to us either to suffer high inflationary market or subsidise it making it more inflationary and making if more difficult for the producer to hold the cost of production line thus making our products and goods very uncompetitive in the international market. Even with all these constraints care has been taken that small-scale industries and value added products are not hit or, if hit the effect of it is minimised.

Now, I would like to comment on the idea mooted by some of the hon. Members about nationalisation of import and export trade. This idea in principle is unexceptionable but in practice unacceptable. Already, through our Corporations like STC and MMTC we import majority of the items. A substantial part of our export is controlled and regulated by our Corporations. We have also canalised ten more items this year. So, we are progressively and realistically extending the area of operations of the public sector undertakings, but we should not take on the platter more than what we can bite. We are strengthening our public sector Corporations so that they may undertake more responsibility. It is no use taking an obligation for discharging which we have not enough institutional machinery. So, giving those things to STC, MMTC and JCI—about which many comments, not necessarily, complimentary, have been made on the floor of the House—will not be wise and realistic. It may be cavalier to jump into an area which angels do not like to tread because of very understandable reasons. So, our main emphasis is on strengthening the public sector undertakings ...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: To which angel is he referring?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA : Many angels in and around the House.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN : It is dangerous to shirk the responsibility on that ground and shut the stable-door after the horse escapes.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA : We are not shirking, but we are preparing ourselves.

We are strengthening the STC, and under the STC we are setting up further subsidiaries looking to fixed areas of operations, looking after particular commodities. A leather export development corporation is being set up. It has also been decided to set up a chemicals and pharmaceutical corporation. In the light of the growing demand for agricultural products in the oil-producing countries, serious consideration is being given to setting up an a reproducts export corporation.

SHRI RAJA KULKARNI : It will be separate from the STC ?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA : They will be under the umbrella of the STC, having their own identity and functional autonomy. The articles of association of the STC and its subsidiaries have been reviewed and updated. The relationship between the parent bodies and subsidiaries is being redefined. For greater and more harmonious co-ordination between the STC and its subsidiaries, the board of directors has been increased from four permanent directors to seven permanent directors. Greater autonomy of powers has been delegated to branch offices. All these are to strengthen the STC, which is one of the pillars of our public sector undertakings and one of the very important arms of this Ministry.

The MMTC is also being strengthened. We have set up a Mica Board to look exclusively after the problems of mica. As you might be aware, the labourers of the mica industry are the poorest paid in the whole of this country. So, it deserves a very sympathetic look. We are looking into the matter.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : The same is true in the coir industry also.

SHRI CHAPLENDU BHATTACHARYYIA : Let him kindly increase the floor price by 100 per cent. The price of mica today is of the order of the cost of salt in a dinner.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA : Shri Chaplendu Bhattacharyyia is an expert, and I shall discuss this with him outside the House.

The MMTC's performance is also very impressive. The turnover 1972-73 was Rs. 343 crores, and it went up to Rs. 449 crores in 1973-74, and the projected figure for 1974-75 is Rs. 782 crores. It shows that the MMTC is working well. But we are not complacent about their working level of efficiency, and we shall try to improve it further.

Certain points have been made out about the calculations and about whether the statistical figures are authentic or not. It is a very complicated issue, too complicated to be answered exhaustively and satisfactorily by a non-statistician. But I would only submit that even the expert statisticians working under the Reserve Bank of India and also the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics etc. do not agree and see eye to eye. Even in the statistics of identical commodities and subjects, the IMF's figures and the world Bank's figures are not identical in some cases.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Has he got statistics as to what percentage of the statistics is correct ?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA : It depends upon some lack of information, some time-lag etc. These are the factors. Time-lag and the lack of information and inadequate collection or processing of information and also what we may call error in extrapolations from the statistical data, non-representative character of the samples etc. are some of the reason. There are many such reasons why the statistics of the different organisations sometimes do not tally. But the gap or differen-

ce is not so big as to create consternation or misunderstanding amongst us.

SHRI RAJA KULKARNI : He is Making out a case for computers ?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA : I am not making a case out for computers. I am only saying that all human beings, except computers, are fallible.

Besides touching on STC and MMTC, I would also like to refer to our decision to strengthen further the Export Guarantee Corporation. We have done that. You will be glad to know that we are also making an earnest endeavour to set up an Export Bank. While we agree that the existing nationalised banks are doing good service for promotion of export, one might say it is not good enough, having the exclusive import-export interests in view. So we are persuaded of the expediency of setting up an Export Bank and necessary steps have been taken to set up committee to go into this, and we hope a decision will be taken in the near future

We have also set up an export processing zone in Santa Cruz. It has already started working. Another zone is contemplated up at Dum Dum; it will be finalised in the none too distant future While we are working on Santa Cruz and Dum Dum zones, we are taking the lessons learnt from our experience, not necessarily a sweet one, from the Kandla zone.

I would like to say a few things about the Jute Corporation of India because many hon. members had referred to it and many critical points were raised.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Absolutely hopeless.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPHADHYAYA : I am not quite happy with the functioning of the Jute Corporation of India, but I do not like to use the words used by my hon. friend, 'absolutely hopeless'. I am an optimist and am hopeful.

SHRI MADHURYYA HALDAR (Mathurapur) : What is the present position ?

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Would you kindly compare the performance of your Jute Corporation ? What was the projection of procurement ? Ten-twelve lakh bales. Instead, they procured ten-eleven lakh quintals, hardly six or seven lakh bales.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Moderately hopeless. That much is certain.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA : Reasonably hopeful.

We know that the Jute Corporation is not a very old and experienced organisation. But as I said in the case of our processing zone at Santa Cruz or Dum Dum that we are taking the lessons of Kandla, similarly in the case of planning this year or the next, the Jute Corporation is taking the lessons of the Cotton Corporation also and also from what the Jute Corporation itself could do, or rather could not do, last year.

I am not one who shares the facile optimism that merely by monopolising procurement of a commodity, we ensure a fair price to the grower. This experiment was undertaken in Maharashtra in respect of cotton It did not pay. They suspend it. Then for some reason or the other, they are again reverting to the old policy. All that I would like to say is that without controlling the market forces in terms a competent and well-financed public corporation, it is not possible, merely by announcing a brave policy, to ensure a fair price to the cotton or jute growers.

The parallelism between the problem of the rubber growers in Kerala and jute growers of eastern India is very interesting. If we do export jute, there will be clamour from the industry, and this for understandable good reasons, the imperative of industrial costs, cost of industrial production : 'do not export the thing; keep it for consumption as raw material for production units

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within the country But those who say that, or for that matter we ourselves, given this existing market force, cannot ensure the growers a fair price To ensure that, we need some institutional mechanism and not merely the goodwill either of the hon friends or even of myself What in practice matters is the institutional strength, credit facility and infrastructural facility like transport and other things.

So, if we do not export some amount of this, then the market absolutely becomes a buyer's market and sellers are almost fleesed In that case, we are not left with a very big option It is under these constraints that we had reluctantly to decide at one stage in regard to Kerala to export 5 000 tonnes of rubber and in regard to West Bengal some three lakh bales of jute But again, that did not materialise and the intended benefit did not reach the grower The point is I have no hesitation to convey what is basically a patent fact—it is a matter on record and there is no question of dispute or disagreement—that the growers of jute and the rubber growers till recently have not got a fair price All that I very humbly submit is that we are trying—

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE Was the 23 000 tonnes surplus ?

PROF D P CHATTOPADHYAYA 20 000 tonnes yes But how you calculate is again a question of dispute and debate, and while speaking he excels in debate and I cannot join my friend Prof Madhu Dandavate just on the floor of the House on that score

AN HON MEMBER Both are good

PROF D P CHATTOPADHYAYA But he is much more senior and wiser than I am The otherway—to really help and benefit the growers is to increase the number of Government purchasing centres It was 30 last year, that is why this year we have decided to increase the number to 100 100 purchasing centres will be there, and I am not quite sure whether these 100 centres will be enough. On the contrary, I am more or less sure that we need at least 250, but because of the credit squeeze and other difficulties it will not be possible to set up 250 centres in this year. But that will be necessary, I am persuaded.

The other thing is also equally important, and I would request my hon. friends and the hon Members from different States particularly from the Jute-growing States, to persuade their respective Governments and also their colleagues and if possible they themselves, to see how better and more functionally an efficient co-operative network can be built up So, it will be not quite wise to depend exclusively on the Government purchasing centres It has to be supplemented and supplemented efficiently by the co operative societies and some of the Eastern Indian States is you know yourself coming from that area, do not have any network at all So it is no use criticising the Government or the Corporation for failure Every man and every hon Member has the right to criticise because the Corporation could not do what was expected, but, at the same time everybody, every State Government has a responsibility to do its mite Therefore they should come up also with more co operatives And, if possible why not they come up with their own independent Corporations ? The States Governments are very welcome The Eastern Indian States are very welcome to set up their own Corporations at the State level as the Gujarat Government or the Maharashtra Government had in respect of cotton That will be quite complementary to the Central Government's Jute Corporation of India We welcome it I have said it before and I say it again, and will welcome it

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Sir, I would like to submit once again

श्री विभूति मिश्र (मोतीहारी) जब ज्यूट का सीजन होता है तो वह बहुत सस्ते में बिक जाता है। बिहार, बंगाल, असम और उडीसा

यहां मुख्य तौर पर यह पैदा होता है। क्या आप यहां की सरकारों को कोई डायरेक्शन नहीं दे सकते हैं ? जूट किसान को सस्ते में बिक जाए तो क्या आपका कुछ भी कर्त्तव्य नहीं है इसके बारे में ?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA : Sir, I would like to submit to you, and through you, to Mr. Mishra, that this is what precisely I was answering. We are trying our level best. We have our difficulties. We do not get credit, enough and timely credit, from the credit-lending institutions. Secondly, we do not have enough transport facilities and wagon allotments from North Bihar, North Bengal and Assam to the Calcutta market. We do not have—except some 30 centres—enough purchasing centres. I am entirely in agreement with Mr. Mishra that since we do not have enough purchasing centres, the middleman is making money and he is squeezing the jute growers. This is absolutely correct. The correct answer is to come up with more cooperatives. We are trying to do that. We are ready to finance the cooperatives. Almost cent per cent finance, we are ready to give to the cooperatives. We have repeatedly written to the State Governments. I have also asked the Ministers concerned, in the different States, to set up cooperatives. We are also doing that. At our own level, we are increasing the purchasing centres from 30 to 100. We propose to increase this further in the next year. As I said, it is a time-consuming process. I am very much sympathetic to the jute growers' cause and I am as much concerned, as the hon. Member himself is. But, these are the constraints—which are not of my choice—under which the Government and the Jute Corporation are working. We will do whatever is possible. We are re-structuring the Jute Corporation. We have removed some of the members of the Board of Directors and we have inducted some new persons. If necessary, we will further re vamp the organisation. At our level, we are doing our best but this is not sufficient from the point of view of the growers. I am quite aware of this. But, we are doing our best.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Quite appreciating the call of the hon. Minister, I would like to know, will it be possible on his part to give directions to the Jute Corporation to seek the cooperation of Members of Parliament, State Legislatures and other representatives in local areas, to form a sort of a Revisional Board for better functioning of the Jute Corporation of India, if the officials are not cooperating and they are having certain underhand dealings with black-marketeers and other traders ?

POF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA : I remember to have declared in the presence of the Chairman of this Corporation in one of the growers' meeting that every MLA—I did not add MP—is welcome to form a cooperative on his own initiative in his area and that we will take the responsibility to see that it is financed. This is what I publicly said. I said it there, where many MLAs were present. I am now saying that any MLA or MP is welcome if he comes up on his own initiative to form a cooperative and it will be my best endeavour to see that he gets the finance. This will help the growers and we will very much appreciate their association in strengthening our purchasing ability and thereby helping the growers at the grass-roots.

Mention has been made about our trade relations with the socialist countries. Our overall exports to these countries, after a decline by 4.6 per cent in 1971, have since registered a sharp increase over the last two years. Our exports were Rs. 618 crores in1972 and for the period January-June 1973, it stood at Rs. 362 crores. There has been growing diversification of trade and commodities like railway wagons, textile machinery, knitting machinery, ready-made garments, drugs pharmaceuticals, knitting machines, electronic goods etc. have found increased importance in our exports to these countries. I can give the figures. In 1973, during the period January-June, our trade with Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia has gone

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up significantly. In the case of Bulgaria, it has been Rs. 28 crores more than last year, and Rs. 59 crores more in the case of Czechoslovakia. In the case of U.S.S.R., during the period January-June 1973, it is Rs. 8,51,000 more than the corresponding figure of last year. So, our export and import trade turnover with the socialist countries is more than the average increase in trade turnover with all the countries taken together.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Last year, notwithstanding the drought conditions, we had entered into an agreement with USSR that we will export groundnuts. USSR took a more sympathetic attitude when the Port and Dock Workers refused to put those bags on the ship and had written to the General Secretary of the Port and Dock Workers Federation that knowing our difficulties, we need not send them now, but next time when we send, USSR will be prepared to send back the necessary quantity of edible oils. Does that offer still stand

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA : I am not aware if they have retreated from that position.

I come to the expansion of the textile industry in the fifth plan. The task force on textile industries presided over by the Secretary of our Ministry has recently concluded its deliberations. Keeping in view the expanding domestic and international demand for our cotton textiles, the task force has proposed an increase in the yarn and cloth output target from 970 million kg and 8,020 million metres in 1972 to 1300 million kg and 10,400 million metres respectively by 1978-79. In order to achieve the above increase in yarn and cloth output, the task force has assessed the requirement of spindles and looms 1978-79 as follows : Spindls 24 million approximately and looms 2.93 lakhs. Compared to the installed capacity in 1972, there would be an increase of 5.7 million spindles and 85,500 looms by the end of the fifth plan. During the last two years of the fourth plan, authorisation has been issued for the installation of about 2.75 millions pindles and 15,000 looms. Authorisation for the remaining capacity, viz., about 3 million spindles and 70,500 looms will be issued in the fifth plan period. The expansion in spinning and weaving capacity in the organised sector will be principally directed at achieving a more rational distribution of spindles so as to meet the requirements of handloom and powerloom weavers more effectively, improving the economics of scale of existing spinning mills, augmenting output of coarse and medium varieties of cloth and increasing output of special types of fabrics having a good export market

The cost of machinery required for expansion of the cotton textile industry is estimated at Rs. 850 crores at current prices. This includes about Rs. 100 crores for expansion of processing capacity.

One more word about some critical remarks made by some hon members regarding the increase in price of controlled cloth

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : We welcome expansion. But what about the machinery ? You are exporting the machinery, making the indigenous producers suffer

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA : We have to look into the matter as a whole. There are some machineries which we can spare. The machinery we import, we do not have in the country. Machinery is an omnibus term. The question is, what types of machinery we can spare for export and what types of machinery we cannot produce and therefore we have to import If my hon. friend looks into the matter closely in detail he will be persuaded by my argument. (*Interruptions*). It is with some hesitation and reluctance that we had to agree to the increase of the price of the controlled cloth, but there are certain things which have to be borne in mind One is that the area of the controlled variety has been increased. Secondly, the quantity of production has been in-

creased cent per cent. Thirdly, the penalty for not producing controlled type has been increased more than cent per cent, that is, in place of rupee one penalty, now we have decided on rupees two and paise fifty penalty. Fourthly, the cost of production of the N.T.C. mills has to be borne in mind. Ffthly, in the last six years we have not allowed any increase in the price of controlled cloth. By the assessment of the ICMF the cost of production has gone up 100 per cent. According to our own estimate the cost of production has gone up 87 per cent. If we add the new woollen arrivals to these existing varieties, then the increase in the percentage of cost of production will be far higher. The result will be that 103 mills under NTC will be in difficulty. More mills will fall sick. It is a very attractive proposition not to allow the industries to increase the price, but the result will be that more units will be sick and public exchequer has to finance them. Now, the question is : forcing the NTC to take over sick-mills and bear the nursing cost of the sick-mills will be wise, or to allow a reasonable rise. When the cost of production has risen nearly 100 per cent we have allowed only 30 per cent. Even now the gap, even if we take into account the margin between the actual price and the cost of production, is 60 per cent. Since it is a Welfare State, therefore sometimes we are looking not only to the price structure but also to the requirements of the people.

An hon. Member made a very valid point which seems to me most important. I will be glad even if at this price I can distribute it well. That is the crux of the whole problem. If distribution machinery can be—Central Government alone cannot set up, State Government has an important responsibility to discharge— if they set-up adequate number of retail outlets, then and then alone the cent per cent increased production of the controlled cloth at the price explained by me could be made available. Otherwise, there will be mal-practices.

I would like only to say a word about shoddy. It is known as rag scandal and we call it rag problem. Some of my friends who are very much in favour of releasing the things, when the debate comes up, they put forth the whole problem in a very derogatory way, as a rag scandal. To see that the scandals do not recur again, we take proper caution. It does delay the thing. It is true the thing has to be sorted out between our Ministry and the Customs. I must also submit that about shoddy there are two points of view. One is the Ludhiana point of view and the other is the Maharashtra point of view. I do not like to dig that area. But I would like to say that there are two points of view and there are both merits and demerits. On behalf of my Ministry and the Ministry of Finance, I say, not only two Ministries differ but also the points of view of Ludhiana and Maharashtra differ. However, I asure you that we will sort this out between ourselves and a speedy decision will be taken.

As regards freight equalisation, I have said it and I say it again that an interim report has been submited. It is purely an interim report. No final report has been made available to the Ministry. So, we have referred it now to the Planning Commission to look into it in depth and, I hope, they will look into the problem. There is a very substantial argument in favour of the point. But there are other considerations also which are to be taken into account before a final decision is taken.

Sir, I am quite aware that I have not been able to touch all the points and issues raised by various hon. Members.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Excise duty on tea.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA : About that, the planters had gone to the court and it was *sub judice* for the last few years. Therefore, we could not take a decision on excise duty. Now, the planters have lost their case in the court and they have come to ask us to see that they are not asked to pay their dues all at once. We are

[Prof D P Chattopadhyaya]

tically considering the case. Also, the question of the rationalisation of zone-wise excise duty is being actively taken up We are in favour of rationalising excise duty zone-wise We will do it We could not do it not because of us but because these gentlemen who went to the court They have now lost their case in the court and we will think about it

SHRI C K CHANDRAPPAN . On a point of order, Sir

My point is that when the hon Deputy Minister was replying, we put certain questions about which a promise was made that he will answer those points. The first point is about the nationalisation of foreign-owned plantations What happened to the Ordinance for nationalisation of foreign owned plantations sent by the Kerala Government ? What about monopoly houses entering in the field of marine trade ? These are some of the points which should be replied to by the hon Minister

PROF D P CHATTOPADHYAYA The question of nationalisation cannot be taken in a piecemeal way foreign-owned and non foreign owned We cannot discriminate in that way It has its own legal difficulties We are looking into it mainly with reference to the problems of sick and closed tea gardens We are thinking of taking over the sick and closed tea gardens to start with We are setting up the necessary organisation The question of nationalisation of foreign owned or Indian-owned plantations is not under the active consideration of the Government

SHRI C K CHANDRAPPAN He has not replied all the points Let him say that he will not answer all these points We are sitting in the Opposition and we are asking some questions He is not answering these questions

MR CHAIRMAN I think the Minister gave a very elaborate reply

SHRI C K CHANDRAPPAN If they want to go back, let them go back Let them tell the world that they are going back

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN . He has not said anything about the handloom weavers.

MR CHAIRMAN . It is not possible for the Minister to dwell on all the points It has never been done He has taken note of all the points. I would request the hon Minister to convey his reply, if possible, to the Members concerned That is normally done.

श्री मुहम्मद जमीलुर्रहमान : चैयरमैन साहब, मैं बहुत ध्यान से वजीर साहब की तकरीर को सुन रहा था । मैं आपकी इजाजत से जानना चाहता हू कि किशनगज में जूट मिल का जो प्रपोजल बहुत दिन से चल आ रहा है, जो अभी तक पूरा नही हो पाया है और जिसके बन जाने से नार्थ बगाल और आसाम का बहुत फायदा पहुच सकता है उसको सरकार कब तक पूरा करने जा रही है और इस सिलसिले मे अब तक क्या-क्या कदम उठाये जा चुके है ?

PROF D P CHATTOPADHYTYA We have recently decided this. The members will be glad to know that two jute mills have been given to Assam, one to Meghalaya, one to Tripura, one to Orissa and one to Bihar—another for Bihar is in the pipeline

MR CHAIRMAN There are a number of Cut Motions moved by Shri Ramavatar Shastri I shall now put them all together to the vote of the House

All the Cut Motions were put and negatived

MR CHAIRMAN The question is:

That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order paper be granted to the President *to complete* the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the

second column thereof against Demands Nos. 11 and 12 relating to the Ministry of Commerce."

The Motion was adopted.

[The motions for Demands for Grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha are reproduced below—Ed.].

DEMAND NO 11—MINISTRY OF COMMERCE .

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 89,99,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Ministry of Commerce'."

DEMAND NO. 12—FOREIGN TRADE AND EXPORT PROMOTION :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 140,18,81,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 162.52,91,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1975 in respect of 'Foreign Trade and Export Promotion'."

17.47 HRS.

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demands Nos. 24 to 26 relating to the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare and Demands Nos. 96 and 97 relating to Department of Culture, for which six hours have been allotted.

DEMAND NO. 24—DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION :

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 98,66,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Department of Education'."

DEMAND NO. 25—EDUCATION :

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved .

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 89,47,59,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 54,93,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Education'."

DEMAND NO. 26—DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE :

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 17,33,97,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Department of Social Welfare'."

DEMAND NO. 96—DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE :

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,62,82,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Department of Culture'."

DEMAND NO. 97—ARCHAEOLOGY :

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,31,30,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Archaeology'."

Those Members who are present and desire to move their cut motions, may please do so.

SHRI SHIBBAN LAL SAKSENA (Maharaj Ganj) : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head Department of Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Shri Shibban Lal Saksena]

[Inadequacy of the grant allotted to the Department of Education (1)]

That the demand under the head Department of Education be reduced by Rs 100"

[Failure to increase the grant of University Grants Commission to at least 75 crore rupees to enable it to do justice to affiliated colleges (2)]

That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs 100"

[Inadequacy of the grant allotted to Education (6)]

SHRI SHIVNATH SINGH (Jhunjhunu) I beg to move

"That the demand under the head Department of Education be reduced by Rs 100"

[Failure to check the misappropriation of funds by Birla Institute of Technology and science, Pilani received from various Birla business concerns by way of donations (3)]

"That the Demand under the head Department of Education be reduced by Rs 100"

[Failure to check the victimisation of teaching staff of Birla Institute of Technology and Science, Pilam by the management (4)]

"That the Demand under the head Department of Education be reduced by Rs 100"

[Failure in having a check on high handedness of the management of Birla Institute of Technology and Science Pilani in removing from Dean-ships and Head-ships of Department in an arbitrary manner (5)]

That the Demand under the head of Education be reduced by Rs 100"

[Failure in providing job-oriented Education (7)]

MR CHAIRMAN The cut motions are also before the House

Shri Madhuryya Haldar

17 49 hrs

[SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA *in the chair*]

*SHRI MADHURYYA HALDAR (Mathurapur) Mr Chairman, Sir, when I look to the clock I find that there are only ten minutes of the day left for the discussion on demands for the Ministry of Education The discussion has come up at the fag end of the day Education is the first and foremost thing in our life and I was all the while thinking that it would be the first item on the agenda for discussion tomorrow This discussion, coming as it is, at end of the weary day has the near semblance of the futile effort that we often make to teach alphabets to the adults under the Adult Education Scheme at the fag end of their career May be the discussion today is as perfunctory as that

Mr Chairman, Sir, you must have heard as many of the members of this House have heard also during the course of discussion which have taken place in the House for the last few days that utter confusion and chaos prevails in most of the departments of the Government of India and surely the Ministry of Education is no exception to that Education is the very foundation of our life and on this foundation is built the super structure of secondary and University education But unfortunately, Sir, primary education all over the country continues to be in a state of utter neglect as ever I have seen in West Bengal and in many other States of the country that the primary schools are housed in buildings which can have no better claim than being called cow sheds The little kids of our country would feel attracted to go to schools when they find a congenial atmosphere, a satisfying teaching system that suits the tender mind, a beautiful building that attracts the child automatically, a play ground where he can relax at ease and an environment which makes education easily acceptable to him But what we find in reality ?

*The Original speech was delivered in Bangali

The primary schools in our country do not fulfil any or most of the conditions and the natural consequence is that education does not evoke natural response from the child rather it turns out to be nightmare for him. Added to it is a faulty method of recruitment of primary teachers which has retarded the growth of primary education in our country. Last year in West Bengal, I do not know the situation obtaining in other States, MLAs were asked to suggest names of 16 to 17 persons for being recruited as primary teachers. Obviously these are the persons who had helped the Congress MLAs and this party during the elections. In this way some young men took up the profession of a teacher through corrupt means under political patronage and you will be surprised to know Mr. Chairman, that the candidate had to pay between Rs. 200/- to 2000/- to the recommending MLA for securing the job. This is how a teacher has been made in West Bengal. What can you expect of him for the type of education he can give to the pupils and what good example he can be to his students whose very entry into the teaching profession is thus polluted and corrupted. The Congress MPs are sitting there, let them deny this.

The primary education in our country suffers from another handicap and it is the question of huge drop outs. Out of the total number of students who are enrolled in primary classes only 40% of them continue their study and the rest of the 60% constitute the costly drop outs and it is because of this sole factor that our educational progress is being retarded every day. The drop outs may be due to failures in examinations poor financial conditions of the parents and many other factors but nonetheless the whole system of education suffers a rude shock at this point. It has been rightly said by educationists that as against one step forward we go five steps backward. Coming to text books the picture is no less dismal. "Sahaj Path" written by Rabindranath Tagore is a prescribed book for the students of class I and II. With the UNESCO assistance this book was being made available to the students either free or at a nominal price. But today you cannot have this book except in black market and at a price which prevails in that market. "Kisholaya" is another book meant for the primary students. It costs only 40 paise but is not available in the open market. The black market price of this book is Rs. 3/- and it is sold only on the condition that the student buys a guide to the book for which he has to pay another sum of Rs. 3/-. The school teachers are paid less. For the first fortnight of the month the primary school teachers in West Bengal are found taking rest near a post office or under the shade of a nearby tree awaiting anxiously for the money order which will carry his monthly salary. How can a teacher do justice to his job in these circumstances. Students are not taught anything during the period and the hon. Minister if he so likes can find out the truth of my statement by making a reference to the State Government or to his party colleagues from that States.

I would now take up the secondary education in our country. It is indeed sad to find that no uniformity is being maintained by the different States and in fact one group of State follow one norm which is different from another group. Andhra, Karnataka, Kerala and West Bengal follow 10 plus 2 plus 3 system upto degree classes. That is to say that after 15 years of education a student in these States can get a degree either in Science or in Art. The same position obtained in Bihar and Orissa but when we come to Punjab, Haryana and Madhya Pradesh we find that these States are following a 11 plus 3 system which is up to degree classes. Delhi follows a 10 plus 2 plus 2 system upto degree classes. Thus we find that in former two groups of States it takes a student 15 years to get a University degree while in the latter two groups of States a student can have the same degree in 14 years. This is an obvious anomaly which is prevailing in our country and in the interest of proper educational system and also from

[Shri Madhuryya Haldar]

the point of equity this anomaly should be set right The standard of teaching is yet another point which needs the careful consideration of the Government for the standard of teaching in different States is different and it is necessary to maintain some minimum standard in all the States There should be some co-relation between the type of education given in West Bengal with those in Kerala This parity of educational standards between the different States is absolutely essential In West Bengal this year we have changed the higher secondary course from 11 years to 10 years Unfortunately the books for the current year are not available That is owing to the shortage of newsprint and also the new syllabus is not ready and the students have to read the books which were meant for the earlier course From the demands for grants, publication it is clear that a good amount of money has been earmarked for technical education But in West Bengal we find that teachers with engineering diploma are engaging themselves and are taking physical training just to keep their job There are 37 schools with technical sections and in each school there are costly equipment costing nearly one lac each Thus nearly 37 lakhs worth of equipment are lying idle while the teachers are busy getting physical training courses This is a colosal wastage of public money Who is responsible for this—Central Education Minister the Education Commission or the State Government Not only the teachers are idling, the equipment are being wasted but the students are also being denied the books which are prescribed for their course We have referred to many a times in this House about a book 'Peacock Reader'

MR CHAIRMAN If the hon member wants to continue his speech he may please resume his seat now Does the hon Member want to continue ?

SHRI MADHURYYA HALDAR Yes I would like to continue

MR CHAIRMAN · You may speak tomorrow Kindly resume your seat.

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18 HRS

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

LEGAL AID TO THE POOR

SHRI C K CHANDRAPPAN (Tellicherry) Mr Chairman, Sir, the question of providing legal aid to poor is the subject matter of the discussion

It has been accepted as one of the responsibilities of a modern State to provide certain extra facilities to the poorer sections—the weaker sections—of the society It is with that in mind that several measures are taken by different States in this connection For example, we provide medical facilities to the poor we provide unemployment benefit, we provide old age pension and protection against disease and social oppression These are certain responsibilities which the State has taken upon itself to discharge It is in this category that rendering of legal aid to the poor should be categorised This opinion has been discussed in our country for quite some time for the last so many years And after 1945 this matter has been discussed in our country

Several commissions have gone through the genuineness of the case and they have come out supporting that there should be ample provisions—financial or legal—to provide legal help and assistance to the poor people All the Law Commissions from 1954 onwards successively have recommended to Government that they should take measures to provide legal aid to the poor If you take the latest developments, you can see that in 1972 a Commission was appointed under the chairmanship of Shri V R Krishna Iyer who was a Member of the Law Commission at that time to concretely suggest ways and means so that the Government can take measures to provide legal aid to the poor people And this Commission has now submitted its recommendations

In 1972 and 1973, at least half a dozen times, the hon Minister Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhary and his col-

league, Shri Gokhale had made promises in this House that they are coming with a comprehensive bill. The latest of the series of the promises made was that in this budget session itself, the Government is willing or the Government is ready to come forward with a comprehensive legislation to provide legal aid to the poor people. But, we are a little disappointed about the performance of the Government in this matter also as in many others. I think the Minister will not say that it is due to the paucity of money or fund that he is not coming forward with concrete suggestions. Some of his predecessors in 1970 made a suggestion that paucity of fund stood in the way of Government from their coming forward with concrete measures. But, that was widely criticised from all sections of the people, from all sections of the press; that attitude was criticised: It was pointed out also that there was sufficient money which the Government could find out only if there was a will. Now, there are certain estimates made about the probable expenditure involved annually if legal aid is provided to the poor people. One such estimate is that it may be necessary to provide Rs. 50 crores per year. It was reported in the press that Shri V. R. Krishna Iyer, in his report, given to the Ministry, had suggested that this could be taken up in different phases. The first phase will cost only Rs. 4 crores. Now, if we do not take it up or if we leave the situation as it is to-day and leave the poor man to the mercies of whatever happens around him, then the conditions are really very bad.

There was a seminar recently where some cases were cited. A worker died while he was working. Even though his wife and children could have claimed compensation, they could not get any single pie because they were ignorant of the law. There was another case of a car accident. The son of a big police official was driving a car and it dashed against a poor man, a mali, who was crippled by this very serious accident. But he could not claim compensation because he was unaware of the existence of the legislation under which he could have claimed compensation. There are so many such instances which one can go on quoting to show how justifiable is the case for providing free legal assistance to the poor people.

Apart from the steps which the Government will take, I would like to know the attitude of Government towards voluntary organisations which are providing legal assistance to poor. I can give a specific case. In the Delhi University, the students of the Law Faculty and the law college are running a legal clinic for the poor people, which was started on 2nd February 1970. There is a history behind it. On that day a poor woman walked into the University Law Faculty, met the Professor and told him that her husband was in jail for the six months, that she did not know why he was kept in jail and that she could not go anywhere seeking remedy because she does not have any money. The Professor of the Law Faculty of the Delhi University, with the cooperation of his colleagues, took up this case and put up a defence. As is usual in courts, the case was postponed twice but they finally got the case heard. The person who was in jail told the lawyers that he also did not know why he was kept in jail. When the Professor asked him why he did not complain about it, he replied that he did not know whom to complain. That was the plight of that poor man. In the course of the hearing they found that he was not a criminal, there was no criminal case against him, there was no previous record of any criminal offence against him. The only case against him was that he was found roaming about the supermarket of Delhi and some policeman thought that he is a suspicious character. That poor man had come from Andhra in search of a job and he was put in jail for six months. This is the situation faced by poor people. The Minister being a lawyer, he must have come across many such cases. After this incident, after intervening in this case, the Law Faculty of the Delhi University, with the cooperation of the professors and students there, set up a clinic called the Clinic for Legal Aid to the Poor. They are dealing with several cases like this. I do not know whether the Government is providing them any help.

[Shri C. K. Chandrappan]

There are several proposals of this kind, which were made in the past by many eminent personalities in public life. Many seminars have made this recommendation that voluntary organisations should be pressed into action, so that they will defend many cases of this kind.

There was also an interesting proposal made, which was also made by the commission headed by Shri V. R. Krishna Iyear, that every lawyer who got a degee in law, when he enrolled himself as a practitioner in the court should be statutorily required to take up at least two or three cases every month free of cost for the poor people about whom Government should make a definition stating who were the people who were deserving to be supported legally. But I am very sorry to say that the Government at the Centre were sleeping over these recommendations and even the latest recommendations made by Shri V. R. Krishna Iyer. After big tom-tomming and after a big declaration from the housetops, this commission was appointed and it was announced in the House that a commission was being appointed. At that time, the claim was made that this would be one of the major break-throughs that Government were making to help the poor man. But now, years have passed and the Commission's recommendations have been with Government for six months or more, and no step has been taken about it. In the meantime, some of the States have taken certain measures.

If I may claim a little credit—the hon. Minister need not feel bad about it—when the communists were in power in Kerala long ago, in 1958, a Bill was enacted to provide legal assistance to the poor under which it was provided that anyone having an income of less than Rs. 100 p.m. was entitled to get legal assistance from a counsel of his choice whom Government would pay. That kind of step was taken by the Communist party when they were in power in Kerala as far back as 1958. Certain other States also have taken some similar steps. But I would like to know from the hon. Minister what he is going to do about the recommendations made by Shri V. R. Krishna Iyer in his latest report for providing legal assistance to the poor.

As far as the recommendations are concerned, we do not know what they are because we have very little source of information, but we understand that the proposals are good. We understand that he has proposed certain statutory bodies and boards to be set up and also popular committees at the lowest level so that cases at different levels will be discharged speedily and at the same time the poor man will be provided with legal assistance.

In this connection, I may mention though it is not directly related to this that the large mass of cases pending in various courts in the country down from the Supreme Court to the lowest court in the country also creats another problem The poor man who is going to get justice from the court will have to die without getting any justice from there because the case is postponed and years and decades pass without his getting justice.

So, I would like to know from the hon, Minister when he is introducing the promised Bill which he had said would be drafted on the basis of the recommendations of the commission headed by Shri V. R. Krishna Iyer. Will he introduce it during this session itself as he had promised during the last session of Parliament? Thirdly, what are the broad details of the proposals made by Shri V. R. Krishna Iyer in his recommendations, and what will be the approximate financial commitment that Government will have to incur if they introduce a Bill and take the necessary steps.

Lastly, what is the assistance Government will render to voluntary bodies engaged in providing legal assistance to the poor? In what way do you think you are going to encourage them?

These are my questions. Before resuming my seat, I would make an earnest request to the Minister to try to give, as far as possible, elaborate

replies because I am afraid he is known for very short replies. Hence this warning and my request to you for protection also.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY): I am sorry my hon. friend has charged us with sleeping over the report and not taking any steps. I will first clarify that position.

The Law Ministry appointed a Committee headed by Mr. Justice Krishna Iyer to assist the Ministry as to how legal aid could be provided. That Committee took quite a long time and submitted their report sometime in the middle of last year. I have a copy of the report with me. It is a typed copy and a voluminous one. As soon as the Ministry received it, we appointed a Committee of three secretaries of the Ministry to scrutinise it and formulate the steps we had to take. The Committee looked into the report and advised us that certain things could be done by executive order and for certain thinges the existing laws have to be amended and how legal aid has to be enforced by bodies constituted at the national, State, district and taluk levels. As soon as we got it, we started drafting a Bill. It has also been done and a copy of the draft Bill is with me.

Now, the question is what is to be done. My hon. friend originally said that this matter has been hanging fire for the last many years from 1945 onwards. In 1949 the British Government enacted a law for legal aid. On the basis of that, the father of the present Justice Bhagvati was asked to formulate a scheme. He did so and the Government of India, if I am not mistaken, sent circulars in 1960 to State Governments suggesting what they should do. But I am sorry to say that none responded.

The idea then was that administration of justice being a State subject, the States had to do everything. Later on when we thought that we have to do it, we got it, examined as to whether the Central Government could do anything; we found on the authority of two decisions of the Supreme Court that there are certain entries in the Constitution in the Concurrent and Union Lists by which we could bring in this sort of a legal aid scheme and take it up, of course with the help and active cooperation of State Governments.

So the scheme is now ready. The State Governments have to be provided with copies of the main Report and the Report of the Secretaries and also of the Draft Bill. We have already sent the Report for printing. The press has informed us only three or four days back that they have despatched the copies with the RR; and the copies are yet to arrive. The moment copies of the Report are received, they, along with the Report of the Committee of Secretaries and the Draft Bill, would be sent to all State Governments, to the High Courts and to the bodies presently voluntarily dealing with legal aid for their comments. After that, legislation will be brought forward.

The questions put by my hon. friend are these: the first question was, when we will introduce the Bill and what is the expenditure. As I have already replied, the draft is ready and it is with me. But it has to go to the State Governments because it is they who have to implement it and not the Central Government. The Central Government can only send...

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): Why don't you make the report available to Members of Parliament also?

SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: It was a Committee appointed by the Ministry to assist the Ministry. So, we are getting it. We have to decide as to what is to be done. If certain of my friends who are interested in it, I will certainly see that they get it. About laying it on the Table of the House, I cannot make any commitment at this moment.

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE (Basirhat): Why this differentiation? There should be one principle. Either they

[Shri A K. M Ishaque]

lay it on the Table of the House or they do not supply it at all. How is it that only some Members may get it? That cannot be done.

SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: When you are dealing with legal aid, if we give it to those who have interest in it, we shall get some concrete suggestions from them. I do not mean any disrespect or discrimination in that matter. When we are giving it to other bodies who are not in this House but who are dealing with legal aid—when we are giving them copies—there should be no reason for us to refuse to give them to those Members who are interested in it.

Then, the second question was, whether we will introduce the Bill in this session. As I have already submitted, we have to send it to the State Governments, and unless we have their concurrence and comments, it would not be fair for us to rush with the Bill and then face so many troubles because it is the States who have to implement it

Then the next question was about the broad outlines. If I may summarise the suggestions, they could be divided into three parts. Educating the people about their rights for legal advice on matters for which people go to courts and where they are unnecessarily dragged; then, legal aid committees being constituted in every taluk or tehsil subdivision, and after we have done that, then it could be thought of for the State high court level and the Supreme Court level. The third is, assistance in the conduct of cases These are the three suggestions which have been made

To spell out those suggestions in a little more detail, the recommendations are, firstly, for making provisions for a comprehensive legislative scheme of legal aid; I have already referred to it; the Bill is there. Secondly, the formation of a statutory Corporation to stimulate, guide and perpetuate organised free legal services which is insulated from official or party pressure. That is provided in the Bill. Thirdly, organisation of a network of legal aid groups of bar associations, law schools, community organisations, a variety of rural, private and public agencies, organs of local Governments and *ad hoc* panels of private lawyers. This is in reply to the questions raised by my hon. friend.

About lawyers, the suggestion is that the Advocates Act should be amended, and it should be made obligatory for every lawyer who is registered under the Act as an advocate, to accept the cases that the legal aid committees may forward, be that at the tehsil level or the taluk level or the sub-divisional level, district level or at any other level. If they entrust the cases to those lawyers, they should take them and they will not be able to refuse, and the fee payable would be the fee fixed under the law If they do not want that fee they may not charge any fee, but if they refuse, that will be taken as a misconduct on their part and that will mean sufficient bar on the lawyers from refusing it.

Fourthly, the recommendation is for an amendment of the Code of Civil Procedure. The Civil Procedure Code (Amendment) Bill has been introduced in this House today. The Bills must have reached hon Members. If they refer to pages 66-67 of the Bill, they will find Order XXXIII, under which provision has been made to deal with pauper matters. A provision has been made therein that if the court finds that the matter needs assistance of a counsel, the court shall provide a counsel. I will read the provisions:

"9 A-Where a person, who is permitted to sue as an individual indigent person is not represented by a pleader, the Court may, if the circumstances of the case so require, assign a pleader to him.

The High Court may, with the previous approval of the State Government, make rules providing for—

(a) the mode of selecting pleaders to be assigned under sub-rule (1);

(b) the facilities to be provided to such pleaders by the Court;

(c) any other matter which is required to be or may be provided by the rules

for giving effect to the provisions of sub-rule (1)."; Then, Sir, the next recommendation is simplification of the Criminal Procedure Code and liberalising the bail provisions. For that, after we receive the report, a Bill shall have to be moved for amending the Criminal Procedure Code. The other recommendations are—constitution of a litigation fund for workers in industries; creation of a special advisory committee for legal aid to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and appointment of a Welfare Officer for tribal areas and Harijan habitations; creating public defence counsel in children courts; enlarging the jurisdiction of Nyaya Panchayats; making a statutory provision for all lawyers to do a specified minimum of legal aid work—to which I have just referred—and other allied matters. Broadly, these are the recommendations of the Committee which the Law Ministry appointed; headed by Justice Shri Krishna Iyer.

So, to say that we are sleeping is not fair. That is all I would say. We are trying to proceed as fast as possibly we could We have got the whole report examined. We have sent the report for printing. We have got the draft Bill ready and I hope Mr Chandrappan and other friends would agree that unless we get the States' cooperation, we cannot go ahead with this scheme. We are trying to get the States' assistance and their consent. Thereafter, a Bill would be introduced.

16.27 HRS.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, April 9, 1974/Chaitra 19, 1896 (Saka).

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